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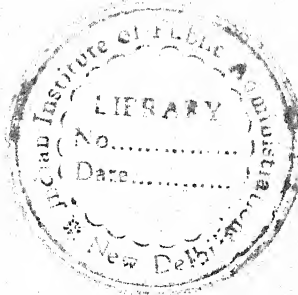
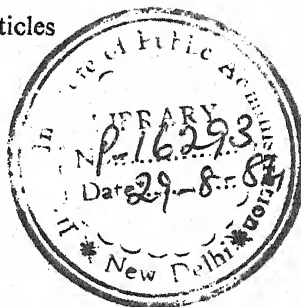
Vol. XI

January-March 1983

No. 1

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INDEX AND ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

ABSENTEEISM

GUPTA, ASHA R. Absenteeism and Henry Fayol's fourteen principles of management. *Indian Management*, 22(1) Jan. 83, p. 28-33.

GUPTA, NINA and G. DOUGLAS, JENKINS, J. R. Absenteeism and turnover: is there a progression? *Journal of Management Studies*, 19(4) Oct. 82, p. 395-412.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC

PASRICHA, P. S. Prevention of road accidents. *Indian Police Journal*, 29(1) July-Sept. 82, p. 20-5.

ACCOUNTING

REMIS, JAMES S. An historical perspective on setting governmental accounting standards. *Governmental Finance*, 11(2) June 82, p. 3-9.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION

LUNGU, GATIAN F. (Univ. of Zambia). Problems of administrative discretion in a postcolonial state: lessons from Zambia. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 48(3-4) 82, p. 341-9.

In postcolonial states there is a pervasive tendency among bureaucrats to either shun away from making discretionary decisions, or to make indiscreet judgements. The failure of administrative reforms in many African countries

can be attributed to poor exercise of discretion by administrators at middle and lower levels of the bureaucracy. This article reviews the concept of administrative discretion, and using the Zambian bureaucracy as an illustration, identifies major constraints on the exercise of discretion by administrators. The exercise of discretion is influenced by several interacting factors. These factors are analysed in relation to Zambian bureaucracy.

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION

PANT, DINESH P. (Ministry of General Administration). Reforms in Nepalese bureaucracy: a study. *Public Administration Journal*, 4(2) Dec. 81, p. 34-58.

This paper is divided into three parts: (1) A theoretical concept of institutional bureaucracy; (2) The preconditions for reforming the bureaucracy, and (3) Different strategies suggested to help reform the Nepalese bureaucracy. Past efforts for reform are briefly described and the problems the reformers have to face are identified. The author has also discussed the characteristics of Nepalese bureaucracy, and has suggested some basic approaches the reformers should adopt. Some devices to achieve representative and responsive bureaucracy are pointed out, and some measures to bring about changes in the organisation and management of the Ministry of General

Administration, the central agency for administrative reforms, are suggested. To achieve the end results the reform actors should go through three steps: initiation, action, and follow-up. The tasks involved in these three steps are described.

WYSZOMIRSKI, MARGARET JANE. The de-institutionalization of presidential staff agencies. *Public Administration Review*, 42(5) Sept.-Oct. 82, p. 448-58.

AFRICA—GOVERNMENT

JACKSON, ROBERT H. and CARL G. ROSBERG. Why Africa's weak states persist: the empirical and the juridical in statehood. *World Politics*, 35(1) Oct. 82, p. 1-24.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

JAIN, S. C. and A. K. SARAWGI. A comparative study into the impact of farm credit, provided by the cooperative and commercial banks in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh. *Cooperative Perspective*, 17(1) Apr.-June 82, p. 61-9.

PATEL, A. R. What ails agricultural credit institutions? *Yojana*, 27(4) 1 March 83, p. 13-15.

RAJAKUTTY, S. Small farmers: problem of financing, an overview. *Economic Times*, 3 Mar. 83, p. 5.

SINGH, T. N. The legal status of PACs (Primary Agricultural Credit Society) in Bihar. *Cooperative Perspective*, 17(1) Apr.-June 82, p. 23-7.

VERMA, RAVINDRA KUMAR. Rural credit: financial institutions make little headway. *Voluntary Action*, 25(8) Mar. 83, p. 247-51.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ALEXANDER, K. C. Agricultural growth and occupational change in Ganganagar, Rajasthan. *Social Action*, 33(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 54-70.

ARJYAL, PRAKASH CHANDRA. The project cycle: with reference to agricultural project in Nepal. *Prashasan*, 14(2) Mar. 83, p. 44-55.

CHAKRAVORTY, KUMARESH. Agriculture; the burden of modernisation. *Financial Express*, 9 Feb. 83, p. 7.

RAJ, K. N. Agricultural growth in China and India: role of price and non-price factors. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(3) 15 Jan. 83, p. 69-75.

RAJ, K. N. Prices, subsidies and food to access. *Financial Express*, 11 Mar. 83, p. 5; 12 March. 83, p. 5.

SAINJU, MOHAN M. The agricultural and rural development planning system in Nepal. *Prashasan*, 14(1) Nov. 82, p. 7-15.

SHAPIRO, KENNETH H. Efficiency differentials in peasant agriculture and their implications for development policies. *Journal of Development Studies*, 19(2) Jan. 83, p. 179-90.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

MEISSNER, FRANK. Electronic marketing systems (EMS) for farm commodities. *ITCC Review*, 11(2) Apr. 82, p. 39-42.

AGRICULTURE

CHATTOPADHYAY, BOUDHAYAN. Prof. Dumont on Chinese agriculture. *Patriot*, 6 Jan. 83, p. 2; 7 Jan. 83, p. 2.

DYKER, D. A. Soviet agriculture since Khrushchev; decentralisation and dirigisme. *Bulletin*, 13(4) Sept. 82, p. 29-35.

GRAY, JACK. China's new agricultural revolution. *Bulletin*, 13(4) Sept. 82, p. 36-43.

POLLITT, BRIAN H. The transition to socialist agriculture in Cuba: some

salient features. Bulletin, 13(4) Sept. 82, p. 12-22.

VARSHNEY, ASHUTOSH. Bihar : a lagging in farming. Economic Times, 6 Jan. 83, p. 5; 7 Jan. 83, p. 5; 8 Jan. 83, p. 5.

AGRICULTURE, COOPERATIVE

VYAS, M. M. The Gangardi Farmers' Service Cooperative Society Ltd.—a case study. Cooperative Perspective, 17(1) Apr.-June 82, p. 41-8.

AIRLINES

RAINA, R. Vayudoot : Third level airline that didn't take off. Economic Times, 29 Mar. 83, p. 5.

AIR POLLUTION

CHAPPIE, MIKE and LESTER LAVE. The health effects of air pollution : a reanalysis. Journal of Urban Economics, 12(3) Nov. 82, p. 346-76.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

VENKTARATNAM, C. S. and B. APPA RAO. 25 years of APSFC : an evaluation. Institute of Public Enterprise Journal, 5(3) July.-Sept. 82, p. 80-91

ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY, MUNICIPAL

SASTRY, S. M. Y. The extension of jurisdictions of Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay to extended suburbs. Bombay Civic Journal, 29(10) Dec. 82, p. 4-6.

ANTHROPOLOGY

DANG, B. S. Future of applied anthropology in India. Indian Anthropologist, 12(1) June 82, p. 31-6.

ROY BURMAN, B. K. Applied anthropology today and tomorrow. Indian Anthropologist, 12(1) June 82, p. 23-9.

ANTYODAYA PROGRAMME

KHANNA, INDERJIT and ASHOK SUBRAMANIAN. (Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad). Lessons from Antyodaya for the integrated rural development. Vikalpa, 7(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 227-34.

The paper reviews Antyodaya the programme of the Government of Rajasthan to raise the income of the poorest citizens. The analysis is based on a survey of 50 beneficiaries. The involvement of the village community in identifying the beneficiaries was a notable feature of the programme. However, like many such programmes, in this one too, quantitative targetry overshadowed solid achievement and the goal of economic self-reliance for the poorest. The implications of the Antyodaya experience for the Integrated Rural Development Programme of the Government of India, involving an annual expenditure of over a billion rupees, are sketched, and some suggestions for its more effective management made.—*Reproduced.*

ARMED FORCES

BERY, A. L. How much for the man with the gun? Statesman, 13 Feb. 83, p. 1.

THAPAN, M. L. High-rise hierarchy: a caveat for the services. Statesman, 24 Feb. 83, p. 6.

AUDITING

KAPUR, VIJAY. The audit committees: an exploratory study. Chartered Accountant, 31 (8) Feb. 83, p. 593-7, 602.

AUTOMATION

CHANDRASEKHAR, K. The merits of automation. *Financial Express*, 22, Jan. 83, p. 5.

BAIL

TULI, VINOD. Release of arrested persons on bail and misuse of the system. *Police Research and Development*, () 82, p. 1-12.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

THIRWALL, A. P. and M. NURELDIN HUSSAIN. The balance of payments constraint, capital flows and growth rate differences between developing countries. *Oxford Economic Papers*, 34(3) Nov. 82, p. 498-510.

BANKS

ELIAS, A. H. Indian banking service. *Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers*, 53(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 119-24.

GANGULY, A. K. Slash in lending rates : impact on banks' profitability. *Hindustan Times*, 24 Mar. 83, p. 9.

GANGULY, SIDDHARTHA. Deposit mobilisation in banks : harnessing customer service. *Capital*, 189 (4742) 7 Feb. 83, p. 17, 37.

JOSHI, NAVIN CHANDRA. Regional rural banks. *Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers*, 53(2) Apr.-June 82, p. 67-71.

KHAN, M. Y. Commercial banks and industrial finance : term lending and underwriting. *Artha Vijnana*, 23(2) June 81, p. 142-53.

KRISHNA KUMAR. Problems in designing information system for commercial banks. *Lok Udyog*, 16(9) Dec. 82, p. 41-6.

KULKARNI, H. Y. Bank profitability: causes of recent fall. *Economic Times*, 7, Mar. 83, p. 5.

MEHTA, A. D. Inter-bank perceptions: application of discriminant analysis. *Economic Times*, 13 Jan. 83, p. 5.

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PADHY, KISHORE C. Organisational development and productivity of banks in India. *Indian Management*, 22(2) Feb. 83, p. 26-9.

PANDA, J. and P. K. SAHU. Bank expansion. *Business Standard*, 15 Feb. 83, p. 5; 16 Feb. 83, p. 5; 17 Feb. 83, p. 5; 18 Feb. 83, p. 5.

RAMACHANDRA RAO, B. Corporate plans by commercial banks. *Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers*, 53(2) Apr.-June 82, p. 72-6.

SHARMA, BALDEV R. Labour management relations in banking industry. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(9) 26 Feb. 83, p. M-13-18.

BEHAVIOURISM

SNIZEK, WILLIAM E. and ELLSWORTH R. FISHERMAN, eds. Theoretical observations on applied behavioral science. *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 18(4) 82, (Index issue), p. 495-503.

BIO-GAS

BIO-GAS special. *Prashasnikā*, 11(2-3) Apr.-Sept. 82, p. 1-98.

Contents: Community bio-gas use, by M. P. Parekh; Financial feasibility of bio-gas plants as an alternative source of energy, by A. S. Sirchi and Iqbal Singh; Financing bio-gas plants, by R. R. Rayorikar; Bio-gas; a decentralised

energy system, by P. B. Ghatge; Training and extension services for bio-gas use, by Pritam Singh; Bio-gas technologies, by K. C. Khandelwal; Bio-gas development, by S. S. Mahdi and K. C. Khandelwal; Choice of appropriate energy technology: a case for animal power, by D. B. Gupta; Gobar gas in Rajasthan: a study, by Avadh Prasad (in Hindi).

BIRTH CONTROL

BANERJI, B. K. Population and development. *Economic Times*, 3 Jan. 83, p. 5; 4 Jan. 83, p. 5.

JAIN, ANRUDH K. and ARJUN L. ADLAKHA. Preliminary estimates of fertility decline in India during the 1970. *Population and Development Review* 8(3) Sept. 82, p. 589-606.

OBERAL, A. S. and H. K. M. SINGH. Migration, urbanisation and fertility: the case of the Indian Punjab. *Artha Vijnana*, 23(3-4) Sept.-Dec. 81, p. 260-98.

BUDGET

BRAHMANANDA, P. R. The sluggish elephant called our economic policy. *Times of India*, 6 Mar. 83, p. iv.

CAPITAL budget special. *Capital*, 190(4747) 14 Mar. 83, p. 19-36,

Contents: In the Finance Minister's words; Will this effort succeed? by Dhires Bhattacharyya; The budget and inflation, by Bhabatosh Datta; Good but could have been better, by Raunaq Singh; Fairly imaginative, by Abhijit Sen; Sophisticated frills only, by Ajit Roy; Too ambitious, by G. S. Bhalla; Budget 83-84: what they say, by Bengal Chamber.

DATTA, BHABATOSH. Budget and the plan: those far off financial targets. *Business Standard*, 10 Mar. 83, p. 5.

KABRA, KAMAL NAYAN. Budgeting. *Patriot*, 15 Feb. 83, p. 2; 17 Feb. 83, p. 2.

MATHUR, S.N. Finance Bill, 1983. *Economic Times*, 17 Mar. 83, p. 7; 18 Mar. 83, p. 7.

MEHTA, BANSI S. Union budget: retrospectivity of provisions. *Economic Times*, 10 Mar. 83, p. 5.

MISHRA, GIRISH. Tinkering with economy. *Mainstream*, 21(29) 19 Mar. 83, p. 10-12.

NARIELVALA, PERI M. Not framed for growth, some retrograde budget proposals. *Statesman*, 11 Mar. 83, p. 8.

PALKHIVALA, NANI A. The Union budget. *Indian Express*, 12 Mar. 83, p. 6; 14 Mar. 83, p. 6.

RANGACHARI, K. The budget in focus. *Statesman*, 4 Mar. 83, p. 8; 5 Mar. 83, p. 6.

RANGNEKAR, D.K. The annual Indian ropetrack. *Business Standard*, 20 Feb. 83, p. 4.

RANINA, H.P. Focus on the budget. *Financial Express*, 7 Mar. 83, p. 5; 8 Mar. 83, p. 5; 10 Mar. 83, p. 5.

SHAH, PRAVIN P. Provisions of Finance Bill. *Economic Times*, 15 Mar. 83, p. 5; 16 Mar. 83, p. 5; 18 Mar. 83, p. 7.

SWAMY, DALIP S. Budget of 1983-84 and flourishing companies. *Radical Humanist*, 47(1) Mar. 83, p. 10-13, 22.

VYAS, DINESH. Union budget, 1983-84: mirror of prevalent anarchy. *Economic Times*, 11 Mar. 83, p. 5.

BUDGET—PROCEDURE

CUTT, JAMES. Accountability, efficiency, and the "bottom line" in non-

profit organizations. Canadian Public Administration, 25(3) Fall 82, p. 311-31.

KAURA, MOHINDER N. and K.S. SASTRY. Performance budgeting system in government. Institute of Public Enterprise Journal, 5(3) July-Sept. 82 p. 97-104.

BUDGET, CAPITAL

AGARWAL, JAIDEV, L.S. PORWAL and KANTI SWARUP. A goal programming model for capital budgeting decisions. Artha Vijnana, 23(3-4) Sept.-Dec. 81, p. 299-313.

BUREAUCRACY

JAIN, T. K. (Univ. of Rajasthan, Jaipur). Role of bureaucracy in political development: a comparative study of India and Pakistan. South Asian Studies, 16(2) July-Dec. 81, p. 49-58.

After independence both India and Pakistan opted to retain the then existing bureaucratic structure. While India adhered to the democratic institutions Pakistan gave way to military rule in 1958. In these countries the civil and military services moved in two different directions. In Pakistan the expansion of governmental activities was not accompanied by any change in the procedures and mechanisms of administrative management. Pakistan's development depended more on the private structure than on the role of the government, but in India bureaucracy is involved in nation building and is playing a dominant role in policy making. The Indian Administrative Service is more of a middle class whereas Pakistan's bureaucracy is still representing only the higher echelons of the society, and has not welcomed people's participation in governmental affairs. As it is still alienated from the society's needs the military rule may become a permanent feature of Pakistan's political system.

MALHOTRA, INDER. The battered bureaucracy: time to stem the rot. Times of India, 17 Feb. 83, p. 8.

NACHMIAS, DAVID. Organizational conflict in public bureaus: a model. Administration and Society, 14(3) Nov. 82, p. 283-98.

NELSON, MICHAEL (Vanderbilt Univ.). A short ironic history of American national bureaucracy. Journal of Politics, 44(3) Aug. 82, p. 747-78.

Modern American bureaucracy can be understood best in terms of its historical development from 1775 to 1932. The history is an ironic one, consisting of seven particular ironies of Revolution, Jacksonian Democracy, Reform, and Representation, and of one grand irony, namely, that at almost every critical turn in American bureaucratic history, it was the efforts of elected officials and organized political groups to enhance popular control of government that inadvertently planted the seeds of modern bureaucratic power. Some consequences of this history for modern policy and administrative problems are suggested.—*Reproduced.*

SUBRAMANYAM, KA NAA. New bureaucracies taking birth. Patriot, 12 Mar. 83, p. 2.

Bureaucratization is increasing even in spheres not quite amenable to it. With the entry of bureaucrats in the sphere of books they are becoming objects of exhibition rather than objects of intensive study. The author has explained how the spheres of science and education have largely become a matter of bureaucratic control. Proliferation of institutions gives rise to newer and newer breeds of bureaucrats who are unaware of the larger purposes of writing, science, education, arts and even life.

BUSINESS CYCLES

THAKUR, SHRINIVAS Y. Industrial recession. *Financial Express*, 10 Jan. 83, p. 5; 11 Jan. 83, p. 5.

BUSINESS DISTRICTS

SYMPOSTUM : Enterprise zones. *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, 18 (1) Sept. 82, p.13-71.

Contents : Editor's introduction; Cities and jobs and politics, by John Walton; The questionable promise of enterprise zones; lessons from England and Italy, by Janet H. Malone ; Administering enterprise zones : some initial observations, by Charles J. Orlebeke; State enterprise zones : the new frontier ? by Robert Mier and Scott E. Gelzer; Enterprise zones : seeking the neighbourhood nexus, by Susan E. Clarke.

CABINET SYSTEM

BODMAN, LYDIA and DANIL B. GARRY. Innovations in state cabinet system. *State Government*, 55(3) 82, p. 93-8.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

BAKSHI, P.M. Does death penalty deter? *Hindustan Times*, 5 Feb. 83, p.9.

CENSUS

NATARAJAN, K.S. and K.K. UNNI. Under-enumeration in Indian census. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(9) 26 Feb. 83, p. 314-15

CHILD LABOUR

KOTHARI, SMITU. Facts about Sivakasi child labour. *Indian Express*, 14 Feb. 83, p.6.

NAIDU, D. AUDIKESAVULU. Child labour participation in India : a state-wise analysis. *Manpower Journal*, 16(4) Jan.-Mar. 81, p. 95-112.

CHILD WELFARE

BHANDARI, ARVIND. Welfare of children in a welfare state. *Yojana*, 26 (24) 1 Jan. 83, p. 14-15.

CHINA-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

CHAN, ANITA and JONATHAN UNGAR. Grey and black : the hidden economy of rural China. *Pacific Affairs*, 55(3) Fall 82, p. 452-71.

SPECIAL issue : Chinese economy in search of development. *Developing Economics*, 20 (4) Dec. 82, p. 359-498.

Contents : Readjustment and reform in the Chinese economy : a comparison of the post-Mao and post-great leap forward periods, by Etsuzo Onoye; Cycles in the Chinese economy and their politico-economic implications, by Tamio Shimakura; China's new agricultural policy, by Reetsu Kojima; Structural changes in agricultural production in China : three northeastern provinces, by Katsuji Nakagane; The mechanism of China's industrial development : background to the shift in development strategy, by Nobuo Maruyama ; China's energy problems : present and future, by Seiichi Nakajima.

CITIES AND TOWNS

DESAI, ANJANA P., SONAL V. SHAH and SHYAMALI K. SHAH. Preindustrial elements in the industrial city of Ahmedabad. *Ekistics*, 49(295) July-Aug. 82, p. 320-3.

HARIHARAN, A. Can Bombay be saved? *Hindustan Times*, 18 Mar. 83, p. 9.

HENDERSON, J.V. (Brown Univ., Rhode Island). The impact of government policies on urban concentration. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 12(3) Nov. 82, p. 280-303.

Many countries have explicit policies concerning the spatial allocation of their population and the size distribution of their cities and urban areas. Spatial policies, designed to divert people from the large metropolitan areas to smaller urban centres, sometimes inadvertently encourage the development of the largest cities at the expense of the small or medium types. This paper is concerned with the unintended impacts on the size distribution of cities of national policies of import restrictions, minimum wage laws, capital market restrictions, and national government intervention in local affairs. The author has developed a model to analyse these impacts with occasional reference to relevant and suggestive empirical results.

NOE, SAMUEL V. Old Lahore and Delhi: variations on a Mughal theme. *Economics*, 49 (295) July-Aug. 82, p. 306-19.

TRIPATHI, B.L. and PRAKASH TRIPATHI. Town development. *Economic Times*, 13 Dec. 82, p.5; 1 Jan. 83, p. 5.

VAN BLOKLAND, P.A.C. BEELAERTS. Urban problems and policies in a spatial context. *Habitat International*, 6(3) 82, p. 395-401.

VOHRA, GAUTAM S.G. Developing new towns. *Times of India*, 1 Feb. 83, p.6; 2 Feb. 83, p. 6.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

COMMUNITY participation : current issues and lessons learned. Assignment Children, (59-60) 82, p. 9-214.

Contents : Community participation today : some current issues and lessons learned, by P.E. Mandl; Why community participation? a discussion of the agru-

ments, by Alastair T. White; The participatory imperative in primary health care, by Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner; Popular participation in development in Africa, by Jacques Bugnicourt; Participation in economic development : a conceptual framework, by Marshall Wolfe; Community participation in family planning : some issues, by International Planned Parenthood Federation; Popular Participation in basic services: lessons learned through UNICEF's experience, by Community Participation and Family Life Section; Lessons from grassroot development experience in Latin America and the Caribbean, by Peter Hakim : UNRISD's (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development) popular participation programme : an inquiry into power, conflict, and social change, by Matthias Stiefel and Andrew Pearse ; Participation and evaluation, by Marie-Therese Feuerstein; Distinctions between three types of research process, by Rajesh Tandon; International Seminar on Popular Participation, Ljubljana, May 1982, by Karen Houston Smith. An annotated index; Selective bibliography on community participation.

JOHNSTON, MARY. The labyrinth of community participation : experience in Indonesia. *Community Development Journal*, 17 (3) Oct. 82, p. 202-7.

OAKLEY, PETER. Continuing enquiry into participation in development in the third world (Review article). *Community Development Journal*, 17(3) Oct. 82, p. 259-62.

CITY PLANNING

BAPAT, MEERA. Hutments and city planning. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(11). 12 Mar. 83, p. 399-407.

BLUNT, ALISTAIR. Community

participation : a Philippine experience. Habitat International, 6(1-2) 82, p. 179-87.

BRUTON, M.J. Local plans, local planning and development schemes in England, 1974-82, Town Planning Review, 54(1) Jan. 83, p. 4-23.

CHETKOW-YANOOV, BENYAMIN. Citizen participation in city planning. Habitat International, 6(1-2) 82, p. 165-78.

FIELD, BRIAN G. Local plans and local planning in Greater London: a review. Town planning Review, 54(1) Jan. 83, p. 24-40.

HEALEY, PATSY and MARTIN ELSON. The role of development plans in implementing planning policies. Planner, 68(6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 173-6.

KONING, HENDRIK E. The role of local government in financing planned urban development. ITCC Review, 11(2) Apr. 82, p. 8-12.

PA1, PRABHAKAR S. Development of Greater Bombay. Civic Affairs, 30(1) Aug. 82, p. 17-26.

PANDEY, H B. Small town planning. Economic Times, 28 Jan. 83, p.5; 29 Jan. 83, p.5.

PENALOSA, ENRIQUE. General problem of big city planning. Habitat International, 6(3) 82, p.241-7.

RIDER, ROBERT W. (City and County of Honolulu). Local Government planning: prerequisites of an effective system. Urban Affairs Quarterly, 18(2) Dec. 82, p. 271-80.

Planning is undergoing modification to make it more compatible with the political process. How city governments respond to the need for improved

planning is crucial given a decision environment that is subject to shocks and surprises. Comprehensive planning continues to be an ideal, but it is incompatible with the decision process of local government. Improvements in the planning system must be reconciled with the concept of comprehensiveness. A number of tensions exist that must be resolved before a planning system may evolve. Resolutions are suggested that permit the evolution of a dynamic planning system that can function within the decentralized decision process of local government, yet remain comprehensive
—*Reproduced.*

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

RUHL, J. MARK. Social mobilization, military tradition and current patterns of civil-military relations in Latin America: testing Putnam's major conclusions. Western Political Quarterly, 35(4) Dec. 82, p. 574-86.

THACKRAH, J.R. Army-police collaboration against terrorism. Police Journal, 56(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 41-51.

Upholding the law and public order is a police matter. In a democracy, harmonising liberty and national security is of crucial importance in ensuring army-police cooperation. Military aid to the civil power should always be restricted to very small number of troops strictly limited in purpose and short-lived in duration. As a case study Ulster issue is examined in this article. In 1969 army was brought in support of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to deal with the civil disturbances. But in the following years army increasingly came to take over the functions of the police in Northern Ireland. Common law obligation is not a function which the army is designed to provide. Highest priority must be given to withdrawing the troops from their peace-keeping role.

CIVIL SERVICE

BHARGAVA, G.S. Civil servants and fundamental rights. *Indian Express*, 22 Feb. 83, p.6.

DUROTOYE, YOMI. (Univ. of Ife). The civil service in the Nigerian presidential system of government. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 28(4) Oct -Dec. 82, p. 802-14.

Yomi Durotoye examines the broad provisions of the constitution and evaluates the role of the bureaucracy under the presidential form of government. He particularly examines whether there has been any change in the Nigerian civil service since the new system came into force some three years ago. At one time in the past, the civil service, patterned on the British model, had behaved and functioned as a dutiful professional group advising the ministers. As the British maxim goes, they were more seen than heard. There is, however, evidence, as cited by Durotoye, of the civil service having become more powerful in the subsequent years especially during the military interregnum — *Reproduced from editorial.*

FERNANDO, EDGAR. (Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration). The public service and the political environment in Sri Lanka. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 48(3-4) 82, p. 363-7.

In Sri Lanka the policy reforms since 1977 have been designed to move economic management away from intervention and controls to guiding the economy towards the desired objectives. With a view to examine the managerial capacity of the civil service in responding to these challenges the author has analysed four issues: (1) The public service in Sri Lanka today, (2) People's participation in the political context, (3) Top management and the political

environment, and (4) Efficiency in management.

MALHOTRA, INDER. Sad state of civil service: many wanton wounds. *Times of India*, 10 Feb 83, p. 6.

REHFUSS, JOHN - and DEBRA FURTADO. (California State Univ., Sacramento). Bureaucratized executive management reform: the California CEA case. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 4(4) 82, p. 381-94.

Executive management reform took place in California in 1963 prior to the present national interest in civil service reform and has been firmly established since then. The Career Executive Assignment (CEA) system, containing the 560 or so top state government managers, involves executive assignment to specific jobs with the incumbent subject to removal to civil service status on 20 day notice and with status associated only with the position. No additional pay is involved. The system is compared to the Federal SES system. A number of CEA interviews suggest that the system is generally supported, and completely institutionalized. The CEA plan shows that under the right circumstances, this type of reform can work. — *Reproduced.*

TUMMALA, KRISHNA K. (Montana State Univ.). Civil service reform *a la Carter* and its aftermath. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 28(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 840-62.

During President Carter's time, three pieces of legislation were enacted in the United States which, taken together, amounted to a radical change in public service. The two more important of these legislations are the Civil Service Reform Act, 1978 and the Ethics in Government Act, 1978.

Krishna K. Tummala examines these pieces of legislation, first highlight-

ing the changes provided for in the measures and then assessing the reforms in the wake of their actual working in the subsequent years.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

CIVIL SERVICE AND LEGISLATORS

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The author begins by making the plea that the gap between what is 'criminal' and 'non-criminal' in India is narrowing down so rapidly that it is

almost futile to go by the official statistics published every year. This leads him to argue; the crucial question to be asked in the Indian context is not whether crime is increasing or decreasing or whether the existing formal system of justice is sufficiently effective to deal with it, but to ask : what is the nature of the Indian society that keeps on generating so much crime and criminal behaviour? He answers it by drawing a parallel between the Western society and the Indian society and blames much of the crime in India on the Western values of 'individualism', 'self-interest,' acquisitiveness and accumulation of wealth with no regard to the suffering of others and of the good of the total society.

The rest of his argument is devoted to the thesis that when a large number of people fail to make their mark in life, they look for short-cuts to achieve material success and 'crime' is one of them. So vastly spread is this ethic that crime threatens to become almost a mass phenomenon in this country.

As an alternative to the Western methods of crime control and criminal justice administration, the author draws attention to the new social order developing in the Communist China which, as acknowledged even by the Western critics of communism, has been considerably successful in eliminating certain types of criminality. He also lists out the socio-economic and cultural measures which have helped China attain this objective something that still looks like an utopian dream for the West.

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ment of nationhood. A well directed

administrative machinery is required for
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countries like India have introduced
various programmes to bring about neces-
sary socio-economic development. The
author has described the measures taken
to improve development administration
to act as an agent of change. The conti-
nuous process of nation-building will
always rely on effective administration.
The necessary measures to achieve this
effectiveness are pointed out. Civil ser-
vants are feeling demoralised as honest
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While development strategies of
international assistance organizations
and governments of less developed states
have become more complex over the past
decade the methods of planning and
management used during the 1960s and
1970s to formulate and implement
policies have become less effective.
Synoptic planning and scientific manage-
ment techniques are used to control
development activities rather than to
facilitate and encourage the flexibility,
experimentation, and social learning
that are essential. The prospects of
improving control-oriented administra-
tion are constrained by difficulties in
defining objectives; lack of appropriate
data ; inadequate understanding of local,
social and cultural conditions; ineffective
means of controlling behavior; the
dynamics of political interaction; and
low levels of administrative capacity in
developing countries. Changes that
must be made include: recognizing
explicitly the uncertainty and comp-

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RADHAKRISHNAN, C. and P. IBRAHIM. Emigration, inward remittance and economic development. *Manpower Journal*, 16(4) Jan.-Mar. 81, p. 15-52.

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GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

GRANT, WYN. (Univ. of Warwick). The government relations function in large firms based in the United Kingdom: a preliminary study. *British Journal of Political Science*, 12(4) Oct. 82, p. 513-16.

A number of large firms in the United Kingdom have developed specialised government relations divisions in the last ten years. Specialist government relations units have been traced in twenty industrial companies, two financial services sector companies and one nationalised industry. The author approached a few of these companies for an interview. The interview findings are presented in this article.

STEEL, DAVID R. (Univ. of Exeter). Government and industry in Britain: a review article. *British Journal of Political Science*, 12(4) Oct. 82, p. 449-503.

The growth of government involvement in industry is a recent phenomenon. Government has not just one but literally hundreds of relationships with industry. Moreover there are a large number of quangos and the decisions of local authorities also have a major impact on industry. The political scientists should find the field of government-industry relations richly rewarding but their response has been rather limited and patchy. One of the aims of this article is to identify the various contributions that political scientists can make to the analysis of government-industry relations though as a review article its main focus is on what has been done already. In considering items for inclusion in this review, government and industry relations have been defined as all those activities of government that are designed to promote and regulate industrial enterprises in both the public and the private sectors and all those activities of enterprises and their representative associations that are designed to influence the behaviour of governments. Case studies of particular firms and industries are examined. Our understanding of government-industry relations will be seriously defective without a greater political science input. Bibliography of works cited in the text and notes is presented in the end.

GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE

AHMAD, MUZAFFER. Public enterprises in Bangladesh. *State Enterprise*, 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 33-52.

AHMED, Z U. A review of the Expert Group Meeting on wage and remunera-

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AHMED, ZIA U. Financial profitability and losses in public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 62-78.

BARENSTEIN, JORGE. Nature and strategy of public enterprises in developing countries. *Lok Udyog*, 16(9) Dec. 82, p. 29-36.

Today's recognition of the significant role of the public sector enterprises in the development of the national economy is not accompanied by a valid and operational conceptualisation of the system of state intervention, although unidimensional contributions have been made on the subject. The author, in this paper has emphasised the need for using multi-disciplinary inputs for consideration of the concept and then attempts a multidimensional approach to the concept bringing in various disciplines to play their role in correct exposition and analysis of the concept along with a relativistic and contextual position. The paper also devotes to the problem of the differences between the public and the private enterprises.—*Reproduced*.

BHALLA, G.S.(Jawaharlal Nehru Univ., New Delhi). Survey of theory and practice in public enterprise pricing. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 40-9.

The purpose of this paper is to review the theory and practice of pricing in public enterprises with special reference to India. First part of the paper deals with theoretical issues. Thinking of Indian planners and economists on public enterprise pricing is reviewed in the second part. A universal rule for pricing to ensure efficiency and optimum allocation of national resources cannot be formulated. However, average

cost pricing can become a useful policy instrument.

BHATIA, B.S. (Punjab Univ., Patiala). Research on profitability of public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 32-9.

Even after three decades of planning and enormous investment in public sector, an objective and widely accepted criterion for evaluating its performance has not been evolved. Research studies on profitability of public undertakings are briefly reviewed. The commercial profitability has to be examined along with the social obligations. However, a common malady is lack of commitment and lack of management accountability at all levels. Many enterprises have grown in a manner to inherit built-in mechanism to suffer losses. Performance profile of central government enterprises over a period 1970-71 to 1979-80 and performance parameters for industry-groups for 1979-80 are presented in tabular form.

CAPITAL public sector special. *Capital* 189(4741) 31 Jan. 83, p. 23-34.

Contents: Public sector: time for stock taking; Public sector: principal agency for growth, by Balraj Mehta; Public sector: has it failed us? by Narendra Sanyal; A statistical profile.

CHANDLER, MARSHA A. (Univ. of Toronto). State enterprise and partisanship in provincial politics. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, 15(4) Dec. 82, p. 711-40.

In Canada the concept of state enterprise is generally taken to be synonymous with crown corporations. The objective of this paper is to investigate the impact of partisanship on the development of state enterprise in Canada. The effect of party ideology is assessed by comparing

the policies of provincial governments controlled by parties of the left with those controlled by non-left parties. Governments of diverse ideologies have used crown corporations for diverse objectives.

CHATTOPADHYAY, P. (Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, Calcutta). Research on financial management in public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 1-24.

For research on financial management in public enterprises there is a large leeway with regard to the topics and the manner of doing it. Our research studies are essentially based on experiences of other countries and the typicalities of Indian phenomenon have gone abegging in most cases. In this paper the author has surveyed the Indian researches on pricing and profitability of public enterprises and the researches on corporate capitalisation.

CHOYAL, B.R. (Univ. of Rajasthan, Jaipur). Pricing in public sector: problems of pricing in Central Warehousing Corporation. *Indian Management*, 21(12) Dec. 82, p. 19-21.

Pricing is a complex subject which requires consideration of many factors. In public sector, the problem of price is not subject merely to demand and supply but of the appropriateness of the social purpose it serves. The prices of products of a public undertaking have to be determined by a combination of economic, social and political aspects, in a way different from the industries subject to market pressures and forces. Any way the price evolved will have to suit the circumstances of each public enterprise to the extent of its overall social and economic purposes. The author has analysed the inherent problems in the price setting for the services rendered by the Central Warehousing Corporation. The analysis indicates that the

service charges levied by the Corporation are the bare minimum to cover the operational costs.

DE, NITISH R. Concept of a holding company: elements of structural design. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(9) 26 Feb. 83, p. M-19-39.

DORAISWAMY, P.K. (Dept. of Energy, Hyderabad). Research on public enterprise management: a manager's viewpoint. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 33-6

Research on public enterprise management carried out so far has not really excited a serious practising manager. It is suggested that researchers should consciously select areas and issues where fresh insights can significantly enhance the effectiveness of public enterprise management. A few research areas, not adequately covered so far are briefly described, from the experience of a practising manager.

GHOSH, A.K. (Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, New Delhi). Public enterprise: pricing principles. *State Enterprise*. 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 53-69.

Many public sector enterprises are monopolistic, states the author, but he adds that they cannot be allowed to charge monopoly prices. At the same time, the surpluses of public enterprises, in his opinion, could provide an important source of investment funds for continued growth of the economy. Hence, the need to lay down guidelines for the products and services of such undertakings. In terms of utility pricing theory, argues the author, the longrun marginal cost of production could provide the framework of pricing by public sector undertakings. To get prices to reflect the real scarcities in the economy, and

additional criterion would be the use of the opportunity cost principle to encourage from the national viewpoint the least-cost alternative, and to avoid wasteful use of scarce resources. Finally in determining prices, allowance has to be made, he points out, for the cost of maintaining the environment and a proper ecological balance; equally, goods and services supplied should reflect the needs of the consumer.—*Reproduced.*

GOURI, GEETA. A note on control system in public enterprises in India. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(1) Jan.-Mar. 82, p. 79-93.

GOURI, GEETA. State level public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 92-6.

KESHAHA, G.P. (Gujarat Univ., Ahmedabad). Information needs for research in public enterprises, *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 27-32.

The purpose of this paper is to outline the information needs for research in two areas of the working of public enterprises in India. The areas are: (1) Formulation of pricing policies, and (2) Measurement of performance.

KESHAHA, G.P. (Gujarat Univ., Ahmedabad). Principles of price policy of public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(1) Jan.-Mar. 82, p. 16-42.

As regards pricing the case for marginal principle is explained and the criticisms advanced against it are reviewed. The case for charging full costs is also discussed. The author has examined as to how far policies suggested on theoretical plane are applicable under Indian conditions. It is explained that the goals of our economic policy change the whole context in which the pricing policy should be examined. The policy

of earning surpluses seems to be the most suitable one for public enterprises in India.

LAXMI NARAIN (Osmania Univ., Hyderabad). Some thoughts on public enterprise management research. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 20-6.

Public enterprise because of its dominant position in our economy deserves special attention of the management researcher. As business and politics are inextricably intertwined in government enterprises the decision-making matrix is much more complicated and confused than in the private sector. Public enterprises, more open to researchers as compared to private enterprises, are a treasure-trove for the researchers. A few research areas are briefly analysed.

MALLON, RICHARD D. (Harvard Institute for International Development). Government enterprise: pricing policies. *State Enterprise*, 2(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 1-18.

In this article, the author expresses the conclusive view that cost-plus pricing for public enterprises is a very poor policy for achieving any public policy goals. The only exception, he observes is when pricing does not make any difference—that is, for a public enterprise expected to behave strictly as a cost centre in an activity in which a price-related incentive payment scheme is not the most effective method for motivating managers to minimize costs. In this case, which in fact may be quite common in developing countries, the particular price paid by the consumer, he argues, is an issue that concerns only fiscal policy, namely, whether it is economically or socio-politically more efficient to tax or subsidize *via* pricing or by some other means.—*Reproduced.*

MILNE ROBERT STEPHEN. Govern-

ment enterprises in the ASEAN countries; a conspectus. *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, 24(2) Apr. 80, p. 107-26.

MURTHY, K.R.S. (Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad). Top management selection for public enterprises: is private sector model appropriate? *Vikalpa*, 7(1) Jan.-Mar. 82, p. 9-18.

Top management selection for public enterprises has been a continuing problem for the government. Scores of public enterprises, including some big and important ones, remain headless at any time, despite government efforts. Actual tenures have remained short and a satisfactorily long average tenure still remains only a goal.

In this timely article, Prof. Murthy questions the appropriateness of the model of enterprise used in public enterprise. He conceptualizes the top manager's job and the problem of relating the man to his job in public enterprise using four planning and control models: private enterprise, staff, middle management, and factory manager. The power of appointment to improve performance is enhanced if the choice of the person, the enterprise's needs, and the planning and control model that the government is able to use are in balance. Drawing from experiences of public enterprises in India, Turkey, and the U.S., he emphasizes how political power can strengthen the appointment process and, thus, the performance of public enterprise.—*Reproduced*.

OM PRAKASH. Review of research methodology and information needs. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 1-19.

POSNER, MICHAEL. Running public enterprise: theory and practice. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 50-7.

RAMAKRISHNA RAO, B. Public sector units: need to streamline inventory management. *Business Standard*, 11 Jan. 83, p. 5.

As nothing can be done with regard to fixed component of the capital, the executive's job is to utilise optimally the working capital and in this context inventory management assumes a pivotal role. This paper attempts to analyse trends in inventory levels besides bringing into focus the causes for inventory accumulation in all central public sector undertakings during the period from 1970-71 to 1980-81. The analysis shows that inventories are considerably higher in engineering industries. The reasons behind this phenomenon are pointed out.

RAMAMOORTHY, V.E. (Institute of Financial Management and Research Madras). Researches on working capital management in public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 25-31.

The Indian researches on working capital management are briefly reviewed, problem areas are noted, and areas for further research are pointed out.

RANGACHARI, K. Government in business: when idealism is gone. *Statesman*, 28 Jan. 83, p. 8.

SAI, S.S.T. A note on the performance of public enterprises in Andhra Pradesh during 1977-78-1979-80. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(1) Jan.-Mar. 82, p. 84-101.

SHARMA, J. SREEDHAR. The enterprise contract system in public enterprise management: the French experience. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 69-76.

SINGH, P. and K. Pant. (Administrative Staff College of India, Hydera-

bad). Public enterprises: a study of managerial helplessness. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 18(2) Oct. 82 p. 175-93.

VENKATA RATNAM, C.S. and K. RAMU NAIDU. Board of directors in public sector. *Financial Express*, 18 Feb. 83, p. 5; 19 Feb. 83, p. 5.

The Public Enterprises due to their forward and backward linkages with the total economic structure have a significant place in our economy. In spite of multifold activities and enormous investment, the performance of public enterprises has unfortunately been far from satisfactory. There are, however, few studies which have tried to examine systematically the problems of public enterprises as perceived by its managerial community. The present paper aims at filling this gap. Data for the present study were collected from six public enterprises and as many as 262 managers who participated in the study.

—*Reproduced.*

STEFANI, GIORGIO. Control mechanisms of public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 37-56.

SUBRAHMANYAM, K.V. Thirty years of state steel sector. *Financial Express*, 10 Feb. 83, p. 5; 11 Feb. 83, p. 5.

VENKATARAMANA, P. (Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad). Industrial management cadre for public enterprises in Andhra Pradesh. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 77-83.

A brief account of the now defunct Industrial Management Pool of the Central Government and the main objectives of creating a cadre for public enterprises in Andhra Pradesh are presented. The difficulties to be encountered in organising such a cadre in Andhra Pradesh and the arguments in favour of and against the establishment of such a cadre are pointed out.

The purpose of this paper is to present the findings of a study of the nature, structure, composition and profile of boards of directors of public enterprises. The data was collected from different sources. There can be no standard formula for the size of the board. Most of the board positions belong to government officials. Some persons do hold more than one directorship. The tenure of the directors is not only brief, but also uncertain. The issues of domicile background, age-group and cadre background are also analysed. The predominance of deputationists has more or less disappeared. It is observed that political influence plays a major role in getting board membership. Public Enterprise Selection Board is ill-equipped and should be replaced by an organisation like UPSC to select personnel for board positions.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

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GUJARAT—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

SHAH, M.N. and Y.O. PARIKH. A survey of research on Gujarat economy. *Anvesak*, 12(2) Dec. 82, p. 1-32.

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BANERJI, DEBABAR. National health policy and its implementation. *Economic*

and Political Weekly, 18(4) 22 Jan. 83, p. 105-8.

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MUKARJI, DALEEP S. Health care as a vehicle for integrated rural development: a programme of Rural Unit for Health and Social Affairs. *Madras Development Seminar Series Bulletin*, 13(3) Mar. 83, p. 160-72.

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BIJLANI, H.U. Affordable Shelter: a computer based integrated model for analysis and design. *Shelter*, 5(2) Winter 82, p. 3-7.

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PETERSEN, JOHN E. Impact of the proposed corporate minimum income tax. *Governmental Finance*, 11(2) June 83, p. 41-5.

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From his study in India, he concludes that if new and existing irrigation

projects must succeed, then the operation and management of total irrigation systems must improve. This requires training inputs in irrigation engineering and basic agricultural sciences for all concerned personnel and also training in system management skills. It is in this that the state training centres and Indian management institutes will be of help. —*Reproduced.*

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MUNICIPAL SERVICES

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Recent fiscal constraints have forced many local governmental jurisdictions to search for alternative service delivery approaches. One approach frequently

discussed is contracting out services to the private sector. While local governments in the state of California have been involved in such contracting for many years, the fiscal pressures which brought about the passage of proposition 13 have refocused increased attention to activities in this area. This article focuses on local government activities with the private sector, the reasons for deciding to provide services through the contract method, assesses probable outcomes of contracting out, and develops three future scenarios on the issue.—*Reproduced.*

FELLER, IRWIN, GREGORY ELMES and JAMES MEYER. Spatial aspects of the diffusion of technological innovations among American municipal governments. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 16(5) 82, p. 225-38.

Examination of the spatial diffusion patterns of a sample of 43 technological innovations organized into four functional areas—fire fighting, traffic control, air pollution control, solid waste collection, and the disposal—indicates the absence of systematic patterns of either rank-size or contagious diffusion of these innovations among municipal governments in the United States. Absence of these general patterns reflects in inadequate identification in existing theories of spatial diffusion processes of variables that enter into agency decisions to adopt new technologies and the inadequate identification of possible interactions among variables. In particular, attempts to model diffusion patterns based on neighbourhood effect or on hierarchical relationships fail to take into account, at least for the classes of adopters and innovations studied here, polynuclear propagation and the role of intermediaries (e.g., professional associations, governmental agencies, suppliers) in communication patterns or the role of site specific factors that determine the "suitability" or "worth" or an innovation to different potential adopters.—*Reproduced.*

MERCER, JAMES L. Growing opportunities in public service contracting. *Harvard Business Review*, 61(12) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 171-88.

PREST, A R. On charging for local government services. *Local Finance*, 11 (5) Oct. 82, p. 3-9.

WOOD, ERIC. Productivity agreements in local government. *Management Services*, 26(12) Dec. 82. p. 16-18.

NEPAL - POLITICS

JHA, KRISHNA. Political trends in Nepal. *Hindustan Times*, 13 Jan. 83, p. 9.

NUTRITION

ARONSON, NAOMI. Nutrition as a social problem: a case study of entrepreneurial strategy in science. *Social Problems*, 29(5) June 82, p. 474-87.

BAGCHI, KALYAN. Nutrition programme in India: retrospect and prospect: Health and Population—Perspectives and Issues, 4(4) Oct.-Dec. 81, p. 223-42.

GOPALAN, C. The nutrition factor. *Indian Express*, 8 Jan. 83, p. 6.

SETHI, J.D. Politics of malnutrition. *Indian Express*, 7 Jan. 83, p. 6.

VENKATASUBRAMANIAN, K. Nutritious meal programme of Tamil Nadu. *EPA Bulletin*, 5(3-4) Oct. 82 & Jan. 83, p. 1-13.

OFFICIAL SECRETS

MARCUS, GILBERT. The veil of secrecy in South Africa. *Review*, (29) Dec. 82, p. 56-60.

PASRICHA, K.L. Trust of the people. *Statesman*, 3 Jan. 83, p. 6; 4 Jan. 83, p. 6.

OLD AGE

HOGAN, ANDREW J. Competitive bidding and voucher payments for

implementing the new federalism with special emphasis on programs for the aging. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences* 17(1) 83, p. 33-7.

RAMANATHAN, JAYA. Homes for the aged. *Urban India*, 2(4) Jan. 83, p. 23-4, 30.

OMBUDSMAN

BANERJEE, TAPAN. A watch dog for the people, *Indian Express*, 27 Mar. 83, p. V.

SAHAY, S. Karnataka shows the way. *Statesman*, 17 Mar. 83, p. 6.

This article deals with the Karnataka Lokayukta Ordinance sent for President's approval over two weeks ago. The time taken by Union Law and Home Ministries appears unconscionable. The striking features of the Ordinance are briefly explained.

OPERATIONS RESEARCH

HEMMER, HUGH D. Pioneering O.R. *Journal of the Operational Research Society*, 34(2) Feb. 83, p. 111-17.

OPPOSITION (POLITICAL SCIENCE)

PALSIKAR, SUHAS. Politics of absorption: quasi-tolerance of opposition. *Political Science Review*, 20(1) Oct.-Dec. 81, p. 1-20.

ORGANISATION

BROOKS, STEPHEN. (Carleton Univ., Ottawa). The Western Marxist critique of organization theory: towards a rebuttal. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 28(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 767-82.

Brooks develops his rebuttal to the Marxist critique and tries to establish a relationship between the ideologies and organisation theory. He reviews the Western Marxist critique of management and organisation theory, examines the still inchoate Marxist model for the study of organisation and then rebuts the Marxist critique showing the serious limitations of the Marxist alternative.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

DATTA, S.K. Organisation planning. *Business Standard*, 20 Jan. 83, p. 5; 21 Jan. 83, p. 5.

DURHAM, JOHN W. and HOWARD L. SMITH. Toward a general theory of organizational deterioration. *Administration and Society*, 14(3) Nov. 82, p. 373-400.

SCHENKER, ALAN EVAN. (Univ. of Wyoming). The organisational society: fact or ugly rumour? *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 28(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 783-801.

People talk of administrative culture and according to some writers, like Kenneth Boulding and Dwight Waldo, this new culture dominates the general culture. Not only that it has itself several unpleasant features, it is supposed to put pressure upon the individual to move away from traditional values regarding inter-personal relations. Does the prevalence and domination of the administrative culture amount to a revolution so profound as to alter very nature of human society? Schenker raises this question and generally traces the influence of organisations on society. He then provides a critique of the observed theme and grouping and explains the changes in human behaviour in different social settings ranging from the family to supra-national units.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

SHRESTHA, SHREE KRISHNA. Conflict management. *Public Administration Journal*, 4(2) Dec. 81, p. 29-33.

SUBRAMANIAM, V. (Carleton Univ., Ottawa). Western Marxist approaches to management and organization theory. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 28(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 747-65.

In his contribution, V. Subramaniam points out right at the beginning that he aims to provide some basic information about the Western Marxist approach to the non-Marxian concepts of

management and organisation theory. Subramaniam's contention is that while the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has broadly accepted Western management and organisation theory, the Western Marxists, in general, have been very critical though their criticism has not attracted as much attention among the organisation theorists outside the Marxist circles as has the Marxian approach itself.

Basing his arguments on an analysis of the existing literature on the subject, Subramaniam traces the evolution of the change of attitude and approach of the Soviet Marxists to the twin topics of management and organisation theory.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

UPADHYAY, D.P. Organisational climate. *Indian Management*, 22(2) Feb. 83, p. 19-25.

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE

DE, N.R. Organisation change through union-management cooperation: the case of a family firm. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 18(3) Jan. 83, p. 325-73.

HUNSAKER, PHILLIP L. Strategies for organizational change: the role of the inside change agent. *Personnel*, 59(5) Sept.-Oct. 82, p. 18-28.

RAMAPRASAD, ARKALGUD. Revolutionary change and strategic management. *Behavioral Science*, 27(4) Oct. 82, p. 387-92.

PENSIONS

BROWNING, M.J. Savings and pensions: some U.K. evidence. *Economic Journal*, 92(368) Dec. 82, p. 954-63.

KERR, SCOTT A. Deciding about supplementary pensions: a provisional model. *Journal of Social Policy*, 11(4) Oct. 28, p. 505-17.

PERSONNEL

MONGA, M.L. What guides the personnel function: inactivism or preactivism? *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 12(2) Apr.-June 82, p. 33-42.

RAO, S.K. Pathology of personnel management in India: need for new perspective. *Indian Management*, 21(11) Nov. 82, p. 30-3.

PERSONNEL--DISMISSAL

JAIN, SHANTIMAL. Victimisation: pleading and proof. *Labour Bulletin*, 41(7-9) July-Sept. 81, p. 1-4.

LEWIS, PAUL. Ten years of unfair dismissal legislation in Great Britain. *International Labour Review*, 121(6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 713-30.

OLIVER, ANTHONY T., JR. The disappearing right to terminate employees at will. *Personnel Journal*, 61(12) Dec. 82, p. 910-17.

PERSONNEL--LAYOFF

PISSARIDES, CHRISTOPHER A. Job search and the duration of layoff unemployment. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 97(4) Nov. 82, p. 595-612.

RADCLIFFE, VERONICA B. and THOMAS P. GALLAGHER. Service driven planning. *Bureaucrat*, 11(3) Fall 82, p. 36-8.

PERSONNEL--PROMOTION

BOX, BARRY E. and FLOYD WHELAN. The evolution of a staff-development system. *Personnel*, 59(5) Sept.-Oct. 82, p. 29-39.

PERSONNEL--RECRUITING

VIEIRA, WALTER E. The Asian perspective: problems in recruitment. *Indian Management*, 22(1) Jan. 83, p. 20-2.

PERSONNEL--SELECTION

NANGIA, Y.L. Selection of personnel: approaches and procedures. *Indian Management*, 22(1) Jan. 83, p. 6-13.

PERSONNEL--SERVICE RATING

GHOSH, S. and A.B. RASTOGI. Performance appraisal through computers. *Indian Management*, 21(12) Dec. 82, p. 7-11.

GRAVES, J. PETER. Let's put appraisal back in performance appraisal. *Personnel Journal*, 61(11) Nov. 82, p. 844-9; 61(12) Dec. 82, p. 918-23.

SHIRUR, RAJANI R. Performance appraisal of faculty in higher education institutions. *EPA Bulletin*, 5(3-4) Oct. 82 and Jan. 83, p. 36-47.

WELLS, RONALD G. Guidelines for effective and defensible performance appraisal systems. *Personnel Journal*, 61(10) Oct. 82, p. 776-82.

WHERRY, ROBERT J., JR. and C.J. BARTLETT. The control of bias in ratings: a theory of rating. *Personnel Psychology*, 35(3) Autumn 82, p. 521-51.

ZAMMUTO, RAYMOND F., MANUEL LONDON and KENDRITH M. ROWLAND. Organization and rater differences in performance appraisals. *Personnel Psychology*, 35(3) Autumn 82, p. 643-58.

PERSONNEL, MUNICIPAL

HIRSCH, WERNER Z. and ANTHONY M. RUFOLO. Effects of prevailing wage laws on municipal government wages. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 13(1) Jan. 83, p. 112-26.

SPECIAL issue: industrial relations. *Local Government Studies*, 8(6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 1-80.

Contents: Local government militancy in Britain and the United States, by Kieron Walsh; Pay negotiations in

local government: the 1981-82 wage round, by Ian Kessler and David Winchester; A comparison between shop steward activity in local government and the private sector, by Mick Marchington and Roger Armstrong; The local government committee of the TUC (Trade Union Congress): a decade of activity, by J.W. Leopold and P.B. Beaumont.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

KHAN AKHTAR ALI. Political sterilization of public employees in India: a need for reform. *Political Science Review*, 20(1) Oct.-Dec. 81, p. 21-39.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—PAY PLANS

GUPTA, N.C. and V.K. SETH. Wages, productivity and prices. *Business Standard*, 2 Mar. 83, p. 5; 3 Mar. 83, p. 5.

There has been an erosion of real income as a result of the steep rise in prices since the Third Central Pay Commission submitted its report in 1973. The Commission did not consider the anomalies in the pay scales of employees in banks, insurance companies, the private corporate sector on one hand, and the Central government services on the other. It is suggested that the Fourth Pay Commission should look into these anomalies. The author has discussed some issues which should be considered in framing the terms of reference of the proposed Fourth Pay Commission. The issues are: minimum wage, wages and productivity, wages and prices, inter-occupational wage differentials, bonus and housing.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—PROMOTION

KELKAR, V.M. (Dept. of Environment, New Delhi). A note on promotions and recognition of good work. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 28(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 893-6.

V.M. Kelkar writes on promotion in government services as a recognition of good work. Though it is a much discussed theme it continues to bristle

with difficulties. He has doubts whether good work is the *raison d'être* of promotion at all, in a system where a good worker remains stagnant in his particular post for reasons over which he has no control. There is a qualitative change where there exists a cadre. In this case, cadre reviews are periodically performed and higher posts are created. But he feels that if, as argued, promotion is not a matter of right and non-promotion is not a reflection on the work of the aspirant, who should not look to promotion as a reward, what then is he to look for as reward. Kelkar opines that promotion is the only mechanism left in government service offering incentive for good work.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

TANG, DANIEL C.K. Promotion in the Hong Kong civil service: a study of upper middle civil servants. *Hong Kong Journal of Public Administration*, 4(2) Dec. 82, p.112-53

The focus of this article is on the promotion patterns and their effect on attitudes and job satisfaction in the upper-middle civil service. In 1978, there were about 1400 civil servants falling within the range of points 38-51 on the master pay scale. From these a sample of 485 officers was taken and a questionnaire was sent to them in 1981. It was designed to collect information on personnel particulars, educational background, career experience and attitudes to career issues such as promotion and transfer. 125 completed returns were received. The data are presented in thirty-one statistical tables. The study attempts to provide the pattern of upward mobility between the two sexes and among locals and expatriates.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—SELECTION

KABUMBA, IJUKA. The merit principle and personnel selection in the public service. *Administration and Management Dialogue*, 2(1) July-Dec. 81, p. 25-34.

POLICE

ANANTHACHARI, T. Conduct of the police personnel in the society. Indian Police Journal, 29(1) July-Sept. 82, p. 34-40.

BUNYARD, R.S. Police and the law. Police Journal, 56(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 7-14.

LESTER, DAVID. Improving the police image by changing police attitudes. Police Journal, 55(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 352-4.

LESTER, DAVID. The selection of police officers: an argument for simplicity. Police Journal, 56(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 53-5.

There is not much evidence that psychological testing has any use in predicting performance as a police officer. The important information comes from performance in the training academy and in the initial probationary period. Therefore it is argued that extensive psychological testing is not necessary for selecting police officers, as it adds little useful information.

LEWIS, C. Consider the present use of police manpower including civilian staff and suggest ways in which all resources could be used more effectively. Police Journal, 56(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 19-29.

MANNING, PETER K. and A.J.P. BUTLER. Perceptions of police authority. Police Journal, 55(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 333-44.

PARKER, KENNETH A.L. The educational background of the police. Police Journal, 55(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 320-4.

POLICE special. Radical Humanist, 46 (11) Feb. 83, p. 1-58.

Contents: So said the president, by R.L.N.; Police raj: the reality, by V.M. Tarkunde; Role of the police, in a democracy, by V.B. Karnik; Police and the people, by R.L. Nigam; Police: are they

same everywhere? by K.F. Rustamaji; Communalism and the police, by V.V. Nagarkar; Police and communal riots, by N.S. Saxena; Jail reform: treatment of convicts, by Ram Ahuja; The role of the police in communal riots, by Asgar Ali Engineer; The Indian police system: an overview by Vraj Mohan Sinha; Police against people, by Moin Shakir; Repression in Tamil Nadu.

SEN, SANKAR. Role of police supervisors. Indian Police Journal, 29(1) July-Sept. 82, p. 2-5.

The author feels that a time has come to give up the para-military heritage of the police for a more humanistic, professional and service oriented organisation. In this task, the police supervisor will have to play the key role of change agent. The author argues that the police organisation should be sufficiently loose to restructure themselves in the light of the problems in hand. It is the duty of the supervisor that the job has to be made more meaningful and interesting so that it increases the efficiency of the personnel. Free flow of lateral communication is also necessary for organizational efficiency. Regarding enforcement of the discipline the supervisor should be impartial, constructive, open and consistent. He should see that his subordinates also develop in such way that they contribute to the goals of the organization. The author concludes that the role of the supervisor as motivator, trainer and agent of change will increase.

POLITICAL PARTIES

BOCHEL, JOHN and DAVID DENVER. Candidate selection in the Labour Party: what the selectors seek. British Journal of Political Science, 13(1) Jan. 83, p. 45-69.

BOGDANOR, VERNON. Reflections on British political finance. Parliamentary Affairs, 35(4) Autumn 82, p. 367-80.

KHANNA, H.R. Funds for the party: where black is beautiful. *Statesman*, 9 Feb. 83, p. 6.

MENDILOW, JONATHAN. Party-cluster formations in multiparty systems. *Political Studies*, 30(4) Dec. 82, p. 485-503.

WATTENBERG, MARTIN P. Party identification and party images: a comparison of Britain, Canada, Australia, and the United States. *Comparative Politics*, 15(1) Oct. 82, p. 23-40.

POPULATION

CHAVAN, S.B. Population: no cause for alarm. *Capital*, 189(4741) 31 Jan. 83, p. 15-17.

KARKAL, MALINI. Population growth in Greater Bombay: some emerging patterns. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(4) 22 Jan. 83, p. 119-23.

KIRSCHENBAUM, ALAN. The impact of new towns in rural regions on population redistribution in Israel. *Rural Sociology*, 47(1) Winter 82, p. 692-704.

PETHE, VASANT P. Population and development. *Economic Times*, 4 Mar. 83, p.5; 5 Mar. 83, p. 5.

THE POPULATION pressure, a shadow on growth. *Yojana*, 27(1-2) 26 Jan. 83, p. 4-56.

Contents: Population of India: some dimensions, by P. Padmanabha; Approach to population control, by Ashish Bose; Population debate: dimensions and prospects, by B.L. Raina; Checking population pressure in India, by Sat Paul Mittal; Population problem: a planner's view, by S.B. Chavan; Population education for social betterment, by Sarla Mukhi; Inter-state variations in population growth, by V.K.R.V. Rao; Qualitative dimension of the population problem, by C. Gopalan; Interplay of population and development, by J.L. Saaz; Population explosion: social

change, by Vasant P.Pethe; Karnataka: pioneer in family planning, by Sethu Rao S.

POPULATION-MIGRATION

MUKHERJEE, AMITAVA. Indian labour abroad. *Business Standard*, 14 Jan. 83, p. 5; 15 Jan. 83, p. 5.

POPULATION-NATIONAL MINORITY GROUPS

CHOPRA, S.N. How China treats its minorities. *Indian Express*, 25 Jan. 83, p. 6.

POSTAL SERVICE

ARUNACHALAM, V.E. Post in a mess. *Statesman*, 2 Feb. 83, p. 6; Feb. 83, p. 6.

POVERTY

ADISESHIAH, MALCOLM S. Size and source of poverty. *Patriot*, 4 Jan. 83, p. 2.

ADISESHIAH, MALCOLM S. The 'triple' action alone could remove poverty. *Yojana*, 27(3) 16 Feb. 83, p. 14-19.

MOHAN, P. KRISHNA and D.V.S.N. ACHARYULU. Anti-poverty strategy and sixth plan: some issues. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 28(10) July 82, p.470-4.

RUDRAMOORTHY, B. Rural poverty and policy constraints. *Financial Express*, 9 Mar. 83, p. 5.

SUBRAHMANYAM, S. Poverty, unemployment and labour force participation. *Margin*, 15(1) Oct. 82, p. 58-70.

VOLKEN, H. Mass poverty in rural India: organisation of the rural poor in the context of the existing power structure. *Social Action*, 33(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 1-14.

PRESIDENTS

COHEN, JEFFREY E. The impact of the modern presidency on presidential success in the U.S. Congress. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 7(4) Nov. 82, p.515-32.

UDMAN, SEYMOUR. The presidents and the polls. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 46(3) Fall 82, p. 301-10.

PRESS

ALVA, CHITTARANJAN. What Bihar press bill means? *Social Scientist*, 10(12) Dec. 82, p. 47-56.

LUMLEY, BOB and PHILIP SCHLESINGER. The press, the state and its enemies: the Italian case. *Sociological Review*, 30(4) Nov. 82, p. 603-26.

PRESS. *New Quest*, (37) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 3-63.

Contents: Divided council (editorial); State of the press (1952-1982); Social responsibility and open government; The editor's position, by M. Chalapathi Rau; Towards a value oriented role, by V.K.R.V. Rao; Code of conduct, by S. Viswam; A flawed debate, by Ashok Mitra; Yellow journalism: a neglected area in social studies, by Ka Naa Subramanyam; Advertising and the state, by K.S. Srinivasan; Past, present and future, by H.Y. Sharda Prasad; Converging of IFFI, by Jugu Abraham.

RAGHAVAN, G.N.S. Ambivalence of press panel's majority. *Times of India*, 28 Jan. 83, p. 8; 29 Jan. 83, p. 8.

SORABJEE, SOLI S. No gags on the press. *Times of India*, 2 Jan. 83, p. 14.

PRICE FIXING

SHANKEN, JAY. The arbitrage pricing theory: is it testable? *Journal of Finance*, 37(5) Dec. 82, p. 1129-40.

PRISONS

RAFFAELE, PAUL. Correctional services in Hong-Kong. *Indian Police Journal*, 29(1) July-Sept. 82, p. 26-30.

PROBLEM SOLVING

MURDACH, ALLISON D. A political perspective in problem solving. *Social Work*, 27(5) Sept. 82, p. 417-21.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

BURCSU, JAMES E. The allocation of costs to projects in a multiproject matrix environment: the use of a matrix cost allocation model. *Project Management Quarterly*, 13(4) Dec. 82, p. 63-5.

CASPE, MARC S. and SABURO TAMURA. Making productivity soar: secret ingredients for blending American and Japanese management technology. *Project Management Quarterly*, 13(3) Sept. 82, p. 37-43.

DUBHASHI, P.R. Location of projects: need for objective decision-making. *Financial Express*, 19 Jan. 83, p. 5.

KRISHNA, MRIDULA. Project planning in third world countries. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 57-59.

PINCUS, CLAUDIO. An approach to plan development and team formation: plan of execution workshops. *Project Management Quarterly*, 13(4) Dec. 82, p. 85-90.

SHARAD, DICK. Project management for the 80's. *Project Management Quarterly*, 13(3) Sept. 82, p. 46-53.

PROPERTY TAXES

CHICOINE, DAVID L., STEVEN T. SONKA, and ROBERT D. DOTY. The effects of farm property tax relief programs on farm financial conditions. *Land Economics*, 58(4) Nov. 82, p. 516-23.

KRANTZ, DIANE P., ROBERT D. WEAVER, and THEODORE R. ALTER. Residential property tax capitalization: consistent estimates using micro-level data. *Land Economics*, 58(4) Nov. 82, p. 488-96.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

CLEVELAND, HARIAN. The future of public administration. *Bureaucrat*, 11(3) Fall 82, p. 3-8.

DUBHASHI, P.R. (I.I.P.A., New Delhi). Report writing in public administration. *Management in Government*, 14(2) July-Sept. 82, p. 141-5.

Competent report writing helps in effective administrative action. Timely and accurate reports and their comprehensive analysis at the state and national levels leads to suitable administrative action. Different types of reports are briefly described and the characteristics of a good report are pointed out.

MAHESHWARI, SHRIRAM (I.I.P.A., New Delhi). Political control over executive department in India. *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, 24(2) Apr. 80, p. 145-62.

The power of the executive branch of the government which handles varied functions must always be balanced with those of the legislature and the judiciary. India, this balancing control has to comply with the fundamental features of its Constitution. Being under a parliamentary form of government in itself provides two forms of control over the executive: a control which holds the political executive accountable to the legislature and a control in the form of a political executive which is actually the council of ministers with the Prime Minister at its head. In addition, control is also exercised by the political parties, mass media, pressure groups, etc. These old mechanisms, however, have proven to be insufficient: the Parliament cannot sustain effective control over the executive; control by the press suffers from outside influences, and control by pressure groups although occasionally has fruitful results will entail harmful consequences if done on a large scale. Thus, the different control mechanisms need restructuring and redesigning to cope with the expanding power of the executive.—*Reproduced*.

ROHR, JOHN A. (State Univ., Blacksburg). Public administration and the

constitutional bicentennial: an essay on research. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 4(4) 82, p. 349-80.

The forthcoming centennial of American Public Administration falls in the same year as the bicentennial of the Constitution. This co-incidence suggests the propriety of examining the constitutional origins of the profession of Public Administration. This article notes of the clash between the "two cultures" of administration and constitutionalism, proposes reasons for serious research into the constitutional foundations of contemporary administration, and provides several examples of suitable questions for this research.—*Reproduced*.

SEGOVIA, ELOY CANTU, JOSE LUIS MEDINA AGUIAR and AGUSTIN BASAVE BENITEZ. The challenge of managing Mexico: the priorities of the 1982-88 administration. *Public Administration Review*, 42(5) Sept.-Oct. 82, p. 405-9.

SHENDGE, MALATI J. (Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi). Myth governance in early India. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 28(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 865-92.

Malati J. Shendge, in her article, attempts to draw for us the picture of statecraft in the pre-Mauryan Harappan days. In reconstructing history, researchers make use of several devices, not all of them useful on all occasions. In the present case, Shendge put aside archaeological material as it is not of much value in giving the details of the system of administration prevalent in those remote days. Instead, she makes a diligent reading of Rigveda where, along with myths, there is considerable historical material too with the help of which she reconstructs the Harappan culture and government.—*Reproduced from editorial*.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—STUDY AND TEACHING

POUDYAL, MADHAB PRASAD. (Tribhuvan Univ.). Public administration education in Nepal: evolution and challenges. *Public Administration Journal*, 4(2) Dec. 81, p. 68-78.

The purpose of this paper is to trace the evolution of the study of public administration as a separate academic discipline in Nepal and its relevance in national and international context. During the Rana regime (1846-1951) civil servants used to be recruited through ascriptive criteria. Tribhuvan University was established in 1959 and public administration course at master level was introduced in 1961. With the commencement of the National Education System Plan, 1971-76, public administration education received its institutional status. Details about public administration education at Tribhuvan University are presented. There is a proposal to establish an Administrative Staff College.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

SPECIAL section on public distribution system. *Productivity*, 23(2) July-Sept. 82, p. 191-217.

Contents: Productivity in public distribution system: the national workshop and its recommendations; Role of civil supplies corporations in productivity improvement in public distribution system, by Manendra Mohan; Warehousing and public distribution, by O.N. Chhibber; Productivity at the retail point, by V.P. Gulati.

PUBLIC INTEREST

CHIDAMBARAM, P. Public interest litigation: understanding a concept. *Hindu*, 11 Jan. 83, p. 17.

PUBLIC POLICY

BHAMBHRI, C. P. (Jawaharlal Nehru Univ., New Delhi), Public policy and

political process in India. *Management in Government*, 14(2) July-Sept. 82, p. 132-9.

The major societal goals of public policy are the product of political demands of competing groups and the role of experts and public bureaucracy is to concretely translate these demands into public decisions. Public policy formulation is facilitated if its political imperatives are recognised by the public bureaucracy. Some features of Indian society are presented to explain the context in which public bureaucracy operates multi-sided public policies. Developing countries receiving foreign aid and going into foreign collaboration agreements are exposed to international pressures also.

MILETI, DENNIS S. Structure and process in the implementation of public policy. *Political Science Review*, 21(1) Jan.-Mar. 82, p. 1-34.

SMITH, T. ALEXANDER. A phenomenology of the policy process. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 23(1-2) Mar., June 82, p. 1-16.

VITERITTI, JOSEPH P. Policy analysis in the bureaucracy: an ad hoc approach. *Public Administration Review*, 42(5) Sept.-Oct. 82, p. 466-74.

PUBLIC WELFARE

WEED, FRANK J. Patterns of growth in welfare bureaucracies. *Sociological Quarterly*, 23(1) Summer 82, p. 391-401.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND PRIVATE AGENCY RELATIONS

MORRIS, ROBERT. Government and voluntary agency relationships. *Social Service Review*, 56(3) Sept. 82, p. 333-45.

PUBLISHING

PUBLISHING and the libraries: a symposium. *Indian Book Chronicle*, 8(1-2) 1 & 16 Jan. 83, p. 37-64.

Contents: Random reflections, by Amrik Singh; Vis-a-vis book trade, by D.N. Banerjee and K.S. Rawat; Public lending right, by D.R. Mankekar; Collection development in university libraries, by Girja Kumar; The vicious circle, by H.K. Kaul; The flood of the human heart, by Lokenath Bhattacharya; National Library and the book trade, by P.B. Mangla; The Libraries and the University Grants Commission, by Rais Ahmed; Need for action, by S.C. Dube; Publishing and libraries, by S.K. Mookerjee; Impact of book-trade on Indian academic and research libraries, by Subhas C. Biswas.

QUASI LEGISLATIVE POWERS

WEST, WILLIAM F. (Taxes A & M Univ.). The politics of administrative rulemaking. Public Administration Review, 42(5) Sept.-Oct. 82, p. 420-6.

This paper suggests that the use of rulemaking as an alternative means of implementation can have policy consequences and, as a result, can have significant political implications. In the case of the Federal Trade Commission, the balance of forces in the agency's political environment has proved dominant in determining its willingness to rely on rulemaking. Similarly, the commission's emphasis on rulemaking in recent years has significantly altered its relationship with key members of its environment. —*Reproduced.*

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KHOSLA, G.S. The railway 'empire': not one man's inheritance either. Statesman, 15 Jan. 83, p. 6.

KREACLC, VLADIMIR and PHYLLIS GREEN. Public enterprises study: Jamaica Railway Corporation. Public Enterprise, 3(2) 82, p. 97-118.

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KUNDU, AMITABH. Nodal regions: some conceptual issues in measurement

and regionalisation. *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 14(1) 82, p. 12-18.

MARTINS, MARIO and JOHN MAWSON. The development of the 'programme approach' in the common regional policy: an evaluation of the British experience. *Town Planning Review*, 54(1) Jan. 83, p. 63-82.

NIJKAMP, PETER. Long waves or catastrophes in regional development. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 16(6) 82, p. 261-71.

SANWAL, MUKUL. Design of hill development: lessons from the plans of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(7) 12 Feb, 83, p. 220-9.

WETTENHALL, R.L. Regionalizing public services: Australian trends and problems. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 48(3-4) 82, p. 287-94.

RENT—REGULATION

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RESEARCH

POLKINGHORNE, DONALD. What makes research humanistic? *Humanistic Psychology*, 22(3) Summer 82, p. 47-54.

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from 1980 to 1985. *Civic Affairs*, 30(1) Aug. 82, p. 105-9; 30(2) Sept. 82, p. 9-21.

LEINBACH, THOMAS R. and ROBERT G. CROMLEY. A goal programming approach to public investment decisions: a case study of rural roads in Indonesia. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 17(1) 83, p. 1-10.

SHEFER, DANIEL and JACQUES STROUMSAI. Street-lighting projects selection: a rational decision making approach. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 16(6) 82, p. 245-59.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

BOSE, A.N. (I.I.T., Kharagpur). Towards an understanding of the problems of rural development in *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 14(1) 82, p. 57-74.

The foodgrain available in India is not sufficient to satisfy the minimum physiological requirements of the people. As the present socio-economic structure is based upon perpetuation of poverty, the overwhelming majority of the people are unable to transform their need for foodgrains into effective demand. The main aim of rural development efforts should be replacing the present social order with an egalitarian one as a way out of the present vicious circle of low productivity and hunger. The potential social forces to bring about this change should be identified and helped. The solution lies in enabling the rural poor to use the beneficial aspects of modern science and technology to eliminate poverty and inequity. The central task in rural development is conscientisation of rural poor to take action against the oppressive elements. As an illustration the author has described the work programme launched in Midnapore district, by Rural Development Centre of IIT, Kharagpur.

CURRY, NIGEL. Community-led rural development. *Planner*, 68(6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 186-8.

DESAI, A.R. A new policy for rural development in South and South East Asia: its sinister significance (India a case study). *Society and Change*, 2(4) July-Sept. 81, p. 381-418.

After World War II, the Third World countries determined to overcome backwardness have adopted a policy of development based on mixed economy capitalist path of inductive planning. The measures adopted to implement this strategy are briefly discussed. The author has analysed the pragmatic efforts made to counteract the alarming deficiencies experienced in development measures. In connection with the steps taken the findings of various experts and expert committees are reviewed. The assumptions, techniques and the new style approach towards the new policy of rural development are examined, and its major limitations are pointed out. The purposes the Indian strategy aims to subserve are listed.

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EKONG, EKONG E. and KAMORU-DEEN L. SOKOYA. Success and failure in rural community development efforts: a study of two cases in Southwestern Nigeria. *Community Development Journal*, 17(3) Oct. 82, p. 217-24.

GOEL, BRIJ BHUSHAN. (Panjab Univ., Chandigarh) Rural development and rural industrialisation. *Cooperative Perspective*, 17(1) Apr.-June 82, p. 35-40.

The State of Haryana launched Rural Industrialisation Scheme in 1977. A package of incentives and facilities is provided by the government. The records indicate that there has been a speedy expansion in the setting up of the industrial units and the scheme has opened employment avenues. In order to get an insight of the qualitative performance of

the scheme, an empirical study was undertaken in the districts of Rohtak, Sonapat and Karnal. On the basis of this field investigation the author has examined the operations of the scheme and has suggested some remedial measures for its healthy, smooth and efficient performance. This paper was presented in a UGC Seminar on "Challenges to Rural Development" held at Punjabi University, Patiala in 1981.

GUPTA, ANIL K. "Social effects" of rural projects: monitoring through people's participation. *Management in Government*, 14(2) July-Sept. 82, p. 146-71.

ISLAM, FAKHRUL. Community oriented approach to rural development. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 28(11) Aug. 82, p. 516-20.

KARUNAKARAN, K. C. Voluntary organisations and rural development. *Voluntary Action*, 25(6) Jan. 83, p. 189-201.

KHUNTIA, NATABAR. IRDP: a case study. *Business Standard*, 16 Feb. 83, p. 5.

KULABA, S.M. Rural settlement policies in Tanzania. *Habitat International*, 6(1-2) 82, p. 15-29.

MANDAL, G.C. Possibility of growth with equity through trade and rural development. *Radical Humanist*, 47(1) Mar. 83, p. 19-22.

MATHUR, HARI MOHAN. (Dept. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, New Delhi). The role of anthropologists in rural development. *Indian Review of Management and Future*, (3) 83, p. 7-15.

Experience of the last quarter century has shown the critical role of socio-cultural factors in the development process. It is being increasingly recognized that many constraints to rural deve-

lopment have much to do with an inadequate understanding of the people experiencing change. Large investments are being made in rural development. It would be a human failure of the worst kind, and not just some financial loss, if rural development were to be further hindered because of ignorance about the life and perception of the poorest groups. Participation of anthropologists will ease this constraint.

As mankind reaches out for the stars, there remain on the home-planet earth large numbers of the seriously poor who are unable to live a fully human life. Indeed the Third World today is characterized by pervasive degrading poverty of its millions. Development which all these years should have focussed on the poor seems simply to have bypassed them.—*Reproduced.*

MATHUR, HARI MOHAN. (Dept. of Personnel and Administration Reforms, New Delhi). Rural development in traditional societies: an anthropological perspective. *Indian Anthropologist*, 12(1) June 82, p. 1-22.

Development over many years in the Third World has bypassed the poor people. Haltingly moving programmes and projects dominate the rural development scene. Planners and administrators are unable to anticipate and overcome the socio-cultural hurdles which arise during the plan implementation. Even neighbouring villages manifest differences in many important respects. Most of the planners and administrators in the Third World come from an urban background and have inadequate understanding of village life. Various factors which prevent the poor from getting most out of the development programmes are briefly explained. As the anthropologists have an intimate knowledge of the people and their culture, they can play a very useful role in the development process.

MBAT, DAVID O. (Univ. of Calabar, Nigeria). Management of rural development in developing economies: a sugges-

ted policy approach. *Productivity*, 23(2) July-Sept. 82, p. 139-46.

Rural development is considered by many of its proponents as the expansion of urban facilities to the rural areas and the restructuring of the rural economy for the overall benefit of the society in general. In other words, rural development is a progressive policy of reducing the economic and social dualism existing between rural and urban areas in a developing nation. This article tries to analyse the concept and financial implications of rural development and possible policy guidelines for improving the level of standard of living of the rural population. The first section explains the concepts of rural development and analyses the structure of the rural economy. The second section suggests possible policy framework for the achievement of rural development objectives. The third section discusses the financial implications of rural development and suggests possible financial structure for the achievement of policy targets or objectives while the last section is the conclusion.—*Reproduced.*

MUKHERJEE, DHURJATI. Problems of rural development. *Patriot*, 26, Jan. 83, p. V.

NYERERE, JULIUS K. On rural development. *Habitat International*, 6(1-2) 82, p. 7-14.

ONYEMEDUKWE, J.O.C. Settlement structures in rural Nigeria. *Habitat International*, 6(1-2) 82, p. 53-7.

RUDRAMOORTHY, B. Industry and rural development. *Indian Express*, 19 Mar. 83, p. 6.

TILAK, JANDHYALA B.G. Education and rural development. *Man and Development*, 4(4) Dec. 82, p. 65-78.

WASEEM, MOHAMMAD. (Quaid-i-Azam Univ., Pakistan). Local power structures and the relevance of rural

development strategies: a case study of Pakistan. *Community Development Journal*, 17(3) Oct, 82, p. 225-33.

The purposes of this essay is to raise some fundamental questions as to the efficacy of some of the theoretical implications of the current approaches to community development in a rural milieu. It is argued that community development is essentially about redistribution of the available resources, which takes place within the existing framework of a structure of privilege. In this context, an attempt is made in this essay to understand the conception and implementation of various rural development strategies in Pakistan. The analysis indicates that a spirit of bureaucratic paternalism has pervaded all the rural development strategies in Pakistan. The failure of consecutive strategies adopted is largely rooted in the inability of public funds to reach the officially declared "target groups".

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SALES TAX

PUROHIT, MAHESH C. (National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi). Sales tax administration in India. *Indian Journal of Public*

Administration, 28(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 832-9.

Mahesh C. Purohit examines the weak spots of the sales tax administration and comes out with various suggestions, such as development of a coordinated information system, a simplified procedure for registration of dealers, a machinery for better assessment of dealers, abolition of internal check posts, reorganisation of the appellate wing, etc. In other words, he advocates substantial changes both in the structure as well as in the operation of the tax and pleads that both these should be on a continuing basis. Purohit also feels that the existing advisory committee in sales tax administration should be revitalised and linked with the research and statistics wing.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

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BHARGAVA, GOPAL. Squatter settlements in metropolitan cities. *Civic Affairs*, 30(1) Aug. 82, p. 97-104.

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SAHAY, S. State of the Supreme Court. *Statesman*, 20 Jan. 83, p. 6.

TAXATION

BAGCHI, AMARESH. Reform of direct taxes. *Financial Express*, 26 Feb. 83, p. 5.

CONYBEARE, JOHN A.C. (Columbia Univ.). The rent-seeking state and revenue diversification. *World Politics*, 35(1) Oct. 82, p. 25-42.

Economists have only recently begun to characterize the behaviour of the state as rentor profit-seeking. One of the ways in which the rent-seeking state may maximize the resources it extracts from taxpayers is through diversification of the tax revenue base. Empirical evidence presented in this paper may help to explain the extent to which countries are able to engage in this form of rent seeking. The highly developed country's ability to diversify its tax base is constrained by the ease of exit of taxable assets from its jurisdiction; with the exception of this limitation, countries with more diversified tax bases collect more revenue relative to national income. This conclusion does not hold, however, for geographic diversification (i.e., federalism). The case is different for developing countries: although they may have a more diversified tax base than developed countries, they are unable to exploit it because of administrative weakness; therefore, rent seeking on the part of the state may be predicted by more conventional factors such as income or trade.—*Reproduced*.

JAJOO, MADAN GOPAL. Commodity taxation: need for an integrated system. *Hindustan Times*, 12 Feb. 83, p. 9.

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TAXATION—EVASION AND AVOIDANCE

HAR GOVIND. Investigating economic offences. *Indian Management*, 21(12) Dec. 82, p. 13-18.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, INDIAN BALAKRISHNAN, K. MNCs from LDCs: the case of Indian joint ventures abroad. *Vikalpa*, 7(1) Jan.-Mar. 82, p. 133-48.

GOPIKRISHNAN, K.N. Joint ventures. *Business Standard*, 18 Jan. 83, p. 5; 19 Jan. 83, p. 5.

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ABROL, DINESH. Whither technology policy? *Mainstream*, Republic Day 83, p. 65-8.

RURAL technology for eighties. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29(1) Anniversary Number, Oct. 82, p.5-89.

Contents: Editorial; Adopting appropriate technology, by C.P.N. Singh; Modern technology and Gandhian economics, by K.J. Charles; Vinoba's approach to science and technology, by Viswanath Tandon; Choice of technology for rural development, by K.N. Prasad; Management of technologies of eighties for rural areas. by J.C. Srivastava; Identification of low cost technologies for rural self-employment, by V. Padmanabhan; Need for appropriate technology in rural industries, by A. Rama Rao; Eradication of poverty through technological and managerial innovations in KVI, by Y.A. Panditrao; Adoption and transfer of technology in village industries: financial aspects, by A.R. Patel; Science and technology for rural development, by J.L. Chaudhari; Forests and rural industries, by M.C. Tewari; Food technology and rural development, by V.H. Potty.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

FEENSTRA, ROBERT C. and KENNETH L. JUDD. Tariffs, techno-

logy transfer, and welfare. *Journal of Political Economy*, 90(61) Dec. 82, p. 1142-65.

LICHFIELD, NATHANIEL. Technical services and consultancy implications of the "new international development strategy". *ITCC Review*, 11(2) Apr. 82, p. 43-6.

SAMANTA, R.K. Role of scientists and transfer of technology. *Society and Science*, 5(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 47-55.

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BANERJEE, NITYA NARAYAN. Management of Hindu temples. *Hindustan Times*, 28 Feb. 83, p. 9.

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MEHRA, PREETI. Terrors of the textbook. *Times of India*, 27 Mar. 83, p. 1.

VOHRA, GAUTAM S.G. Disgraceful state of textbooks. *Times of India*, 21 Mar. 83, p. 8.

TRAINING

AGARWAL, M.C. Training of graduate engineer trainees. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 12(3-4) July-Sept. & Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 17-18.

AGRAWAL, GOVIND R. (Tribhuvan Univ.). Perspective on higher level civil service training in Nepal. *Prashasan*, 14 (1) Nov. 82, p. 16-23.

The modernisation of Nepalese civil service started only after the overthrow of the Ranas in 1951. Apart from traditional functions the civil servants are required to act as change agents for accomplishing the development goals. Though training is not compulsory civil service rules have made a built-in provision for training for the promotional purposes. Induction training programme for third class gazetted officers is offered by the Ministry of General Administration. The in-service training programmes offered to second class gazetted officers by Centre for Economic

Development and Administration and the training programmes offered by the Administrative Management Department to section officers are briefly described. The Administrative Staff College of Nepal established in 1982 is at present busy designing the curriculum for the various courses to be offered by it.

BAPAT, S.G. Let us identify training needs. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 12(3-4) July-Sept. & Oct. Dec. 82, p. 35-8.

CHAKRABORTY, S.K. (Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta). Training public enterprise managers in management control and information systems. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(1) Jan.-Mar. 82, p. 1-15.

As each public enterprise operates in an economic commercial context of its own, the special features of each context should be carefully sifted and consciously built into the design and operation of the management control and information system to make it effective. These contextual factors are illustrated through a few examples. This paper was presented at the Regional Workshop on Curricula Development for Training Public Enterprise Managers, held at New Delhi in Mar. 1981.

DHAKAL, SURENDRA P. Efforts to train civil servants in Nepal. *Prashasan*, 14(2) Mar. 83, p. 62-72.

HUNTER, KEITH E. An evaluation of recruit training in England and Wales. *Police Journal*, 55(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 360-4.

KAMAL, MUSTAFA. Evaluation of management training and its classification levels. *Management Development*, 11(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 1-7.

KUMAR, N. Training managers for rural development. *Yojana*, 27(4) 1 Mar. 83, p. 16-18.

NGWABE, VICTOR P.M. Integrating theory and practice in management training: the problem of learning transfer. *Administration and Management Dialogue*, 2(1) July-Dec. 81, p. 16-24.

RAMANATHAN, N.L. Education and training in environmental management. *Journal of Family Welfare*, 29(2) Dec. 82, p. 3-11.

RAO, K.V. Case method as training tool. *Financial Express*, 24 Feb. 83, p.6.

RAVISHANKAR, S. (Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad). Evaluation of management training programme in public enterprises with special reference to the use of educational technology. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 5(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 58-68.

This paper is an abstract of the thesis submitted to Osmania University. It examines the present training practices and suggests some measures for the reorientation of the practices to meet the present and future needs. Some problems which deserve immediate research attention are pointed out.

SAUTER, JOHN. Clues to development spending choices. *Bureaucrat*, 11(3) Fall 82, p. 31-2.

SHRESTHA, M.K. Strengthening of bureaucracy through training. *Prashasan*, 14(1) Nov. 82, p.1-6.

Capable men and women prepared through training are necessary to perform the tasks the national welfare requires. For several reasons training is especially important to the developing countries. As the administrative system has to play an increasingly effective and dominant role in the management of change and development, training is essential to bring about improvement in the performance of the civil service. Training and retraining at multiple points in an officer's career enables him to perform at full capacity throughout his career.

Job-oriented training helps in establishing closer links between training and career development. Changes in attitudes, orientation and motivation constitute an important area of training. Unless public administrators are trained to be forward looking they will not be effective when they reach senior levels. Priority objectives for training of senior administrators are pointed out. This paper was presented in September 1982 at the "talk programme series" organised by Nepal Administrative Staff College.

SHRESTHA, MANGAL K. and GOVIND R. AGARWAL. Needs and priorities in training and research for development in Nepal. *Prashasan*, 14(2) Mar. 83, p. 75-121.

SINGH, B.R. Designing training and development system. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 12(3-4) July-Sept. & Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 1-6.

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UPADHYA, D.P. My experiences as a trainer. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 12(2) Apr.-June 82, p.43-9.

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BROWN, HENRY. Forecasts for transport models. *Planner*, 68(6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 178-9.

PALANISWAMY, S.P. Delphi forecasts for the transportation system for India. *Indian Review of Management and Future*, (3) 82, p. 16-40.

RAJADHYAKSHA, M.V. Transport planning in a mixed federal economy. *Journal of Transport Management*, 7(1) Jan. 83, p. 7-12.

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GARE, G.M. Tribal development in India. *Tribal Research Bulletin*, 5(1) Sept. 82, p. 3-6, 14.

GUPTA, SHEKHAR. Assam tribals: time to heed warnings. *Indian Express*, 17 Mar. 83, p. 6.

KULKARNI, SHARAD. Tribal movements in Maharashtra. *Tribal Research Bulletin*, 5(1) Sept. 82, p.15-18.

NARAYAN, S. and BINOD KUMAR. Tribal movement in Bihar. *Mainstream*, 21(26) 2 Feb. 83, p. 22-4.

THAKURATA, S.P. Impoverishment of tribals. *Business Standard*, 20 Jan. 83, p. 5; 21 Jan. 83, p. 5; 22 Jan. 83, p. 5; 25 Jan. 83, p. 5; 26 Jan. 83, p. 5.

U.K.—SOCIAL POLICY

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UNEMPLOYMENT

HAKIM, CATHERINE. The social consequences of high unemployment. *Journal of Social Policy*, 11(4) Oct. 82, p. 433-67.

JORDAN, BILL. Unemployment and the political system. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 35(4) Autumn 82, p. 408-20.

SEN, AMITABHA. Unemployment among urban educated. *Business Standard*, 4 Feb. 83, p. 5; 5 Feb. 83, p. 5.

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PUNALEKAR, S.P. Untouchability and social change: a Maharashtra study. *Mainstream*, Republic Day 83, p. 22-7.

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**STATEMENT ABOUT OWNERSHIP AND OTHER
PARTICULARS ABOUT**

**DOCUMENTATION
IN
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**FORM IV
(See Rule 8)**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Place of Publication | Indian Institute of Public
Administration, New Delhi |
| 2. Periodicity of its Publication | Quarterly |
| 3. Printer's Name | Brij Bhushan |
| Nationality | Indian |
| Address | Registrar, Indian Institute of Public
Administration, New Delhi |
| 4. Publisher's Name | Brij Bhushan |
| Nationality | Indian |
| Address | Registrar, Indian Institute of Public
Administration, New Delhi |
| 5. Editor's Name | T.N. Chaturvedi |
| Nationality | Indian |
| Address | The Indian Institute of Public
Administration, New Delhi |
| 6. Names and Addresses of
individuals who own the
newspaper and partners or
shareholders holding more
than one per cent of the
total capital | The Indian Institute of Public
Administration, Indraprastha
Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi-110002 |

I, Brij Bhushan, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Dated : February 28, 1983.

BRIJ BHUSHAN
Signature of Publisher.

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BOOK NOTES

ABBAS, B.M. The Ganges waters dispute. New Delhi, Vikas, 1982. 157p. Rs. 95.00.

This book unveils the inside story of the Indo-Bangladesh negotiations of the Ganges over the last quarter of a century. It makes available a comprehensive collection of documents on each important step in the negotiations, and deals with such questions that exercise the public mind as: Was the government of Pakistan serious about solving the Farakka problem? Why could an agreement like the Indus Basin Treaty not be evolved for the eastern rivers, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra? Why did India agree to low withdrawals into the Hooghly in 1975? The author who has been adviser to successive Presidents and a Minister of the Bangladesh government, discusses the handling of the negotiations first by the Pakistan government and then by subsequent governments in Bangladesh since 1971. He also provides commentaries on each action, covering legal, political and technical matters, analysing the significance of the events, the factors leading to the dispute being taken to the UN and the position taken by different countries there. Pointing out that the problem of the waters of the common rivers is a standing hindrance to neighbourly relations between India and Bangladesh, the author contends that no amount of dialogue or profession of goodwill can work if Bangladesh is gradually depleted of the river flow. Five maps relating to river basins are presented.

ABERBACH, JOEL D. Bureaucrats and politicians in Western democracies, by J.D. Aberbach and others. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, 1981. 308p. \$ 29.50.

In uneasy partnership at the helm of the modern state stand elected party politicians and appointed professional bureaucrats. At least since Max Weber, political observers have theorised about the relationship between politicians and bureaucrats, about their contrasting approaches to public policy making. This volume confronts these theories with evidence from systematic interviews with more than 1,400 senior civil servants and members of parliament in the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden. The authors have probed their backgrounds, their functions, their self-images, their basic values, and their interrelationships. The central question is: How do senior bureaucrats and parliamentary politicians differ from one another and conversely, how are they alike? Complementing this question are two others: What explains the differences and similarities between bureaucrats and politicians? and what do these differences and similarities mean for policy making? This book is an attempt to answer these questions.

AUSTRALIA. Commonwealth Grants Commission. Report on state tax sharing entitlements. Canberra, Australian Govt. Publishing Services, 1981. (Three volumes).

Commonwealth-State financial arrangements in Australia have both influenced and responded to constitutional developments and other changes in the Australian

federal system. The Australian intergovernmental financial system is based on the principle of revenue sharing, an important element of which is fiscal equalisation. This report of the Commonwealth Grants Commission is the result of an inquiry into the matter referred to the Commission whether any change is desirable in the State factors which prescribe the per capita relativities between the States of their tax sharing entitlements under the States (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act, 1976. Volume I of the report covers in detail the principles and methods adopted by the Commission in the conduct of its inquiry, the assessments of revenue and expenditure needs made by it in areas of comparison between States and the conclusions reached by the Commission in response to the reference. Second volume includes an account of the history of general revenue assistance payments made by the Commonwealth to the States, comparative tables of state taxes and revenue-raising provisions, and statistical information. Reports of consultants are presented in the third volume.

BARNETT, JOEL. Inside the Treasury. London, Andre Deutsch, 1982. 200p. \$ 8.95.

The author was Chief Secretary to the Treasury for the most recent term of Labour government, 1974-79. As Number Two to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the man in charge of Public Expenditure, he was at the centre of all the major economic decisions made during those turbulent years, on nationalisation, on worker-controlled factories, on Concorde, etc. The book is a frank and authoritative account of how the Treasury works. With perfect clarity and common sense the author explains the obvious but disregarded truth that the Treasury cannot give away what it does not have. How it fends off the usually well-meaning but some times self-seeking Ministers and Department Heads is described in graphic and often humorous detail.

BHARGAVA, P.K. Centre-state resource transfers in India. Gurgaon, Academic Press, 1982. 127p. Rs. 60.00.

In India, the increasingly large transfers from the Centre to the States should have helped in reducing inter-regional disparities. However, in the absence of suitable criteria for effecting transfers, inter-state disparities have tended to increase rather than narrowed down. In this volume, the author has discussed and pointed out the shortcomings in the criteria employed by the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission for the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States and has suggested that transfers should vary directly with the total population and inversely with the per capita income of States so that the relatively backward States qualify for more assistance from the Centre. The total assistance to be provided to the States should be placed at the disposal of the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission should be entrusted with only the formulation and implementation of various Plan programmes. This will help in better allocation of resources.

BIRLA INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. India and the atom. New Delhi, Allied, 1982. 176p. Rs. 50.00.

This book presents an account of the scientific effort that ushered in the nuclear era and harnessed the atom for use in war and peace. It also examines the

role of science in widening man's horizons and of technology in utilising national resources. The contributions of the new technology to agriculture, industry, medicine and nuclear power generation have also been dealt with. The use of the atom in war has been examined drawing attention to the different considerations that weighed with nuclear arsenals, their current nuclear warfare doctrines and their contingency for waging such wars. India's nuclear programmes, its achievements and failures have been reviewed and the need for a bold and comprehensive technology plan for the decade has been stressed. This book is written by Col. R. Rama Rao, one of the Advisers in the Institute.

CAIDEN, GERALD E., ed. *Strategies for administrative reform*, ed. by Gerald E. Caiden and Heinrich Siedentopf Lexington, Mass., Heath, 1982. 246p. \$ 37.50.

Reforms in the machinery of government are needed to adapt government to the constantly changing needs of society and to enable public administration to reshape society. For over two decades, many countries have successfully conceived and implemented reforms at different levels of government and in different sectors of public administration. The purpose of this book is to assess different reform strategies rather than to evaluate specific reform measures. The contributors to this book attempt to define individual strategies and to classify them. It is based on the dilemma of delivering state public services between financial limitation and public demands. The book suggests that the science of public administration can provide solutions to reform problems, but not to the extent needed by reform practitioners.

DRUCKER, PETER F. *The changing world of the executive*. New Delhi, Allied, 1982. 271p. Rs. 60.00.

This is a collection of forty articles, most of which were published originally in the *Wall Street Journal*. They discuss the problems and challenges facing major institutions, including business enterprises, schools, hospitals, and government agencies. They look anew at the tasks and work of executives, at their performance and its measurement and at executive compensation. The common theme is the changing world of the executive—changing rapidly within the organisation; changing rapidly in respect to the visions, aspirations, and even characteristics of employees, customers, and constitutions; changing outside the organisation as well—economically, technologically, socially, politically. The topics are grouped into five sections: executive agenda, business performance, managing the non-profit institution, people at work, and the changing globe.

DULLER, H.J. *Development technology*. London, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1982. 192p. £ 5.95.

The problem of the economic backwardness of the Third World is called the challenge of the twentieth century. The author, a Dutch economist, indicates in this book how the problem of development can be tackled through the application of a specially designed or adapted technology. He reminds us that in the initial stages of Western industrialisation the work force that manned the labour-intensive machinery was drawn from agriculture. Demographic growth was low and industrial employment high. Development planners were deceived by the apparent parallel between these nineteenth century phenomena and what is

happening now in the less developed countries, and responded the same way. But, as the book points out, there are important differences: the population of Third World countries is increasing rapidly, and modern technology provides scant employment. It is argued that the appropriate response to the development problem lies in a radically new technology related to the conditions now prevailing in much of the Third World. There is an eighteen-page bibliography.

GHOSH, B.N. *Economics of brain migration*, by B.N. Ghosh and Roma Ghosh. New Delhi, Deep & Deep, 1982. 174p. Rs. 70.00.

The real implications of the problem of brain drain, which is a clear manifestation of brain migration have not been properly appreciated. The book purports to give an appropriate exposure of the subject of brain migration. It provides a theoretico-analytical exposition and an empirical exploration of brain migration from LDCs with special reference to India on the basis of a taxonomical framework, and pinpoints the nature, causes, magnitudes and effects of brain migration on the brain-sending countries. Different sets of policy prescriptions are proposed, and their relevance for various types of brain migration are examined as parameters of action for regulating or restricting brain migration. There is a twentyone-page bibliography.

GOLDING, PETER. *Images of welfare: press and public attitudes to poverty*, by Peter Golding and Sue Middleton. Oxford, Martin Robertson, 1982. 283p. £ 5.95.

The crisis in the British economy has become the occasion for a public hostility to the poor and to welfare support so extreme as to threaten the very props of the modern welfare state. The authors present the findings of an original investigation into the images of welfare and poverty that appear in the mass media. They carried out a social survey into public attitudes to poverty and welfare, and their results provide a background for understanding the welfare backlash in Britain in its historical and political context. The authors paint an intriguing picture of the assumptions and images that condition people's attitudes to state welfare and its recipients. They show that hostility towards the poor has been a strong tradition in British life ever since the vagrancy laws of medieval times, although large-scale tax evasions or financial swindles have always excited less indignation. There is a twenty-three page bibliography.

GOODMAN, LOUIS J., ed. *Food and agricultural waste development projects: planning and management*, ed. by Louis J. Goodman. John N. Hawkins and Tetsuo Miyabara, New York, Pergamon Press, 1982, 166p. \$ 20.00

Problem solving, policy making and planning are ineffective and incomplete unless manpower resources and administrative procedures are created to implement national and local decisions. Most studies of the problem have found that developing nations simply do not have adequate institutional capacity or trained manpower to plan and implement projects effectively. This book is the sixth and last case book in the East-West Centre's series on planning and management. The focus of introductory chapter is on the continued need

for more effective planning and management of development projects. It also briefly describes two food projects in the Philippines and Hawaii and the utilisation of agricultural wastes to manufacture paper in India. These case histories are discussed in depth in three chapters. The fifth and last chapter summarises the case findings, and analyses a number of broad policy and research issues relating to economic and social development. In addition, it contains an epilogue on the lessons for future development projects.

HARBANS SINGH. Changing foodgrain market structure in India. Delhi, B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1983. 312p. Rs. 120.00.

The organisation of economic activities in the foodgrain marketing system in India has remained a controversial issue over the past two decades. During this period the policy has swung from complete free trade to a virtual take-over of the private trade in the foodgrain marketing system. The author thinks that the knowledge of the existing market structure is essential to evaluate the impact of the government policy measures. He has examined the impact of change in the level of production of foodgrains and the government marketing operation on foodgrains market structure, and its conduct and performance during the period 1957-58 to 1970-71 in the State of Punjab which witnessed the green revolution. The investigation indicates that government intervention has served as a potent instrument for creating imperfections in the market structures. It is suggested that government operations should be geared to solve the marketing problems on a long term basis. There is a twenty-page bibliography.

HEALEY, PATSY, ed. Planning theory: prospects for the 1980s, ed. by Patsy Healey, Glen McDougall, and Michael J. Thomas. Oxford, Pergamon Press, 1982. 321p. \$ 40.00.

Here are selected papers from Conference held in Oxford in April 1981. The volume critically reviews planning theory as it developed in the 1970s from an early domination by procedural planning theory, through a period of diffuse critiques, to a period of alternative theories, the most significant of which were linked to the political economy perspectives within urban sociology. During this last phase there has been little interchange of ideas within the field and important practice-generated issues such as those underlying recent concerns with 'implementation' have not been adequately incorporated into theoretical discussion about planning. The contributors review these different perspectives within the field, identify recent work and suggest future directions. Apart from subject and author index the book provides a twentyfive-page bibliography.

HODGKINSON, CHRISTOPHER. Towards a philosophy of administration. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1978, 244p. £ 15.00.

This book is sceptical and critical analysis of the logic and values inherent in the practice of administration. It examines the general nature of administration, organisation and value, and seeks to interrelate these conceptual domains, fused as they are in practice, so as to provide foundations for a philosophy of administration. Motivation, decision-making, responsibility and leadership are scrutinised and analysed. A new theory of value is propounded consistent with a triplex view of the nature of reality, and a new concept of meta-

values is introduced. The study explores the complexities of morality in the pervasive behaviour of administration, and it raises some difficult and searching questions about the administrative art, about any putative administrative profession and about administrative man. The three parts which comprise the book have different functions and emphases. The purpose of part I is to examine the field of administration from the standpoint of logic and detached rationality, to show first the limited applicability of logic, second the special character of the constraints on rationality, and third the overwhelming impress of extra-logical and valuational components in administrative action. The purpose of part II is to explore the philosophical problem of value from the standpoint of administration, to re-examine the ways in which values intrude in administrative process, and to clarify the value concept in this context as preliminary to a disquisition upon the philosophy of administration in the next part of the book. There is a ten-page bibliography.

HOOD, CHRISTOPHER, ed. *Big government in hard times*, ed. by Christopher Hood and Maurice Wright. Oxford, Martin Robertson, 1981. 230p. £ 15.00.

Government has grown 'big', in terms of organisation and activities, in most developed countries since the 1930s. The resources that the 'big government' needs for maintenance and expansion of its activities are becoming harder to obtain as economic growth declines. As a result, there is talk everywhere of retrenchment and disengagement, of 'cuts' dramatically announced and noisily protested. 'Blaming the cuts' has quickly emerged as a convenient catch-all way of excusing every administrative failing on the part of government officials. This book, based on observation of recent government cutbacks in Britain from the standpoint of a variety of academic disciplines and subject specialisms, explores how government agencies respond to 'hard times'. 'Hard times' in this context means a background of economic standstill, financial stringency and pressures for disengagement. Most of the chapters in this book began as a set of papers presented to the British Political Studies Association Conference at Exeter University in 1980. These papers were subsequently rewritten and three other chapters were added to the book from other sources.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. *Evaluation of training of rural youth for self-employment (TYRSEM) in Rajasthan*, by S.N. Mishra and B.M. Verma, New Delhi, IIPA, 1982. 140p. Rs. 80.00.

The national scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was launched on 15 August 1979 with the principal objective of the removal of unemployment among rural youth. The main thrust of this scheme is on equipping rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek self-employment under the scheme. This case study of Dholpur and Rajakhara blocks in the District of Bharatpur is an outcome of an evaluation project on TRYSEM in Rajasthan. There are nine chapters. First chapter deals with introductory aspects of the study. The second one provides details about the district and blocks studied. Rural development organisation and management has been dealt with in the third chapter. Chapters four to seven deal with the operational aspects of the scheme. Based on personal observation of the field the authors have tried to present in the last chapter the real picture

of the scheme operating in the select areas. It also includes some suggestions for the future and better implementation of the scheme.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Issues in in-service training, ed. by Hari Mohan Mathur, New Delhi, IIPA, 1982, 238p. Rs. 80.00.

Mid-career training, or in-service training as it is commonly known, helps the administrators in keeping them abreast of developments in their field. In-service training which is no less important than the induction training, can play its part well only if it is conducted along right lines. This volume contains papers and proceedings of the Conference on Issues in In-service Training organised by the Training Division of the Department of Personnel, Government of India, in New Delhi, in May 1981. The Conference provided to all those concerned with in-service training in India an occasion for a discussion on all aspects of this growing subject. Participants to this three-day Conference met in plenary sessions, working groups, and also had opportunities for informal discussion among themselves. This volume brings together papers especially written for the Conference and a summary of what was discussed on this occasion.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Jawaharlal Nehru and public administration (symposium papers), New Delhi, IIPA, 1982. 42p. Rs. 10.00.

On 14th November 1981, the Institute organised a Symposium on Jawaharlal Nehru and Public Administration. The faculty members and the participants of the Seventh Advanced Professional Programme in Public Administration participated in this Symposium. This book is an outcome of that Symposium and contains three papers: Nehru's thoughts on public administration, by S.R. Maheshwari; Nehru and Economic policy, by M.L. Sudan; and Nehru and social change, by A.P. Barnabas.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Perceptions or reality (a study of job-attitudes of Delhi traffic police), by Raj Nandy, New Delhi, IIPA, 1982. 208p. Rs. 100.00

This study is about the way an organisation handles its people. Its purpose is to enable the traffic police department of a metropolitan city to determine suitable measures to improve the morale of its people. In the first chapter the applicability of Western motivation theories to the Indian conditions is examined. The empirical part of the study provides verbal 'close-ups' of the respondents' perceptions of their working conditions, superiors, and the organisation as a whole. The analysis of problems and the practical solutions offered are largely shaped by systems approach. Some quotes from respondents and the questionnaire are presented in the appendices.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Police administration, ed. by S. Venugopal Rao, New Delhi, IIPA, 1982. 237p. Rs. 100.00.

This volume is concerned with the various aspects of the police administration and deals with some of the important issues in the area. It provides a panoramic and analytical perspective of the working of police in the country. The articles in this volume relate to the relationship of the magistracy and the police, the problems of city police management and the adequacy of the police commissioner system, the question of redressal of the grievances of the police, the socio-

cultural dimensions of police working, the various angles of police reform and issues of police accountability and so on. These articles have appeared in the Indian Journal of Public Administration during the last twenty five years. The introduction to the volume makes an attempt to round up the issues raised and give an overall picture and indicate various possibilities. In presenting this collection of selected writings of eminent policemen, administrators and scholars, the object is not so much to provide insight into operational perplexities of the police in a society committed to democratic order as to turn the focus on the major issues which are sequential to the above commitment and which are bound to be crucial to the evolution of our future polity. There is a fortysix-page bibliography.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

General equilibrium models for development policy, by Kemal Dervis, Jaime de Melo and Sherman Robinson. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1982. 526p. \$9.95.

This book provides a comprehensive survey of multisector, economy-wide planning models, with particular attention to issues of trade, distribution, growth, and structural change. The authors combine theoretical discussion of the properties of multisector applied equilibrium models with numerical applications to particular countries and problems. The models considered range from input-output and linear programming to the more recent nonlinear computable general equilibrium models. The authors consider how these models can be used to analyse questions of growth and structural change, the selection of foreign exchange regime, and the impact of alternative development strategies on the distribution of income. The empirical applications are based on both cross-country analysis and on the experience of particular countries and demonstrate how such models provide a useful framework for policy analysis. Particular attention is focused on the problems of planning and policy formulation in mixed-market economies and on the nature of models required to capture the important mechanisms that constrain policy makers.

KABRA, KAMAL NAYAN. The black economy in India : problems and policies. Delhi, Chanakya, 1982. 189p. Rs. 80.00.

What is particularly known as "black money" has now become a pervasive, systematic feature of India's political economy. This study attempts a systematic exposition of the character of black economy in its myriad relations with the formal economy. It explores the conceptual, analytical, empirical and policy issues connected with the black economy. Though the approach has predominantly been that of a political scientist, the author has tried to analyse this phenomenon in all its significant aspects, particularly as it relates to tax laws, public administration, political processes and to an extent, also as it relates to social values. The analysis is based on an understanding that, pernicious as the operation of the black economy is, there is nothing illegitimate or wishful about the basic objectives of subjecting individual freedom to the kinds of social controls which the Indian constitutional, political and legal systems attempt. The book explodes the generally accepted myth that state control and high taxation have led to the creation of the black economy in India. Finally, the study prescribes a policy package of both the short and long term measures to combat this deep-seated malaise. An earlier draft of this study was circulated as a

working paper of the Public Policy and Planning Division of the IIPA. There is an eleven-page bibliography.

KASHYAP, SUBHASH C. The ministers and the legislators. New Delhi, Metropolitan, 1982. 176p. Rs. 125.00.

This monograph attempts an objective and factual enquiry into the laws, regulations and practices governing the integrity, pecuniary interests, amenability to pressures, etc., of the Ministers of Governments and Members of Legislatures in India. The period covered corresponds roughly to the first twentyseven years of India's independence. The first part of the study deals with the background and ramifications of the concept of corruption, integrity, pecuniary interests, defections, lobbying and pressure groups *vis-a-vis* Ministers and Legislators, their elections, etc. The second part discusses the constitutional provisions, customs, laws, rules and regulations pertaining to the conduct of Members. The third part presents a summary analysis of the reports of various committees and commissions appointed to look into the general matters of administrative reforms and prevention of corruption and specific allegations of misconduct, misuse of power and the like against Ministers. Fourth and last part deals with codes of conduct, attempts at legislation, and conclusions. The relevant constitutional provisions are presented in an annexure.

LEACH, STEVE, ed. Approaches in public policy, ed. by Steve Leach and John Stewart. London, Allen & Unwin, 1982. 263p. £ 6.75.

This book consists of papers written by members of the staff of the Institute of Local Government Studies, at the University of Birmingham. It is an integrated, purpose-written text on the context, process and practice of policy making in the public sector, particularly at the local level. It has two main purposes. It aims to provide a stimulating and critical evaluation of recent trends in the analysis and formulation of policy by examining the realities behind such influential concepts and ideas as 'rationality', 'information systems', 'distributional impact of services' and 'monitoring'. At the same time it attempts through case-study illustration to provide perceptive and detailed insights into the way such approaches have worked out in practice in a range of recent examples of policy initiatives in area management, regional planning, health care planning and comprehensive community programmes. The book is concerned with the tools of analysis used and misused in processes of policy making, and with the role they could and should play. The authors share a common concern with how these processes can be improved. The book is both descriptive and prescriptive in nature.

LOVETT, WILLIAM A. Inflation and politics: fiscal, monetary, and Wage-price discipline. Lexington, Mass., Heath, 1982. 268p. \$ 37.00.

This book consists of seven chapters. First chapter reviews the spread of modern inflation, its social costs, and the problems of indexation. Second chapter traces the evolution of modern Keynesian and Monetarist thinking. It shows how US policy developed from the depression, World War II, and postwar prosperity through the Vietnam War and subsequent efforts to cope with stagflation. Third chapter analysis the sources of inflation and reviews alternative treatments from Conservative and Monetarist outlooks, neo-Keynesian

perspectives, and the standpoint of coordinated fiscal, monetary, and wage-price discipline. Fourth chapter explains the logjam of excessive, party conflicting protectionism and waste that often aggravates inflationary underachievement and makes its treatment more difficult. Fifth chapter develops lessons about healthy economic performance and inflation reduction by comparing the most successful countries with many of the less fortunate nations. Sixth chapter explains the anti-inflation and economic reform efforts of the Reagan Administration in this comparative context, makes an evaluation of their political and economic prospects, and points out the dangers of pluralistic impasse and de facto indexation. The last chapter provides alternative policy guidelines and considers the likelihood of reducing international inflation.

MAHESHWARI, SHRIRAM. Electoral politics in the national metropolis. Delhi, Ritu, 1982, 112p. Rs. 60.00.

This study based on survey method of research and undertaken within the behavioural framework of inquiry, studies the electoral framework politics in the national metropolis with special reference to the voting behaviour of the people as manifested in the 1977 election to the Delhi Metropolitan Council. The study starts off with an account of the changing social and political profiles of Delhi and a description of the form of government designed for it since the early days of the British rule in India. The remaining chapters deal with the electoral politics of Delhi and the people's voting behaviour in the 1977 poll. The study shows the deeply coalitional character of the Janata Party. The focus of the study is on the electorate in four differing constituencies and by exploring their attitudes examines the implications for preservation and promotion of democracy in the country. The constituencies are Matia Mahal, Darya Ganj, Tirlokpuri and Haus Khas.

MAJUMDAR, T.K. Urbanising poor: a sociological study of low-income migrant communities in the metropolitan City of Delhi. New Delhi, Lancers, 1983. 278p. Rs. 90.00.

The Metropolis of Delhi is a dominant pole of attraction for millions of rural migrants who come to the city to avail of opportunities for work and thus improve their life chances. Individuals and households come into the system with different sets of economic, social and cultural resources. This study is concerned with the process of urbanising of the rural migrants through an investigation of the adaptive strategies employed by them. Various factors oblige the rural migrants to build their own shelter on illegally occupied lands. Its form is squatting and it constitutes a distinctive socio-residential environment of the low income rural migrants. The focus of this study is to see the urbanising rural migrants in their interactive context of social, economic, cultural, and environmental factors instead of in itemised segments of their situation in the city. Within the context of this study, the quality of life is defined in terms of its social and physical dimensions. An attempt has also been made to identify the process through which rural migrants overcome their disadvantage. The extent to which the activities of the low-income rural migrants make up the undercurrents of change in the economic and social structure of the city is explored.

MOULIK, T.K. Rural development for rural poor: Deogarh's profiles, by T.K. Moulik and others. Ahmedabad, Indian Institute of Management, 1982. 145p. Rs. 40.00.

It seems that after decades of planning, schemes and programmes, the bulk of the rural population is deprived of the benefits and does not seem to be much better off than the generations preceding them. It is against this background that a five year programme of action research in rural development with focus on the rural poor has been undertaken by the Centre for Management in Agriculture at the Ahmedabad Institute. This book is published under that programme. The authors provide a set of profile notes on Deogarh tehsil of Udaipur district in Rajasthan. The profile notes deal with: (1) Geophysical features and infrastructure, (2) Social structure, (3) Economic structure, (4) Quality of life, and (5) Development administration. The profiles provide an insight into the social and economic condition of the area and serve to bring a degree of realism in the planning process and facilitate its implementation. The profiles indicate that though the area is drought prone, it is well endowed with natural, physical, and human resources, and that it is possible to prepare a development plan for the benefit of the people.

MUKHERJI, SHEKHAR. Poverty and mobility in India: a field-theoretic perspective. Calcutta, Prajna, 1982. 240p. Rs 150.00.

Labour displacements in India and other low-income countries occur as spatial symptoms of poverty, spatial economic disorganisation, and of underdevelopment. The major objective of this study is to draw the attention of the population specialists and the mobility researchers to an urgent necessity for understanding the relations of the basic human needs and poverty condition of the Indian people to their geographic mobility. Through a field theoretic model, central focus has been given to the understanding of the interrelationships between the basic needs of the individuals and their movements for survival. The concepts of mobility field and a mobility field theory model are developed, at the level of both the individual and the aggregate system, to provide a theoretical basis for understanding the complex of factors that lead people to move, as well as to generate clues for migration-mobility planning to help alleviate such human problems. The field theory is tested with fine-grained data that refers to 305 sampled individuals and was collected in a field survey of Varanasi City, Uttar Pradesh. Also presents six-page bibliography.

NAIK, J.P. The Education Commission and after. New Delhi, Allied, 1982. 258p. Rs. 120.00.

The Report of the Education Commission (1964-66) published under the title "Education and National Development" is a turning point in India's educational life. Over the decade and a half since its publication the educational profile of India has undergone significant changes. Action on the Report taken or avoided will make the history of Indian education in the years ahead. The Report calls for rigorous analysis and scrutiny. That is precisely what the author attempts to do in this book. Educational decisions in India are political decisions and certainly not the decisions of the technical experts in education. The Commission presented a model based on sound technical, pedagogical and ethical principles. However, the decisions on the model were taken by the political leaders of the country. This book is an objective analysis of the events that preceded the Commission, modifications and interpretations of its recommendations by politicians and the governmental machinery, the continuing educational crisis, and lessons for the future development of the educational system.

NAYAR, M.P. Public enterprise in India: a select bibliography, vol. 2, by M.P. Nayar and Davendra Kumar. New Delhi, Budua's Press, 1982. 166p. Rs. 80.00.

This second volume is compiled on the same lines as the first volume published in 1980. It is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the various aspects of public enterprise in general and the second part deals with the specific public undertakings classified subjectwise. Provides an index to locate the desired material.

NIJKAMP, PETER, ed. Cities in transition: problems and policies, ed. by Peter Nijkamp and Piet Rietveld. Aphen aan den Rijn, the Netherlands, Sijthoff & Noordhoff, 1981. 418p. D. fl. 95.00.

Fifth Advanced Summer Institute in Regional Science was organised by the Department of Regional Economics at the Free University, Amsterdam, in August 1980. The papers presented dealt with various issues related to modern urban dynamics. This book is the first volume of the three in which these papers have been published. This first volume contains five parts: (1) Developments in urban systems, (2) Agglomeration and location analysis, (3) Urban growth models, (4) Multiobjective urban policy models, and (5) Policy analysis.

PELLEW, JILL. The Home Office, 1848-1914: from clerks to bureaucrats. London, Heinemann, 1982. 271p. £ 12.50.

This book, an administrative history of a major department, shows how the Home Office assumed completely new functions as central government tried to cope with problems of urbanisation and population growth following the industrial revolution. An important aspect of this was the growth of a number of key inspectorates which influenced policy-making in significant areas of social welfare under acts relating to factories, mines, prisons and others. The workings of two inspectorates (factories, and reformatory and industrial schools) are examined in some detail. The author examines the impact of civil service reforms on Home Office methods of recruitment, promotion, organisation and policy-making to explain the transformation of a group of scantily-educated copyists and filing clerks into a corps of highly able, decision-making officials. The book goes on to investigate the nature of professionalism in terms of the department's permanent officials and specialist advisers, while pointing ahead to some of the long-term problems which were to arise from the changes of the period under review. This is a nine-page bibliography.

PRESTON, P.W. Theories of development. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1982. 296p. £ 13.95.

It is claimed that the 'discovery' of the Third World is as significant for present-day social theory as the 'discovery' of industrialisation was for the 'founding fathers' of sociology. The author presents a critical history of development studies since the Second World War, linking the recent, neo-Marxist debate with the whole tradition in the field, going back to the work of economists like Arthur Lewis. He identifies a series of 'schools' and evaluates their contribution. Drawing on the critical theory of Habermas, it is argued that social theorising is essentially practical, a matter of construction, criticism and comparative ranking of ideologies. There is a six-page bibliography. An earlier version of this text was prepared as Ph.D. thesis at University of Leeds.

PUNIT, A.E. Profiles of poverty in India. Delhi, B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1982. 195p. Rs. 80.00.

This book is the outcome of an effort to fathom the various dimensions of poverty in India. There are seven essays. Though apparently disconnected, the essays veer round to one single theme: socio-economic causes of poverty in India. The titles of the essays are: Poverty in India; Poverty amidst plenty; Bonded labour; Famines in India; Caste, class and poverty; A tale of two revolutions; and Plans and poverty.

RAY, S.K. Economics of the black market. Boulder, Westview Press, 1981. 191p. \$ 26.00,

The objectives of this study are: (1) To unravel, by investigation and analysis, the depth, structure and organisation of the black market, its link with black money, their *modus operandi*, and assess their social, political and economic repercussions on the economy and the society. The study has been extended to cover certain other allied evils like smuggling, corruption, fraud and misfeasance. (2) To make an appraisal, in this context, of the price-situation, inflation, money supply and investment curve, in the Indian economy in particular, and to isolate, in the course of such an appraisal, the subterranean forces of black market, black money and other economic offences. (3) To examine the different remedial strategies so far evolved and discussed in economic theory and practice, in India and abroad, and to make an appraisal of their effectiveness in free market, mixed and totalitarian economies. (4) To filter the measures best suited to the Indian situation and to recommend, further remedial measures to combat the forces of the black market, black money and other allied economic offences in the Indian environment. Also gives a seven-page bibliography.

REDWOOD, JOHN. Controlling public industries, by John Redwood and John Hatch. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1982. 169p. £ 5.50.

Public industries account for a significant portion of British industrial output. Yet, without market forces to ensure efficiency, these enterprises are too often unresponsive to both consumers and taxpayers. This book takes a close look at the development and efficacy of the existing control mechanisms in this sector. It shows how "value for money" audits, performance targets and consumer councils can help to restore the accountability of those industries that cannot be privatised. The authors have analysed the present government's attempts at privatisation and provide a wide ranging critique and explanation of the present complex control system. The thesis of the book is that by and large market forces function inadequately in many parts of public enterprise, that Parliamentary controls are less than wholly effective, that any proxies for competitive forces have had only limited success, and that privatisation, attractive in its encouragement of competitive discipline, will inevitably be limited in practice.

SHARMA, L.P. The Indian ruling class: a historical *cum* sociological study of Indian affairs after independence. New Delhi, Harnan Publications, 1982. 163p. Rs. 75.00.

The middle class is ruling everywhere in the world. In capitalist countries, it rules in collaboration with monopoly capitalists and financiers, and in communist countries, it rules in the name of the proletariat. The author has

argued that: (1) The ruling class in India is the English educated middle class, though it shares its power with rural elite, that is, rich farmers or what may be called landed oligarchy which is the base of its power. (2) This class has developed certain attitudes which determine its intellectual vision, traits of character, pattern of behaviour, actions and policies which all have duality. This book is an attempt to analyse the attitudes of this ruling class of India and their effect on the fortunes of the people of this country. It deals with the deep-rooted causes and the remedies of the political, economic and cultural crisis of the present-day India. The contention of this treatise is that, primarily, the attitudes of the Indian ruling class are responsible for the present state of affairs in India. There is a six-page bibliography.

SHARMA, SOUMITRA. Development strategy and the developing countries. New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 1983. 212p. Rs. 85.00.

This book presents the complex problem of economic development from the theoretical and policy view-point. It begins with a critical note on the traditional approaches to the problem of economic underdevelopment and development, embracing the major theories as well as models of strategy of growth for the developing countries. The critique of various theories and policies is based on the Yugoslav interpretation of the Marxian theory of development. The author provides his own version of development strategy for the econometric model of growth, elaborates various policy options as measures of strategy of development and thus advocates development planning at national front and a well coordinated international policy action within the drive for the new international economic order. The manuscript of this book is partly based on author's earlier Zagreb University textbook which was well received in Yugoslavia by the students and teachers alike. It encouraged him to present this book in English language.

SINGH, PRABHAKAR. Community development programme in India: organisation, working, achievements. New Delhi, Deep & Deep, 1982. 176p. Rs. 70.00.

Community development programme was officially launched on 2nd October 1952, but a drastic and revolutionary change in the living conditions of the rural masses is still a point of dispute. This book aims to generalise the impact of the programme on the living of rural and semi-urban people of Uttar Pradesh and in particular of Pratapgarh district and on their uplift, as programme achievements. Based on 'action research model' the study can be classified as a community study, which aims to present a thorough description and analysis of a group of people living together in a particular geographical location in a corporate way. There is a ten-page bibliography.

SINHA, R.K. Economics of public enterprises. New Delhi, South Asian Publishers, 1983. 215p. Rs. 85.00.

In India the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 provided the broad framework for demarcating the roles of the public and private sectors. During the plan periods the growth of the public sector has been rapid. In spite of its phenomenal growth and achievements, the public sector has come in for sharp criticism. It is pointed out that the public sector has primarily been a losing concern, resulting in heavy losses to the exchequer. Other drawbacks are lack

of professional management, lack of autonomy for managers, adoption of bureaucratic procedures, overstaffing, overstocking of inventories, unproductive expenditure and uneconomic pricing. Attracted by these problems the author wrote a series of articles which were published in different journals. These articles provide the main substance for this book. However, the entire matter is thoroughly revised and integrated to present a systematic treatment of the subject.

STIFEL, LAURENCE D., ed. *Social sciences and public policy in the developing world*, ed. by L.D. Stifel, Ralph K. Davidson and James S. Coleman. Lexington, Mass., D.C. Heath, 1982. 401p. \$ 31.50.

With the exception of the article by Paul Streeten, the chapters in this book were all presented and discussed at a conference entitled "Strengthening Social Science Capacity in the Developing Areas", which was held in Bellagio, Italy, October 10-15, 1980. The social sciences have become internationalised through the university's worldwide diffusion as an idea and as an institution. Several kinds of external agencies have promoted diffusion of the social sciences during their expansion and ever greater differentiation in the developing world. The contributors in this book examine the reasons behind the Third World's rejection of what it perceives as biased and illegitimate theories and methodologies. The governments of Third World countries often require that studies be result-oriented, and they evaluate social science programmes on that basis. The book combines theoretical analysis with individual insight to provide a portrait of the complex, changing state of the social sciences. Fifty-two pages are devoted for an annotated bibliography of selected articles from 1970 to 1980 on the social sciences in the Third World countries.

UNITED NATIONS. *Changes and trends in public administration and finance for development, second survey, 1977-79*. New York, U.N., 1982. 92p. \$ 10.00.

This survey is the second in a series to be issued by the Development Administration Division of the Department of Technical Cooperation of the United Nations Secretariat. The first survey concentrated on trends and developments in the 1975-77 period; this survey updates the information to the end of 1979. It is divided into three parts. Parts one and three highlight critical issues in a number of fields in public administration and in public finance and public enterprises. The discussions are general in nature with a slant towards a regional perspective on changes and trends. In line with a policy decision to devote a significant portion of future surveys in the series to an in-depth treatment of one aspect of public administration or public finance, part two focuses on developments in public personnel systems.

UNITED NATIONS. *Elements of institution-building for institutes of public administration and management*. New York, U.N., 1982. 41p. \$ 5.00.

In 1977 a United Nations Expert Group met in New York to discuss institution-building for planned development and a follow-up meeting was held at Bangkok in 1979. This publication is based on the papers and discussions of the two expert group meetings and has been prepared by the Division of Development Administration of the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat in conformity with the wishes of the meetings. Specifically, this study attempts to abridge and amalgamate the two

expert group discussions in such a way as to present conceptual knowledge and point out workable strategies that may assist practitioners to deal with organisational and environmental problems in their institution-building efforts. It also points out functions, objectives and programmes of management development organisations and indicates ways and means of ensuring their effectiveness for development purposes.

UNITED NATIONS. Priority areas for action in public administration and finance in the 1980s. New York, U.N., 1981. 19p. \$ 2.50.

This monograph is based largely on the report of the Fifth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in the Public Administration and Finance, convened at United Nations Headquarters in January 1980. Based on a review of the progress of public administration and finance in developing countries, the Meeting recommended a number of specific measures in various areas of these fields for strengthening the institutional and managerial capability of developing countries in order to successfully meet the challenges of development in the 1980s and beyond. Problems of development administration are selected in the light of the growing recognition of the importance of effective public administration to meet the challenges of development in developing countries. The problems and measures discussed in this monograph are addressed primarily to national authorities and administrators in developing countries who are responsible for policies and reforms of public administration and finance systems.

U.S.A. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Tax capacity of the fifty states: methodology and estimates. Washington, D.C., the Commission, 1982. 143p.

Broadly defined, fiscal capacity refers to the capability of a governmental entity to finance its public services. The federal government's reliance on per capita income as the sole yardstick of fiscal capacity has been criticised in the past since the measure may not reflect accurately a state's ability to raise revenue. Income actually measures the economic well-being of a state's residents and may differ substantially from the actual resources available for a government to tax. As an alternative to the use of per capita income to measure fiscal capacity this report outlines the Representative Tax System (RTS) approach. This RTS approach combines twenty-four tax bases commonly used by the states to compile a composite approach to state tax capacity. The RTS measures of tax capacity and tax effort can be considered for use in federal grant-in-aid formulas that are intended to provide some fiscal equalisation. This is the third statistical report issued by the Commission on RTS. In addition to incorporating much of the methodology of the earlier (1962 and 1971) reports, the third report includes many other refinements and simplifications.

URBAN, MICHAEL F. The ideology of administration: American and Soviet cases. Albany, State Univ. of New York Press, 1982. 174p. \$ 33.50.

On reading both American and Soviet professional literature on administration the author noticed the same themes, the same desiderata and much of the same double talk. In order to comprehend the significance of this phenomenon the author has treated what is loosely called "administrative theory" as administrative ideology. He chose the United States and the Soviet Union as cases for a

comparative study of the ideology of administration. The purpose of this study is to examine two types of bureaucratic societies from the standpoint of the ideologies generated by each and, making allowances for contextual differences, to focus on what they appear to hold in common. Unravelling of the relations between the aspect the (ideology of administration) and the problematic (ideology and bureaucracy in modern industrial society) comprises the first part of the book. In the second part the empirical material is discussed in detail.

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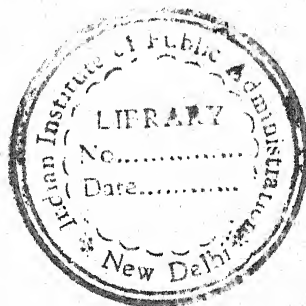
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ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION

CASEY, J. RICHARD. Reorganizing in the eighties: an internal participatory model. *Public Administration Review*, 42 (6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 576-83.

Public organisations must devise new operating styles that effectively deal with ever-increasing workloads and concomitant diminishing resources. Here is a case example and discussion of an internal participatory change model which utilises a balanced approach to personnel participation and management control. The change process outlined contains definite principles, sequence, and structure. It requires a great deal of time, energy, and commitment from all levels of the organisation. The model is based on author's experience, particularly with the recent reorganisation of the Boston Municipal Court Department Probation Office.

GARCIA-ZAMOR, JEAN-CLAUDE (Howard Univ.) and I. MAYO-SMITH (Univ. of Connecticut). Administrative reform in Haiti: problems, progress and

prospects. Public Administration and Development, 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 39-48.

A growing awareness among officials in Haiti of the need for public service reforms has resulted in the reorganization and revitalization of the country's Administrative Reform Commission (Commission Administrative). At present there is no uniformity in organization, procedures, regulations or remuneration between the different government agencies. The bureaucrats have little security and the bureaucracy is completely dominated by the executive branch of government. Coupled with this, owing largely to the budgeting system, the public service has developed into virtually two separate services, one dealing with development and the other with recurrent tasks. The number of public servants has doubled in the past decade. The Administrative Reform Commission has identified its priorities including the creation of a unified career service system, a restructuring of the bureaucracy and decentralization. This article comments on the Commission's proposals and the problems of implementing them.—*Reproduced.*

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

ANGADI, V. B. Banks' advances to priority sectors: an enquiry into the causes of concentration. Economic and Political Weekly, 18(13) 26 Mar. 83, p. 503-10.

OJHA, GHANSHYAMDAS, V. ANAND KUMAR and B. NARENDAR. Problems of rural credit: an empirical assessment. Khadi Gramodyog, 29(4) Jan. 83, p. 166-71.

PANDEY, D. P. Small borrowers and recovery problems. Commerce, 146 (3747) 26 Mar. 83, p. 514-16.

SINGH, J. and J. S. GILL. Analysing the impact of credit on small farms.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

SIDHU, D. S. Socio-economic implications of rapid agricultural growth in Punjab. Commerce, 146 (3749) 9 Apr. 83, p. 608-12.

SINGH, LAL SAHAB. Regional disparities in rural India. Khadi Gramodyog, 29(2) Nov. 82, p. 98-101.

SISAYE, SELESHI. Foreign aid and rural development in Ethiopia: a study of the role of international donor organization in agricultural development programmes. International Studies, 20 (3-4) July-Dec. 81, p. 565-8.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

DHINDSA, K. S. and JASPAL SINGH. Marketed surplus of wheat and paddy by farm size in Punjab: a case study. Margin, 15(2) Jan. 83, p. 81-8.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

OASA, EDMUND K. and BRUCE H. JENNINGS. Science and authority in international agricultural research. Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, 14(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 30-43.

AGRICULTURE

ALAGH, YOGINDER K. Indian agricultural economics: some tasks ahead. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, 37(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 421-5.

DESAI, D. K. Management in agriculture and the role of agricultural economists in India. Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics, 37 (4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 426-53.

MUNDINMANI, P. S. Cropping pattern in India. Yojana, 27(9) 16 May 83, p. 19-20.

ONYENWAKU, C. E., O. OGUNFOWORA and A. O. FALUSI. An inter-regional programming model for agricultural planning in Nigeria. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 37(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 483-93.

AGRICULTURE AND STATE

PRABHA, T. Movement restrictions, procurement and market price: a case study of Tamil Nadu. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(26) 25 June 83, p. A-53-61.

AGRICULTURE, COOPERATIVE

BASAR, HASMET. A general review of the Turkish agricultural cooperative movement. *Review of International Cooperation*, 75(4) 82, p. 46-50.

AIRLINES

RAGHU RAJ. Air-India: growth and profitability. *State Enterprise*, 2(2) Apr.-June-83, p. 190-5.

AIRPORTS

BARNES, CHRISTOPHER. Local government and a national airports policy. *Local Government Studies*, 9(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 53-64.

ARMY

GURDIAL SINGH. Selection of higher leadership in the army. *U. S. I. Journal*, 112 (469) July-Sept. 82, p. 260-6.

ARREST

KUMAR, G. AJITH. Preventive detention and the law. *Cochin University Law Review*, 6(4) Dec. 82, p. 465-73.

ARTISANS

REDDY, B. DASARADHARAMI and V. VENUGOPAL REDDY. Institu-

tional finance for village artisans. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 28(12) Sept. 82, p. 548-52.

BANK ROBBERIES

SEN GUPTA, ARDHENDU. Detection of clues in bank robberies: some case reports. *Indian Police Journal*, 29(2) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 35-6.

BIHAR STATE EXPORT CORPORATION LTD.

MAHENDRA KUMAR, Can B.S.E.C. live up to the expectations? *Yojana*, 27(8) 1 May 83, p. 25-7.

BIRTH CONTROL

HAR GOVIND. Corporate sector and family planning. *Yojana*, 27(9) 16 May 83, p. 14-16.

BONUS

DHINGRA, L. C. The concept, evolution and nature of bonus. *Indian Labour Journal*. 24 (3) Mar. 83, p. 335-56.

BRAIN DRAIN

GHOSH, B. N. Brain drain, neocolonialism and LDCs. *Mainstream*, 21 (35) 30 Apr. 83, p. 20-3.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE BOARD

RUMBELOW, R. M. Partnership in practice: the work of the British Overseas Trade Board. *Management in Government*, 38(1) Feb. 83, p. 28-31.

BUDGET

BHATIA, B. M. Budget as engine of growth of the economy. *Yojana*, 27(6) 1 Apr. 83, p. 10-14.

BHATTACHARYA, BAIRD B. Budget suffers from over-cautious approach. *Yojana*, 27(6) 1 Apr. 83, p. 7-9.

SAU, RANJIT. Union budget 1983-84: all along the IMF loan. Economic and Political Weekly, 18 (16-17) 16 Apr. 83, p. 643-7.

SESHADRI, R. K. The government of India's budget for 1983-84. Madras Development Seminar Series Bulletin, 13(4) Apr. 83, p. 231-44

THAVARAJ, M. J. K. 1983-84 budget: a blow to the productive forces : a note. Social Scientist, 11 (4) Apr. 83, p. 50-5.

UNION budget, 1983-84. Economic and Political Weekly, 18(12) 19 Mar. 83, p. 450-76.

Contents : Some macro-economic propositions around current budgetary policy, by Prabhat Patnaik ; The budget: a critique, by Kaushik Basu; Budget and the plan, by D. T. Lakdawala; The budget and resource mobilisation, by I.S. Gulati : Budget as an instrument of development, by N. J. Jhaveri; Corporate and personal income taxes, by Vinay D. Lall; Budget proposals need credit policy support, by M. P. Chitale.

UNION budget 1983-84: a survey, Commerce, 146 (3746) 19 Mar. 83, p. 3-96.

Contents: Profile of the union budget; In-built price rise, by D. T. Lakdawala; Budgeting in remnants, by B. Natarajan; Cost of tax revenue, by P. R. Brahmananda; Judicious mixture of reliefs and levies, by Alak Ghosh; Non-developmental public expenditures in India, by Rakhal Datta; Tax on business expenditure, by M. P. Chitale; Crushing below to industry, by H. P. Ranina; Direct taxes in Union Budget: 1983-84, by H. K. Bilpodiwala; Bonanza for non-residents, by Nalin Indravadan Mehta; Stimulus to power; good pilot effort, by Malcolm S. Adiseshiah; Budgetary impact on savings and investment, by Gangadhar Gadgil. Planning and government budgeting in India, by G. S. Raychaudhuri; Budget and economic parameters, by Jitendra

Dholakia; Outlook for balance of payments, by V. G. Pendharkar; Thrust to welfare of poor (finance minister's budget speech); Summary of taxation proposals, by Commerce Research Bureau.

BUDGET-PROCEDURE

BHATTACHARYYA, H. Putting PBS to effective use. Productivity, 23(3) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 243-50.

BOZEMAN, BARRY and JEFFREY D. STRAUSSMAN. Shrinking budgets and the shrinkage of budget theory. Public Administration Review, 42(6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 509-15.

BUDGETARY CONTROL

SNIVELY, SUZANNE. The budget: what could or should be on the reform agenda? Public Sector, 5(3 & 4) May 83, p. 11-13.

BUREAUCRACY

RAI, GAURI S. (Univ. of Akron), Reducing bureaucratic inflexibility. Social Service Review, 57(1) Mar. 83, p. 44-58.

It is generally believed that public welfare organisations are bureaucratic. This paper examines the literature dealing with bureaucratic phenomena, identifies the relevant variables, and develops a set of hypothesis. These hypotheses were tested in a set of eighteen public welfare agencies. The findings challenge the idea that large organizations are bureaucratic. They suggest that the size of an organization is not directly related to bureaucratic inflexibility and that large organizations may reduce bureaucratic inflexibility by promoting more professionalization, higher specialization, and reduction of influences of centralization.—*Reproduced.*

CHILD LABOUR

MOHSIN, NADEEM. Exploitation of child labour. National Labour Institute Bulletin, 8 (3 & 4) July and Dec. 82, p. 151-3.

CHINA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

CHRISTENSEN, PEER MOLLER. Plan, market or cultural revolution in China? Economic and Political Weekly, 18(16-17) 16 Apr. 83, p. 648-54.

PERKINS, DWIGHT H. Research on the economy of the People's Republic of China: a survey of the field. Journal of Asian Studies, 42(2) Feb. 83, p. 345-72.

PRYBYLA, JAN S. Economic problems of communism: a case study of China. Asian Survey, 22(12) Dec. 82, p. 1206-37.

CITIES AND TOWNS

AMMUKUTTY, K.T. Urban problems and prospects for development: a case study, Journal of School of Planning and Architecture, 2(1-2) Jan. and Apr. 80, p. 18-25.

MAYUR, RASHMI. Urban development. Bombay Civic Journal, 30(2) Apr. 83, p. 4-5, 8.

MISRA, B. Social and economic potential of urban development. Journal of School of Planning and Architecture, 2(1-2) Jan. & Apr. 80, p. 73-81.

SAINI, N.S. Control and improvement of unintended growth in Delhi. Journal of School of Planning and Architecture, 2(1-2) Jan. and Apr. 80, p. 65-72.

SARUP SINGH. Management of urban development in Punjab. Civic Affairs, 30(8) Mar. 83, p. 21-9.

TUPPEN, J.N. The development of French new towns: an assessment of

progress. Urban Studies, 20(1) Feb. 83, p. 11-30.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

MACNAIR, RAY H., RUSSELL CALDWELL and LEONARD POLLANE. Citizen participants in public bureaucracies: foul-weather friends. Administration and Society, 14(4) Feb. 83, 507-24.

This article cites a natural tension between citizen participation in public agencies and the drive for organizational stability. The power stability hypothesis, based on exchange theory, suggests that weaker organizations are more likely to offer citizens stronger roles in their planning processes. The article analyzes a survey of 394 citizen units in 193 planning and development agencies in Georgia. A standardized measure of the citizen-agency contract is developed. A panel of experts provides data on the level of power of host agencies. The central finding of the study is the inverse association between the level of agency power and strong citizen roles.—*Reproduced.*

CITY MANAGERS

LYDEN, FREMONT J., ERNEST G. MILLER and LEONARD D. GOOD ISMAN. Changing with the times: the city manager in the 60s and 70s. American Review of Public Administration, 15(4) Winter 81, p. 295-307.

CITY PLANNING

HORCHER, NORA. Urban planning in Hungary. Planning and Administration, 10(1) Spring 83, p. 71-6.

MALLICK, U.C. Second master plan for Delhi: Some basic issues in planning, SPA, 1 (3 & 4) July & Oct. 79, p. 135-41.

CITY PLANNING AGENCIES

LEACH, STEPHEN, BOB HININGS, STUART RANSON and CHRIS SKEL-

CHER. Uses and abuses of policy planning systems. Local Government Studies, 9(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 23-37.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

KAMAL, K.L. The non-military activities of the Pakistan military. South Asian Studies, 17(1) Jan.-June 82, p. 24-35.

CIVIL SERVICE

FLAXEN, D.W. The Government, Statistical Service and its management. Management in Government, 38(1) Feb. 83, p. 48-56.

HARVEY, M.J. The industrial civil service. Management in Government, 38(1) Feb. 83, p. 20-7.

More than one-fifth of the group lumped together as "the civil service" belongs to industrial civil service. Almost ninety per cent of industrials are employed within the Ministry of Defence, and their organisation is totally job related. The industrial civil service is largely compartmentalised both geographically and by trade, with a long-standing tradition of trade unionism. The arrangements for setting pay and conditions of service are described.

HEINECKE, P. (Ahmadu Bello Univ, Zaria). A dependent civil service in an "independent country". Greenhill Journal of Public Administration, 5(3-4) Oct.-Mar. 80, p. 9-16.

Nigerian civil servants in Kaduna believe that by working in the public sector they have more opportunities to serve both the common man and the nation. But they have great admiration for the working system of private enterprise and show a serious lack of confidence in the public sector. The purpose of this article is to take a penetrating look at the consequences and implication of the very powerful appeal which pri-

vate enterprise has for public sector workers.

MURRAY, C.H. (Institute of Public Administration, Dublin). A working and changeable instrument. Administration, 30(4) 82, p. 43-73.

The civil service is an indispensable but of course a subordinate element in the process of parliamentary democracy. This factor places a heavy responsibility on it to be innovative and zealous in serving the public. The need for change is a recurring theme in this paper and the author argues that the civil service in Ireland has contributed to the establishment and consolidation of parliamentary democracy. The central and decisive message in the Report of the Public Service Organisation Review Group (Devlin report) is that Ministers and senior civil servants should disentangle themselves from excessive preoccupation with policy execution and devote ample time to policy formulation. But even thirteen years after the Report not much is done about it. This is due to lack of commitment to reform by politicians and civil service. Various issues involved in the relationship between Ministers and senior civil servants are analysed. It is untrue to assume that civil servants are hostile to the employment of outside advisers by the Ministers. The civil servants can improve their image by being more active in remedying the legitimate grievances of the public. The civil service can become "a working and changeable instrument" when political and administrative fortunes are made dependent on the success or failure of administrative reform.

REFLECTIONS on reform : CSRA 1978. Bureaucrat, 11(4) Winter 82-83, p. 6-37.

Contents : Reflections on reform : introduction to the forum, by John D.R. Cole ; A disaster for merit : enormous adverse consequences to effectiveness, by Bernard Rosen ; Counterpoint : es-

cape from politics; where has the author been? by Donald Devine; Undoing the potential: delegations of recruiting authority. by Jan K. Bohren and Leland A. Goeke; Wrong assumptions, wrong strategies: Performance was the name of the game in 1978, by Frank Sherwood; Performance, pay and promises: CSRA management tools have not been firmly grasped, by James E. Colvard; Something to boast about: labour relations purpose fostered, by David Scott Dickinson; Human thought in conflict: why do our presidents attack and denigrate the civil service? by Elsa A. Porter.

SUNDEEN, RICHARD A. Career problems and issues of senior level public servants in Papua, New Guinea. *Public Administration and Development*, 2(3) July-Sept. 82, p. 253-63.

WASS, DOUGLAS. The public service in modern society. *Public Administration*, 61(1) Spring 83, p. 7-20.

Now there is considerable public anxiety about the public service which should be responsive and sensitive to informed public opinion. The purpose of this article is to examine the case for further change in the public service, to emphasize what is valuable and precious in it, and to deal with some of the criticisms. The author has examined the extent to which the society gets what it wants from the public service and the conditions which enable the service to give of its best to society. The issues analysed are: efficiency, accountability, political commitment, industrial relations and privilege. Management of change is a difficult and demanding job. Reforms in civil service are necessary to make it responsive to the needs of government and wishes of Parliament.

COALITION GOVERNMENTS

LUEBBERT, GREGORY M. Coalition theory and government formation in

multiparty democracies. (Review article), *Comparative Politics*, 15(2) Jan. 83, p. 235-49.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

EKECHUKWU, T.O. Collective bargaining and processes of settling industrial disputes in Nigeria. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 18(4) Apr. 83, p. 607-12.

VARMA, M.K. Collective bargaining: the role of the personnel department. *Personnel Today*, 3(2) July-Sept. 82, p. 11-16.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITIES

BRISCH, HANS. (Univ. of Nebraska). Working with presidents: executive staff relations. *American Review of Public Administration*, 15(3) Fall 81, p. 239-46.

Here are some observations about the university chief executive and his staff. The article is a collection of perceptions gleaned from author's many years in Missouri, Kansas, Alabama, Illinois, and Nebraska. The 'environmental' constraints on presidential action are identified. A few ways in which the presidential office goes about accomplishing its tasks are briefly outlined. Successful executive staff interaction will flourish only when the organisation is based upon a policy of optimising individuals, both as professional and as human beings.

SANT, KISHORE. Universities and people's education for development. *Journal of Higher Education*, 8(2) Autumn 82, p. 185-9.

STARK, IRWIN. Industrializing our universities. *Dissent*, Spring 83, p. 177-82.

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

LEICHTER, HOWARD M. The patterns and origins of policy diffusion: the case

of the Commonwealth. Comparative Politics, 15(2) Jan. 83, p. 223-33.

COMMUNICATION IN MANAGEMENT

JOHN, WALTER D. Successful communications between supervisors and employees. Personnel Journal, 62(1) Jan. 83, p. 71-7.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ABRAHAM, A. Urban community development: a case study. Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute, 53(3) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 99-107.

A well-planned and imaginatively executed programme can lead to highly gratifying results. In the following article, Mr. P. Abraham, IAS, gives a graphic and illuminating account of the success of the Urban Community Development Project in Hyderabad. Its success has been widely recognised and perhaps other cities and towns could draw upon the Project experience in Hyderabad to plan similar programmes in their own areas. A principal feature of this project is the people's participation in transforming their environment so as to introduce a better quality of life for themselves. — *Reproduced.*

COMMUNITY LIFE, RURAL

GUHAN, S. and JOAN P. MENCHER. Iruvelpattu revisited. Economic and Political Weekly, 18 (23) 4 June 83, p. 1013-22; 18 (24) 11 June 83, p. 1063-74.

COMPUTERS

CALLENDER, A. C. Computer terminal skills. Management in Government, 38 (1) Feb. 83, p. 62-4.

COELHO, RALPH P. Introducing a new generation of computer applications in Indian industry. Computer Science and Informatics, 12 (2) 82, p. 23-37.

JHA, SATISH. Computer and employment, Mainstream, 21(41) 11 June 83, p. 11-13.

WHICKER, MARCIA LYNN and ALFRED R. MAUET. Computer simulation modelling: a tool for studying organizations. Administration and Society, 14(4) Feb. 83, p. 481-505.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

MUTHAMMA, C. B. Our constitution and our aspirations. Man and Development, 5 (1) Mar. 83, p. 24-41.

CONSULTANTS

BAUM, HOWELL S. (Univ. of Maryland). The advisor as invited intruder. Public Administration Review, 42 (6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 546-52.

This article presents a psychodynamic perspective on the relationship between an administrator and an advisor. The article examines ways in which bureaucratic incentive systems in which administrators work, as well as the advising relationship itself, contribute to an ambivalence toward an advisor. This ambivalence is expressed in a desire simultaneously to find that the advisor is powerful and to render the advisor impotent. The analysis focuses on ways in which the advisor's status as outsider, perceived as that of intruder, contributes to efforts to withhold information from the advisor, to discredit the advisor's competence, to sabotage the advisor's recommendations, and to scapegoat the advisor. All advising relationships contain the potential for such efforts, and effective advising depends on a recognition of and response to this potential. — *Reproduced.*

GINSBURG, SIGMUND G. Selecting and managing management consultants. Training and Development Journal, 37(1) Jan. 83, p. 76-80.

ROY, TUHIN. Predicaments of consultancy organisations in India. *Capital*, 190 (4756) 13 June 83, p. 45-8.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

CANNON, JANICE. Integration of co-operative and personal values to help learning. *Review of International Co-operation*, 75(4) 82, p. 22-7.

SINGH, T. N. Role of labour cooperatives in integrated rural development. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (2) Nov. 82, p. 121-2.

CORPORATIONS

GOYAL, S. K. Reporting of industrial capacities: review of company annual report. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (22) 28 May 83, p. M-85-92.

KUMARASUNDARAM, S. Corporate takeovers: the Indian Situation. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (23) 4 June 83, p. 1023-7.

CORRUPTION

SATYA DEVA. Corruption. Seminar, (285) May 83, p. 22-6.

COUNSELLING

GLICKEN, MORLEY D. A counselling approach to employee burnout. *Personnel Journal*, 62 (3) Mar. 83, p. 222-8.

CRIME

BLACK, DONALD. Crime as social control. *American sociological Review*, 48 (1) Feb. 83, p. 34-45.

DUBOW, FRED and AARON PODOLEFSKY. Citizen participation in community crime prevention. *Human organization*, 41 (4) Winter 82, p. 307-14.

SASTRY, B. S. Investigation and prosecution of grave crimes. *Indian Police Journal*, 29 (2) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 10-18.

WILSON, JAMES Q. Crime and American culture, *Public Interest*, (70) Winter 83, p. 22-48.

CRIMINAL LAW

MEYER, JUERGEN. Recidivism in German criminal law. *Cochin University Law Review*, 6 (4) Dec. 82, p. 416-28.

DAMS

CHOPRA, RAVI. The social and environmental impact of big dams. *Social Action*, 33 (2) Apr.-June 82, p. 168-83.

DEBTS, PUBLIC

GLYNN, DERMOT. Is government borrowing now too low? *Lloyds Bank Review*, (147) Jan. 83, p. 21-41.

DEFENCE, NATIONAL

LIM, DAVID. Another look at growth and defense in less developed countries. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 31 (2) Jan. 83, p. 377-84.

DEMOCRACY

FETSCHER, IRING. Some problems of democracy: can it remain vital in advanced countries. *Dissent*, Spring 83, p. 199-208.

POLLACK BENNY and JIM TAYLOR. The transition to democracy in Portugal and Spain. *British Journal of Political Science*, 13 (2) Apr. 83, p. 209-43.

WOODWARD, CALVIN A. Party and the transition to democracy in new states. *South Asian Studies*, 17 (1) Jan.-June 82, p. 1-23.

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

HOPE, K. R. (Daemen College, Amherst. The administration of development in emergent nations: problems in the Caribbean. *Public Administration and Development*, 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 49-59.

The conduct of development administration in Commonwealth Caribbean countries is hindered by weaknesses in government, and, on the basis of many years' experience, Dr. Hope points to four approaches to reform which are currently favoured. Changing the nature of political leadership; reasserting the importance of an independent instrumental administration through greater attention to manpower planning, training and staff development; similarly extending the scope of administrative action by achieving a decentralization of authority from political ministers to local professional administrators acting with the public; and participatory democracy with a reduced role for professional administration are four approaches with parallels in other parts of the world. The author points, however, to distinctive features in the Caribbean and argues that the small size of the states creates particular problems and challenges.—*Reproduced.*

KONIG, KLAUS and FRIEDRICH BOLAY. The evaluation of an administrative cooperation project in North Yemen and its significance for German policy. *Public Administration and Development*, 2(3) July-Sep. 82, p. 225-37.

This case study is based on an evaluation report of a German project for development cooperation in the field of public administration in the Republic of North Yemen. It describes the history, the efforts and the problems of the project which operated within the framework of the National Institute of Public

Administration in Sana'a and in order to understand the project there is an outline of the public administration of North Yemen. The paper also describes the structure of the German side of the administration of development policy, the Ministry of Economic Cooperation, the German Society for Technical Cooperation and the Public Administration Promotion Centre in Berlin. Both the practical problems of administrative cooperation and of undertaking evaluation are analysed and a practical approach to evaluation and evaluation techniques is presented for discussion. The paper argues the merits of providing aid in support of training in order to improve public administration, and specifically emphasises the value of preparatory courses which link the educational system within the occupational system of the public sector by preparing university graduates for the profession of public administration.—*Reproduced.*

PULPARAMPIL, JOHN. Administration for development. *Mainstream*, 21 (41) 11 June 83, p. 29-32; 21 (42) 18 June 83, p. 22-3.

A number of issues are involved in the planning of administration. This paper seeks to make a brief mention of the important issues at the different levels. It is done in three parts. The first part deals with the basic framework, the second with the spectrum of causes, and the third with a search for solution. The significance of the issues is analysed globally, nationally and regionally. It is argued that we have failed to realise national objectives satisfactorily because we have been guided by wrong legacies, wrong priorities, and wrong instruments. The stages in finding alternative approaches are: diagnostic stage, designing stage, implementing stage, and evaluative stage.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

HIRSCHMANN, DAVID. (Univ. of

Malawi). Six district administrators talk. Planning and Administration, 10 (1) Spring 83, p. 24-34.

In Africa the administrators have to face a situation in which the government fails to make a choice, or fails to clarify what its choices are, or fails to implement and back up its decisions. The predicament of a district officer, caught up in this kind of web of uncertainties and conflicting expectations, is illustrated in this paper by reference to Lesotho's District Administrators. This is done partly by providing a brief explanatory background to district administration in the country but mainly through the views and comments of six District Administrators. Here are the observations of men actually confronted by the contradictory and changing demands of a government uncertain about its policies of decentralisation, and too insecure to delegate much responsibility, let alone diffuse any real power to the districts.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

MAMORIA, S.K. Domestic servants : a life with stale ; a case study of Udaipur city. National Labour Institute Bulletin. 8(3 & 4) July & Dec. 82, p. 128-32.

DOWRY

DESHPANDE, ANJALI. A survey of dowry system. Mainstream, 21(38) 21 May 83, p. 10, 34.

LUTHRA, ARATI. Dowry among the urban poor : perception and practice. Social Action, 33(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 194-217.

SAMBRANI, RITA BHANDARI, SHREEKANT SAMBRANI and ABDUL AZIZ. Economics of bride-price and dowry. Economic and Political Weekly, 18(15) 9 Apr. 83, p. 601-4.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, AMERICAN

MORGAN, E.P. Social analysis, project

development and advocacy in U.S. foreign assistance. Public Administration and Development, 3(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 61-71.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BLACKWELL, JOHN. Government economy and society. Administration, 30 (2 & 3) 82, p. 43-60.

DASGUPTA, JYOTIRINDRA. Development and poverty reduction in South Asia : a review article. Journal of Asian Studies, 42(1) Nov. 82, p. 105-17.

FRANK, ANDRE GUNDER. Unemployment and world crisis of economic policy. Economic and Political Weekly, 18(22) 28 May 83, p. 969-76.

GANDHI, INDIRA. Peace und development. Mainstream. 21(42) 18 June 83. p. 11-14. (Second Raul Prebisch lecture delivered on 8th June 1983 at Belgrade).

HEATH, EDWARD. Cancun and after. India International Centre Quarterly, 10(1) Mar. 83, p. 1-15.

JHA, L.K. North-South dialogue. Radical Humanist, 47(1) Apr. 83, p. 17-20.

MANMOHAN SINGH. Relevance of Punjab model. Commerce, 146(3749) 9 Apr. 83, p. 606-8.

RAM PRAKASH. Under-heated economy and planning-craft. Yojana, 27(6) 1 Apr. 83, p. 15-18.

SHARMA, V.K. Problems and prospects of economic development in U.P. hill-region. Journal of Rural Development. 2(1) Jan. 83, p. 134-7.

SPECIAL supplement on strategy for economic revival. Economic Trends, 12(7) 1 Apr. 83, p. 1-209.

Contents : Policy for industrial resurgence, by S. Bhoothalingam; Factors for

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ECONOMIC PLANNING

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EDUCATION

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EDUCATION AND STATE

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and productivity. *Personnel Journal*, 62(3) Mar. 83, p. 208-14.

ELECTIONS

The present system of higher education in India is totally ineffective. The roots of this ineffectiveness lie in the nature of the interaction between educational policy and the pattern of socio-economic development. The small exotic modern sector and the large traditional sector are isolated from each other. Due to slow growth of the modern sector enclave graduates are migrating to advanced countries. Moreover, there is dichotomy between metropolitan centres and the regional centres of higher education. The irrelevance and redundancy of the higher education is becoming increasingly apparent to the participants. It is contended that only a reworking of the entire socio-economic structure can be a lasting solution to the malaise.

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The purpose of this article is to compare different types of successful organisations from both the public and private sectors. It is based on the study of ten successful organisations, five in each sector. The characteristics of these organisations are analysed and their basic management principles are pointed out.

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BHATNAGAR, DEEPTI. Participatory desire and derivation among employees in two Indian organisations. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 18(4) Apr. 83, p. 531-47.

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thoughts and suggestions. National Labour Institute Bulletin, 8(3 & 4) July & Dec. 82, p. 141-50.

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GHOSH, B.N. Urban underemployment in LDCs: Indian experience. Manpower Journal, 16(3) Oct.-Dec. 80, p. 45-66.

KHAN, WAHEEDUDIN. Planning for employment in East Godavari Dist. 1981-99. ASCI Journal of Management, 11(2) Mar. 82, p. 197-9.

ENERGY RESOURCES

BOWONDER, B. (Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad). Energy management in industries: role of govt. agencies. ASCI Journal of Management, 11(2) Mar. 82, p. 158-70.

The cost of energy inputs into the manufacturing industries the world over has been perceptibly increasing. This paper examines, in this direction, the need for having energy managers; steps that are needed to reduce the energy costs; and incentives and policy imperatives to be institutionalised by the government to encourage sound energy management practices.—*Reproduced.*

DALY, GEORGE G. and THOMAS H. MAYOR. Reasons and rationality during energy crises. Journal of Political Economy, 91(1) Feb. 83, p. 168-81.

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Chatterjee; Towards an energy policy for India, by Joyashree Kar and Debesh Chakraborty; Energy: time for 'unconventional leap', by M.S. Ramaprasad; Key role ahead for solar photovoltaics, by T.K. Bhattacharya; Fast breeder reactors: an answer to the energy problem, by R. Ramanna; Oil conservation and additional energy source, by A.J.A. Tauro; Top priority must for coal industry, by A.B. Gupta; Coal: poor productivity analysed, by B. Ramakrishna Rao; Biomass—a renewable non-polluting source of energy, by Devabrata Bose; Wind energy: status and future in India, by S.K. Tewari; The BEHL—factor in the economy, by K.L. Puri; Gaseous fuel from non-coking coals, by P.C. Pillai, S.K. Gupta, R.M. Chatterjee and A. Jamil; The deceptive oil glut; World energy outlook: no room for complacency.

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MATHEW, THOMAS. The governmental response to environmental needs in India. India International Centre Quarterly, 9(3 & 4) Dec. 82, p. 238-48.

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KAPUR. VINIT, Top executive remuneration: an empirical study of some

selected companies. Chartered Accountant. 31(11) May 83, p. 784-92.

KLAUSS, RUDI. Managerial work and executive development. Bureaucrat, 11(4) Winter 82-83, p. 53-7.

RANGNEKAR, SHARU S. Managerial effectiveness. Bombay Civic Journal, 30 (1) Mar. 83, p. 5-10.

SATHE, VIJAY. The controller's role in management. Organizational Dynamics, 11(3) Winter 83, p. 31-48.

THOMAS, ALAN BERKELEY. Managerial careers and the problem of control. Social Science Information, 22(1) 83, p. 1-15.

EXPENDITURES, GOVERNMENT

MCDOWELL, MOORE. A generation of public expenditure growth: Leviathan unchained. Administration, 30 (2 & 3) 82, p. 183-200.

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FARM MACHINERY

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FARM MANAGEMENT

FUJIMOTO, AKIMI. Farm management analysis of Malay and Chinese rice farming in province Wellesely, Malaysia. Developing Economies, 21(1) Mar. 83, p. 35-51.

FARM PRODUCE

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FARM TENANCY

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puzzle, by Jose Maria Caballero; Share-cropping and the plantation economy in the United States South, by Jay R. Mandle.

FEDERAL AID

GANGULY, A.K. A plea for a public expenditure commission. *Commerce*, 146 (3759) 18 June 83, p. 1008-14.

Allocations of financial resources from the divisible pool has always been a disputable point between the Centre and the states. The states have inelastic sources of revenue but they are not making good use of them. The Centre should treat the states as equal partners and provide adequate grants-in-aid to fulfil the rising expectations of the people. The growing Central budget deficits, mounting overdrafts of states, colossal losses of state enterprises, need to combat natural calamities, and the massive resource mobilisation for plan financing have compounded the critical situation. In the absence of a growing tax base, a permanent Public Expenditure Commission is necessary to look after non-plan expenditures of the states.

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NWOSU, EMMANUEL J. A review of the nature, problems and prospects of revenue allocation in Nigeria. *Greenhill Journal of Public Administration*, 5(3-4) Oct.-Mar. 80, p. 29-50.

FEDERAL-MUNICIPAL RELATIONS

KOGAN, MAURICE. The central-local government relationship: a comparison between the education and health services. *Local Government Studies*, 9(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 65-85.

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VARNEY, DOUGLAS V. The 'reconciliation' of parliamentary supremacy

and federalism in Canada. *Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, 21(1) Mar. 83, p. 22-44.

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Contents: Determinants of fertiliser use in Indian agriculture, by R. Nagaraj; Agricultural production and increasing fertiliser application, by A.P. Srivastava; Fertiliser response in Haryana, by A. Parikh and S. Mosley; Bio-fertilisers in Indian agriculture: a case study of Gujarat, by D.C. Shah and C.G. Ranade.

FINANCE, PUBLIC

COOPER, FRANK. Changing the financial culture in government. *Management in Government*, 38(1) Feb. 83, p. 32-47.

TARSCHYS, DANIEL. (Univ. of Stockholm). The scissors crisis in public finance. *Policy Sciences*, 15(3) Apr. 83, p. 205-24.

The late 1970s saw the beginning of a "scissors crisis" in public finance, *i.e.* a growing divergence between the expansion of government revenues and the increase in government expenditures. Unless strong measures are taken, the 1980s threaten to become the age of mega-deficits. The sluggish growth of public receipts and the buoyant development of public outlays are linked to a number of structural tendencies in the economies of the industrialized world. Efforts to close the gap have included both tax increases and expenditure cuts, but as more and more governments gain experience with the phenomenon of "fiscal cannibalism" *i.e.*, that taxes eat up each other, the main thrust of the counter-offensive has come to be directed against the growth of public spending.

Current strategies to reinforce expenditures control include such elements as global norms, new indexing techniques, new methods of decentralizing hard choices, better methods of cash management, well-balanced policy packages, and incentives especially designed to stimulate cut backs and policy termination.
—*Reproduced.*

FIRE PROTECTION

COE, CHARLES K. Rating fire departments: the policy issues. *Public Administration Review*, 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 72-6.

KRISTENSEN, OLE P. Public *versus* private provision of governmental services; the case of Danish fire protection services. *Urban Studies*, 20(1) Feb. 83, p. 1-9.

FOOD PRESERVATION

SHIRALKAR, N.D. and S.D. SHUKLA. Food technology and rural development. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29(3) Dec. 82, p. 134-8.

FOOD SUPPLY

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BANSIL, P.C. Criticality of the food situation in India. *Monthly commentary on Indian Economic conditions*, 24(7) Feb. 83, p. II-XII.

JAIN, B.M. U.S. food aid to India, a realistic view. *Yojana*, 27(10) 1 June 83, p. 17-19, 25.

MEHTA, BALRAJ. Towards collapse of food security? *Capital*, 190(4752) 18 Apr. 83, p. 11-12.

SEN, S.R. Food security: issues and approaches. *Indian Economic Review*, 16(3) July-Sept. 81, p. 213-19.

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FOREIGN CREDIT

CLAUSEN, A.W. Third world debt and global recovery. *Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions*, 24(7) Feb. 83, p. 19-24.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

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FORESTS

GADGIL, MADHAV, S. NARENDRA PRASAD and RAUF ALI. Forest policy in India: a critical review. *Social Section*, 33(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 127-55.

SALDANHA, CECIL J. Forests in the new forest policy. *Social Action*, 33(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 184-93.

SANTHA, S. Mochikund: battle to save forests. *Mainstream*, 21(36) 7 May 83, p. 19-20, 34.

BHAYA, HITEN. Public Sector: colossus with feet of clay? *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(22) 28 May 83, p. M. 50-66.

GOVERNMENT

FINER, S.E. (All Souls College, Oxford). Perspectives in the world history of government: a prolegomenon. *Government and Opposition*, 18(1) Winter 83, p. 3-22.

The search for the origins of government is very deep down through its many levels in time. The polity is the unit of study in a history of government. The author has explained how this history is likely to differ from what political scientists usually assume. The focus of such a history should be the appearance, disappearance and possibility, the reappearance of somewhat similar types of polity, through time. The history of government should be not only sequential and genetic, but also in some sense classificatory and analytical. Such an approach generates a number of problems which are analysed in this paper and some possible solutions are presented. It is argued that in the study of politics, the description, analysis and comparison must proceed along three axes: the first is that of salient structures; the second of salient actors; and the third is of the salient belief systems. This article is the text of the *Government and Opposition* 1982 public lecture.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

HAMILTON, RANDY. The world turned upside down: the contemporary revolution in state and local government capital financing. *Public Administration Review*, 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 22-31.

GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE

BHARGAVA, P.K. Toning up public sector. *Mainstream*, 21(37) 14 May 83, p. 21-2.

In this review of the management and functioning of the public sector, Central and State, the author fathoms some of the reasons for the deviation of the public sector's role from the original objective set for it. He traces the weaknesses, rigidities, and malpractices that exist to the heritage, ultimately, of a colonial past. He also suggests, through his analysis, some remedial steps that could make public sector managements more professional as well as consistent with the sector's original aims.—*Reproduced*.

BRISTOW, JOHN A. (Trinity College, Dublin). State sponsored bodies. *Administration*, 30(2&3) s2, p. 165-82.

State-sponsored bodies are instruments of public policy. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the political, administrative and financial mechanisms available to monitor the activities of these bodies in the performance of public policy role. From the very beginning the Irish approach to public enterprise has been pragmatic and opportunistic rather than ideological. A brief historical outline of Irish public sector is presented. At one time or another all enterprises have taken advantage of the government power to protect them from the rigours of the market. In 1976 Joint Oireachtas Committee on State-Sponsored Bodies was set up. By May 1981 the Committee has published eighteen reports, covering twenty bodies. But none of these reports has yet been a subject of debate in Dail and Seanad. Many of the day-to-day decisions of state-sponsored bodies have 'political' implications. Yet in recent years it appears that the political system has accepted the value of the Committee.

BRUNING, DIETRICH-CARSTEN. Public enterprises in France and Ger-

many. State Enterprises, 2(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 147-60.

MASCARENHAS, R.C. (Victoria Univ. of Wellington). Public and private enterprise in New Zealand. Public Sector, 5(1-2) Feb. 83, p. 5-11.

The purpose of this paper is to explore both the distinctiveness and the convergence of public and private sectors at a general, as well as in the New Zealand context. Political economy approach is adopted to identify public from private goods. Public sector is classified into two levels: public goods and semi-public goods. Various constraints the public sector suffers from are analysed. Over the years, the public sector which does not possess some of the tests of efficiency of the market place, has adopted some improved techniques of resources allocation. There are certain activities which only governments can perform; some others are best performed by the private sector. Comparisons between these two sectors is feasible in the semi-public areas where there is scope for both to compete or work in close partnership. Both of the sectors need new initiatives in training and research. This is the keynote address delivered in August 1982 at the annual convention of the New Zealand Institute of Public Administration.

MISHRA, R.K. (Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad). Budgeting in public enterprises. Management in Government, 14(4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 400-11.

Though budgeting is the key to productive financial planning and control, public enterprises in our country have shown scant regard to this most important management tool. In the existing budgetary control systems there is stress on planning, control and performance measurement but the aspects of coordination, motivation and communication are ignored. The existing system is

briefly discussed and to eliminate the shortcomings some measures are suggested.

MISHRA, RAJESHWAR. (A.N.S. Institute of Social Studies, Patna), Autonomy and effectiveness: case of government corporations. National Labour Institute Bulletin, 8(3&4) July and Dec. 82, p. 206-9.

This study attempts to explore the relationship between autonomy and effectiveness with a view to formulate the hypothesis that more a government corporation is autonomous more effective it will be. It was undertaken in three public sector corporations in the State of Bihar. A brief description of these three organisations is presented. Fifty-six officers and ninety-four non-officers from these corporations were contacted according to their convenience and were requested to complete the questionnaire individually. The analysis of data indicates lack of autonomy in all the three organisations and positive relationship between autonomy and effectiveness.

MITCHELL, DOUGLAS. Accountability and performance in public enterprise: the British debate. Australian Journal of Public Administration, 41(4) Dec. 82, p. 372-86.

This paper examines recent developments in the debate in Britain about the role of public enterprises which are wholly owned by the State, that is, the nationalized industries. The changing political and economic context surrounding public enterprise is briefly outlined and the successive attempts to give operational significance to concepts of accountability and performance are noted. In the light of this review recent developments in the framework of control are discussed. It is argued that the parliamentary system has failed to develop adequate criteria of a accountability and performance for the nationalized

industries, in part because of inherent difficulties common to systems of representative government, which in Britain have been exacerbated by a declining rate of economic growth and attendant attempts to reduce public expenditure.—*Reproduced.*

MOURAD, AHMED A.F. and SADIQ AL-AYOUBI. Public projects and development in the Syrian Arab Republic. *Public Enterprise*, 3(3) 82, p. 49-66.

RABHI, MOHAMMED. Planning in public enterprises in the Arab countries: problems and perspectives. *Public Enterprise*, 3(3) 82, p. 33-47.

SARATHI, PARTH. (B.H.E.L., New Delhi). Effectiveness of management services in public sector enterprises: some barriers. *Lok Udyog*, 16(12) Mar. 83, p. 39-43.

Management Services Departments of many Public Sector Enterprises are not able to fulfill the expectations from them. This is due to a number of factors which can be roughly categorised as: (i) External (*i.e.*, beyond the control of the organization), (ii) Organisational (*i.e.*, within the control of the organisation); and (iii) Departmental (within the control of the department itself). The external factors are mainly due to stability of the organisation, instability of the top management and the Government policies and political influence, etc. The organisational factors include: attitude of other departments, resistance to change, decision making norm, organisational culture and climate, status of the MSD, types of assignments, turnover of Executives and lack of commercial approach, etc. The attitude and background of the head, restlessness for computerisation, ambiguity of role and task and behavioural factors normally come under the Departmental factors. Since a little can be done for the external

factors, the organisational and departmental factors are to be given utmost consideration. The role of the top management is most important in building up the credibility of this function. This department should be a 'fact finding' agency rather than the 'fault finding'. This department should play the pivotal role of facilitating 'changes' to make the organisation capable of 'self-renewing'. Due importance to the 'human systems' will help a lot in achieving the goals of the organisation.—*Reproduced.*

SINGH, N.K. A new model for professional management in public sector. *Administrative Management*, Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 22-6.

In India the public sector industries have come to occupy a pivotal role and the state has an enormous stake in running these industries. In comparison with the private sector, the social and public accountability of the professional managers in the public sector creates new problems. Some of the typical problems are discussed in this paper. The public sector executives have neither the privileges of government servants nor the perquisites and facilities of private sector. The author has proposed a new model to evolve a middle position as regards the norms of conduct and privileges. Close collaboration and cooperation should be developed between government and the public sector.

WAHBA, M. M. (St. Anthony's College, Oxford). The Egyptian public sector: the control structure and efficiency considerations. *Public Administration and Development*, 3(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 27-37.

The Egyptian public sector is labouring under a mass of legal controls which are proving an obstacle to its efficient running. A variety of government agencies, as well as the Board of Directors and the General Assembly, are burdening each

company with regulations and demands for information. The little latitude thus allowed company managers in deciding upon such essential problems as finance, the size of the labour force and the price of output has had severe effects in decreasing the efficiency of each company and of the sector as a whole. Some dynamic company managers are trying to find a way around the system, but this is having negative efficiency and welfare effects. Examples of the negative effects of the mass of controls on problems such as finance and pricing are given in the article. Attempts at forming joint ventures, in order to escape the oppression of belonging to the state, have been made by some companies, but these have met with union opposition in some cases although the state seems to encourage the reduction in investment outlay which this policy might have. The article develops the analysis of the politico administrative framework of economic activity presented by Ayubi (1982).—*Reproduced.*

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

FROEHLICH, ROBERT J. The benefits and costs of regulations: perspectives from both government and business. *American Review of Public Administration*, 15(3) Fall 81, p. 259-65.

In U. S. A. government regulations have grown at a staggering rate. Many of them have helped to improve the environment and have benefited society. Regulatory costs are all those expenditures covered by regulations or resulting from adherence to those regulations in the normal course of doing business. In this article eight regulations are reviewed from the perspective of the government and the perspective of business. They are: (1) Groundwater protection strategy, (2) Hazardous waste management system, (3) Pollution discharge elimination, (4) Electricity rate design, (5) Natural gas pricing, (6) Occupational safety and

noise exposure, (7) Unemployment benefit payments, and (8) Nutrition labelling requirements. The author has explained how an executive branch agency can select the least costly way of achieving the regulatory objective.

GOVERNMENT UNITS— RELATIONSHIP

WHICKER, MARCIA LYNN and CHARLIE B. TYER. (Univ. of South Carolina). Measuring intergovernmental mandates: a suggested approach. *American Review of Public Administration*, 15(3) Fall 81, p. 207-15.

Mandates occur when higher levels of government require lower levels government to incur additional expenses or costs without any reimbursement for the required outlays. In the United States, generally, three major mandate flows occur: federal mandate for state governments, federal mandates for local governments, and state mandates for local governments. Governments subjected to mandates are deprived of managerial and fiscal flexibility. Moreover, even after implementation, measurement of mandate costs is extremely difficult. Problems in measuring the impact and costs of mandates are analysed. Bearing in mind these issues the author has suggested some steps as a mandate measurement process. As a result of greater public pressure to maintain service levels mandated expenditures may assume greater importance in intergovernmental relations.

GOVERNORS

ABNEY, GLENN and THOMAS P. LAUTH. The governor as chief administrator. *Public Administration Review*, 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 40-9.

HANDICAPPED

BHATTACHARJEE, R. K. and RATNA BHATTACHARJEE. Social rehabili-

tation of the handicapped. Survey, 22 (1-4)82, p. 5-9.

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India, as the largest democracy, second most populous country, ninth largest industrial power and fifteenth poorest nation, has in respect of health care to be considered as a special case among developing countries. Nevertheless, the identification in India, as an alternative to national welfare provision, of opportunities for returning social and economic responsibilities for health care to local communities is important for both developing and developed countries. This article outlines and comments upon recent developments in providing primary health care in rural communities in India. It concludes by examining possible parallels between self-sustaining community health schemes and the search in developed countries for community and personal involvement so as to overcome emergent limitations of professionalized and welfare systems of care.—*Reproduced.*

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With the entry of machine-made goods there has been a great decline in the

demand for goods made in the village industry sector. In Andhra Pradesh, the Khadi and Village Industries Board was set up in 1959 to help the village artisans. In 1978 the Board introduced Village Adoption Programme under which grants were released through banks for disbursement to the artisans. The purpose of this article is to examine: (1) the socio economic characteristics of the target groups; (2) respectivity to and under standing of the programme and its purpose by the beneficiaries; (3) the communication support provided for the programme; and (4) the overall impact thereof. Structured interview schedule has been used to collect information from two villages in Warangal district. The analysis indicates that no strategy is adopted in communicating the details of the programme to the target groups, and the Board officials make no attempt to ascertain the needs of the artisans. No appreciable difference has taken place in the income of the majority of the beneficiaries. Moreover there are no follow-up measures to assess the feedback from the beneficiaries on programme implementation.

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Information is a vital tool for the manager of a concern to take correct decisions. It will become more valuable if it's flow is regular, systematic, formal and timely. This may emphasize the need for the existence of a "Management Information System" (MIS). This paper makes an attempt to analyse the Management Information System that exists in a public Sector Unit, viz., N.T.C. (TAMIL NADU & PONDICHERRY), a Subsidiary of National Textile Corporation.

The study brings out the need for streamlining as well as standardising the accounting practices and data recording methods for the successful introduction of MIS—with or without computer, especially in a big corporation that consists of many units with diversified practices and methods. The paper has identified certain important reports, the sources and the destination of the reports and the decisions taken based on them.
—*Reproduced.*

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Job satisfaction of graduate engineers and superintendents in the 4 steel plants of the country, viz., Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants (N=380) was studied with the help of structured questionnaire and interviews. On the whole, the group was found to be a satisfied lot. The four organizations were similar in their treatment of the job satisfying and dis-satisfying (motivators and hygiene or maintenance factors but the five groups (Junior engineer, Assistant Foremen, Foremen, General Foremen, Superintendents and Executives) differed considerably in their treatment of the factors. Motivators were factors like promotion, challenging assignments, possibility of growth, recognition, achievements, preference for a particular work feeling of prestige, salary, security, technical competence, relation with co-workers, working conditions, benefits, home life and work group. Maintenance factors were fewer and included use of best ability, responsibility, work itself, autonomy, superior's help, friendliness of superiors and fairness of authority. Results are discussed.—*Reproduced*.

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In United States over the last fifteen years there has been a major upsurge in unionisation among white collar workers, particularly public employees. During the 1940s white collar collective action surged dramatically and then was pushed back. The purpose of this paper is to examine this upsurge of the 1940s and the subsequent decline of unionisation through the experience of three groups: bank workers, public welfare employees, and white collar electrical machinery workers. These three industries witnessed an upsurge in union activity in post-war years. For various reasons employers and the government opposed the spread of white collar unionisation. One of the most important weapons used by them was the Taft-Hartley Act, 1947. The crucial factor in the decline of white-collar unionism was the division within the labour movement. The unionism which has emerged again should note the lessons of the 1940s.

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LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

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Already New Zealand has a better system of Select Committees. Still accountability of government can be greatly advanced by reforms in the Select Committee system. These Committees provide an opportunity to the public to participate in public decisions. For a long time bills are argued about in Executive branch. The Select Committees should be allowed to change drastically the provisions of a bill and the grip of Executive branch on legislative process be loosened. The Select Committees should be reorganised to better monitor the performance of government in particular subject areas, Parliamentary Committees should have the power to initiate their own enquiries and be open to public when evidence is being heard. These Committees should travel around to hear submissions much more than at present. This article is based on an address given to the Wellington Branch of the New Zealand Institute of Public Administration on 15th March 1983.

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MITRA, ASHOK. The moral choices. Seminar, (285) May 83, p. 19-21.

OUR Changing values. *Parlance*, 6(9) June 83, p. 4-29.

Contents; Preface; Tension of chaotic development: distortin social life, by K. Seshadri; Shifting, Shifty Shiftless values, by Sachan Kumar Ghosh; Changing life styles, by Nabagopal Das; Values cannot change, by Harry D' Silva; Decadence and renaissance, by Tushar Ranjan Patranabis; Our changeless values by Roma Choudhuri; Values: man & society, by Prabhakar Machwe; Physician heal thyself, by Narayan Choudhuri; Questionnaire on our changing values; A call for building anew on the spiritual bedrock, by R.R. Diwakar; Values in a sealed book, by H.R. Khanna; Requiem for ervolution, by A.N. Grover; The top leading the way, by Bhabatosh Dutta; Need for a clean, healthy outlook, by Santosh Kumar Ghosh; In defence of religious and ethical values, by S.A. Masud.

MOTIVATION

STANISALAO, J. Motivating for productivity. *Productivity* 23(3) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 287-95.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

JONES, G.W. and J.D. STEWART. The treasury and local government. *Political Quarterly*, 54(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 5-15.

British system of local government is based on the right and the duty of a local authority to decide on the level of its expenditures, if financed from its own local tax, the rates. In this article the authors have critically reviewed the speech delivered in July 1982 by Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury and have challenged the right of the centre to seek to reach a pre-determined total by setting binding targets for the expenditure of individual local authorities, even when financed by rates. The statistical data indicate that the central government has shown less restraint in its own expenditure than has local government. It is concluded that there is no justification for the centre to control local government expenditure, as long as it is financed from taxes that bear on local voters.

NIMBUR, BASAVARAJ N. and E. SUDHAKAR REDDY. (All India Institute of Local Self-Government). Local finance and development of small towns. *Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute*, 53(3) Jan.-Mar 83, p. 83-98.

Urbanization in India, like in other developing nations, reflects all the problem arising out of uneven and lop-sided developments. Our major metropolises have been growing at an unprecedented scale; however, the smaller towns and cities are declining. Alarmed at this unplanned development, the government of India has taken steps to encourage more rapid growth of small towns and cities under the IUDP so as to reduce the overwhelming pressures on the larger metropolises. In this comprehensive study, based on intensive research in the municipal finances of certain select small towns, Dr. B.N. Nimbur and Mr. E. Sudhakar Reddy, analyse the financial

structures of their local authorities and their viability as growth centres. They have subjected the approach of the IUDP to a sharp analysis and suggest that unless these towns are endowed with far more resources they are unlikely to fulfill the objectives of the urban policy makers. —*Reproduced.*

PEDNEKAR, P.S. Financial management in our civic government. *Bombay Civic Journal*, 30(1) Mar. 83, p. 2-4, 10.

In government or semi-government organisations where commercial production is not the objective, financial management is not seriously thought of, planned and implemented. As a result of the static position of revenue items and ever increasing demand for more and additional civic services, the burden on civic exchequer has increased. Delay in projects results into heavy payment to the contractors on account of escalation charges. Priority for projects should be decided on the basis of available financial and physical resources. Problems of financial management in Bombay Municipal Corporation are explained. The threads of finance go to the smallest section of a department. Therefore problems of financial management should be tackled properly by all the persons involved in running the civic administration.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

CLARKE, MICHAEL and SHELDON K. KAMIENIECKI. Municipal advisory councils in California. *American Review of Public Administration*, 15(4) Winter 81, p. 319-20

ROY, A.K. Some highlights of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act, 1980. *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, 100 (18) 19 Mar. 13, p. 2777-90

SHAH, T.V. and M.K. DATAR. Measuring productivity in municipalities-local

bodies. *Bombay Civic Journal*, 30(3) May 83, p. 15-17.

Productivity of local bodies implies improvement in the quality of services without additional costs. Factors affecting this productivity are discussed in four areas: policy making, resources, implementation, and public response. Some measures towards improvement are suggested.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

BRUDNEY, JEFFREY L. and ROBERT E. ENGLAND. Toward a definition of the coproduction concept. *Public Administration Review*, 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 59-65.

GAME, CHRIS. Social services and street lights still top the polls. *Local Government Studies*, 9 (1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 1-7.

SAITO, TATSUZO. A comparative analysis in the efficiency of supply systems of public services. *Local Government Review in Japan*. (9) 81, p. 57-74.

NATURAL RESOURCES

WEST, PATRICK C. Collective adoption of natural resource practices in developing nations. *Rural Sociology*, 48 (1) Spring 83, p. 44-59.

NUTRITION

ACHAYA, K.T. RDAs: (Recommended daily allowances) their limitations and application. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(15) 9 Apr. 83, p. 587-90.

GOPALAN, C. 'Measurement of under-nutrition': biological considerations. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(15) 9 Apr. 83, p. 591-5.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

JOGENDRA PRASAD. Office machines and management efficiency. *Administrative Management*, Jan.-Mar 83, p. 1-5.

OLD AGE SECURITY

NELSON, GARY. Social class and public policy for the elderly. *Social Service Review*, 56(1) Mar. 82, p. 85-107.

OKAGAWA, CHIKATSU. Innovation of social policy for the aged and local government: a proposal on dynamic participation by the aged. *Local Government Review in Japan*, (9) 81, p. 91-104.

ORGANISATION

ASTLEY, W. GRAHAM and ANDREW H. VAN DE VEN. Central perspectives and debates in organisation theory. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 28(2) June 83, p. 245-73.

HALACHMI, ARIE. The case for action research and training in organisations. *Greenhill Journal of Public Administration*, 5(3-4) Oct.-Mar. 80, p. 1-8.

HAYS, STEVEN W. and RICHARD C. KEARNEY. Diversity and eclecticism in the teaching of organizational theory. *American Review of Public Administration*, 15(4) Winter 81, p. 309-18.

SPECIAL ISSUE: Organizational learning. *Journal of Management Studies*, 20(1) Jan. 83, p. 3-141.

Contents: Editorial; A typology of organizational learning systems, by Paul Shrivastava; Information as a organizational problem, by Aaro Wildavsky; Thinking about government learning, by Lloyd Etheredge and James Short; Beyond prediction and preparation, by Russell L. Ackoff; Ephemeral organizations in extreme environments: emergence, strategy, extinction, by Giovan Francesco Lanzara; What is the problem of retirement in higher education? by Hugh G. Peirie and Daniel Alpert; Knowing and practicing: teaching behavi-

oural sciences at the Israel Defence Forces Command and General Staff College, by Raanan Lipshitz.

STARBUCK, WILLIAM H. Organizations as action generators. *American Sociological Review*, 48(1) Feb. 83, p. 91-102.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

PRESTON, DAVID A. The OECD: resource centre for governments. *Public Sector*, 5(3&4) May 83, p. 7-10.

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE

MISHRA, R. Some determinants of organisational effectiveness. *Productivity*, 23(3) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 275-85.

SANDEFUR, GARY D. Efficiency in social service organizations. *Administration & Society*, 14(4) Feb. 83, p. 449-68.

PEASANT UPRISINGS

KURASAWA, AIKO. Forced delivery of paddy and peasant uprisings in Indramayu, Indonesia: Japanese occupation and social change. *Developing Economics*, 21(1) Mar. 83, p. 52-72.

PENSIONS

HEMMING, RICHARD and RUSSELL HARVEY. Occupational pension scheme membership and retirement saving. *Economic Journal*, 93(369) Mar. 83, p. 128-44.

MITCHELL, NELL J. Ideology or the iron laws of industrialism: the case of pension policy in Britain and the Soviet Union. *Comparative Politics*, 15(2) Jan. 83, p. 177-201.

PERSONNEL

MISHRA, R.N. Role of personnel management for harmony and growth: some

strategic issues. *Personnel Today*, 2(4) Jan.-Mar. 82, p. 3-11

PERSONNEL—LAYOFF

FULLER, ROBERT. CASSANDRA JORDAN and ROBERT ANDERSON. Retrenchment: Layoff procedures in a nonprofit organization. *Personnel*, 59(6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 14-24.

PERSONNEL—SERVICE RATING

MOUNT, MICHAEL K. Comparisons of managerial and employee satisfaction with a performance appraisal system. *Personnel Psychology*, 36(1) Spring 83, p. 99-110.

PERSONNEL, MUNICIPAL

ANDO, TSUNETOSHI. The aging problem and its counter measures in local government organisations. *Local Government Review in Japan*, (9) 81, p. 81-9.

KATO TOMIKO. A comparative study of the public and private organizations. *Local Government Review in Japan*, (9) 81, p. 15-43.

KAWANAKA, NIKO. Present Local government personnel system and its problems. *Local Government Review in Japan*, (9) 81, p. 5. 14.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

OPOKU-AFRIYIE, Y. Collective bargaining and government autonomy: a comparative review. *Greenhill Journal of Public Administration*, 5(3-4) Oct.-Mar. 80, p. 17-28.

Government autonomy implies the adoption of the merit system or patronage or a combination of mechanisms which essentially come down on the side of the individual rather than the group. This article is an attempt to reconcile the

need for governments to have relative autonomy in handling public personnel issues with the right of public employees to organise and bargain collectively as do employees in the private sector. Collective bargaining as a personnel management system is advantageous and should be accorded recognition over government autonomy in handling public personnel issues. Collective bargaining has nothing inherent or manifest that tramples upon sovereignty, and in essence, is the very basis of democracy, in both industrial and political setting.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC-PAY PLANS

FRY, GEOFFREY K. (Univ. of Leeds). Compromise with the market: the Megaw report on civil service pay, 1982. *Public Administration*, 61(1) Spring 83, p. 90-6.

The Committee headed by Sir John Megaw, appointed in June 1981, to devise a new civil service pay system, presented its findings in July 1982. The Committee's findings are briefly analysed against traditional attitudes on civil service pay. From the Thatcher Government's point of view, the prime achievement is that Megaw Committee endorsed the dismantling of the Pay Research Unit which decides the size of a substantial block of public expenditure.

PERRY, JAMES L. and JONE L. PEARCE. Initial reactions to federal merit pay. *Personnel Journal*, 62(3) Mar. 83, p. 230-7.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC-RECRUITING

PAINTER, MARTIN and PENELOPE SEERS. The impact of recent changes to recruitment practices in the Victorian Public Service. *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, 41(4) Dec. 82, p. 387-95.

In the wake of Sir Henry Bland's inquiry into the Victorian Public Service

conducted in 1974-75, major changes have occurred in methods of recruitment to the administrative ranks. Until 1975 the service was divided into self-contained divisions. Bland report accelerated the implementation of graduate recruitment scheme under which graduates were recruited to the Administrative Division without the need to take common public service qualifying examination. The focus of this article is on provisions to permit lateral recruitment, that is appointments to positions above base grade from outside the ranks of the service, and measures to recruit graduates to base grade administrative positions.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC-SERVICE RATING

DEMARCO, JOHN J. and LLOYD G. NIGRO. Implementing performance appraisal reform in the United States civil service. *Public Administration*, 61(1) Spring 83, p. 45-57.

The 1978 US Civil Service Reform Act required federal agencies to design and implement new performance appraisal systems. The CSRA intends that these reformed systems produce accurate rating which may be used as the basis for a wide variety of personnel actions, including decisions regarding pay, promotion and retention. In this article, we describe and analyze the responses of civilian employees at four Navy research and development laboratories where CSRA appraisal systems have been in operation since 1981. These data were obtained through questionnaires and on-site interviews. Overall, reactions to the CSRA systems were supportive. However, signs of potentially serious long term problems may be appearing in the form of supervisory resistance to the significantly increased workload and potential for conflict associated with the new procedures. Recent changes in Office of Personnel Management policy suggest that this is a problem throughout the

federal bureaucracy. The administrative-organizational 'costs' of CSRA appraisals and radically changed political priorities are likely to present formidable barriers to the complete implementation of the CSRA.—*Reproduced.*

SPECIAL issue: performance appraisal. *Public Personnel Management*, 11(4) Winter 82, p. 293-375.

Contents: Performance appraisal in the post reform era: a symposium, by Albert C. Hyde and Wayne F. Cascio; Performance appraisal in the post reform era, by Albert C. Hyde; Performance appraisal of public managers: inspiration, consensual tests and the margins, by Frank J. Thompson; Public sector performance appraisal in the contemporary legal environment, by David H. Rosenbloom; Performance appraisal and organizational practice: a post reform view, by G. Ronald Gilbert; contemporary issues in federal evaluation policy: new linkages between personnel and program assessment process, by Henry T. Ingle; Performance appraisal and productivity in civil service reform era, by David S. Caldwell; Making performance evaluation work better: a supervisor's view point, by Ruth Mara Schimel; A local government perspective on "performance appraisal in the post reform era", by Jay H. Lockwood; A critique on the theme of change in performance appraisal, by Philip H. Whitbeck; Performance appraisal in the Z organization, by Grover Starling; Appraisal accuracy: the mobility and motivation to remember the past, by H. John Bernardin and Robert L. Cardy; Performance appraisal and training: objectives, a model for change, and a note of rebuttal, by Albert C. Hyde and Melanie A. Smith; Scientific, legal, and operational imperatives of workable performance appraisal systems, by Wayne F. Cascio.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC-UNIONS

SIEDMAN, EILEEN. Hanging together: federal executive associations. *Bureaucrat*, 11(4) Winter 82-83, p. 40-3.

In United States for various reasons new federal executive associations have come into existence. Though many executives and managers belong to two or more groups and there is competition for members, the groups work together on issues of mutual concern. It appears that with the passage of the Civil Service Reform Act in 1978 the federal executives are more likely to join associations. These associations take public positions on matters which affect the government as a whole and not only those matters related to welfare of members.

PESTICIDES

BULL, DAVID. Pesticides and the third world poor. *Social Action*, 33(2) Apr.-June 83, 156-67.

POLICE

ARUL, F.V. Police in the enforcement of social legislation. *CBI Bulletin*, 17(5) May 83, p. 1-2.

BROWN, KARIN and PHILIP B. COULTER. (Univ. of Alabama). Subjective and objective measures of police service delivery. *Public Administration Review*, 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 50-8.

A distinction is drawn between subjective and objective modes of analysis to measure service delivery performance. This paper presents a variety of tests of the empirical relationship between objective and subjective measures of police service delivery. Some of the relevant findings of previous research are summarised, and the methodology, hypotheses, and data employed in this paper are described in detail. A simple general model of citizen satisfaction is constructed. The analysis indicates that three specific aspects significantly related to overall satisfaction with police are: response time, police treatment of people, and perceived equity of police service.

CHATURVEDI, S.K. The developing cities and police administration. *Indian*

Police Journal, 29(2) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 29-33.

KATZMAN, MARVIN S. Police labour relations: where labour organizations and employers stand. Police Journal, 56(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 183-7.

LESTER, DAVID. Stress in American police officers: an American perspective. Police Journal, 56(2) Apr.-June 83, p.188-90.

LOVEDAY, BARRY. The role of the police committee. Local Government Studies, 9(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 39-52.

MATHUR, KRISHNA MOHAN. Erosion of police morale: its causes, its implications for public and its cure. Indian Police Journal, 29(2) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 39-44.

MOORE, MARK H. and GEORGE L. KELLING. (Harvard Univ.). "To serve and protect": learning from police history. Public Interest, (70) Winter 83, p. 49-65.

In the United States, until the mid-nineteenth century, everyday policing was performed by night watchmen. Publicly-supported police agencies came into existence later on. Over the last three decades American police departments have narrowed their goals to 'crime fighting' and are heavily relying on cars and radios to create a sense of police omnipresence. The public body that promises 'to serve and protect' is not adequately performing the crime-fighting role because the police get less help than they need from victims and witnesses in the community. After World War II 'crime fighting' has become the main strategy and not maintaining public order or provision of constabulary services. Properly performed constabulary functions make people feel safer in their neighbourhoods. The role of private citizens in crime control and public order maintenance should be established and

encouraged and the police should be more accessible partners in community life.

REGAN, D.E. Financing the role of police committees. Public Administration, 61(1) Spring 83, p. 97-109.

SHARMA, M.L. Police welfare: a unique dimension. CBI Bulletin, 17(5) May 83, p. 3-5.

TAYLOR, M. Undergraduate programmes in police studies. Police Journal, 56(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 128-41.

TRIPATHY, A.B. Effective automation of records system. Police Research and Development, (3) July-Sept. 82, p. 1-5.

TULI VINOD. Concepts of specialisation in police functioning. Indian Police Journal, 29(2) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 24-8.

YADAVA, R.S. (Meerut College). In defence of Indian police. Radical Humanist, 47(3) May 83, p. 16-19, 23.

In general, the police is regarded as irresponsible and callous agent of elite sections in Indian society. The key police statutes framed by our foreign masters in 1859, 1860 and 1861 are still in operation. In spite of rapid social change after independence we have ignored the idea of 'citizen police' and have the same old imperial way of a colonial police. The gains of development have percolated least to the police in comparison to other public and private services. Their quantum of workload has gone up without corresponding increase in the police force. The service conditions of constabulary and junior officers are pitiable with no grievance-redressal mechanisms. The police standwitted between rival unscrupulous politicians has become the sacrificial scape-goat. No fragmented or piecemeal approach can restore health to India's policemen, human beings and democracy.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

MULLER, EDWARD N. and THOMAS O. JUKAM. Discontent and aggressive political participation. *British Journal of Political Science*, 13(2) Apr. 83, p. 159-79.

POLITICAL PARTIES

FINNIE, WILSON. The SDP's (Social Democratic Party) plans for Britain's constitution. *Political Quarterly*, 54(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 32-42.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

BIBIC, A. Political science in Yugoslavia. *Calcutta Journal of Political Studies*, 2 (2) Summer 82, p. 1-22.

POPULATION

CALDWELL, JOHN C., P.H. REDDY and PAT CALDWELL. The causes of demographic changes in rural South India: a micro approach. *Population and Development Review*, 8(4) Dec. 82, p. 689-727.

CHAUDHRY, MAHINDER D. The demographic transition in India: a review article. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 31(2) Jan. 83, p. 397-404.

NOTESTEIN, FRANK W. Demography in the United States: a partial account of the development of the field. *Population and Development Review*, 8(4) Dec. 82, p. 651-87.

STERN, CLAUDIO. Population growth. *Seminar*, (286) June 83, p. 27-31.

POVERTY

BHARGAVA, P.K. Problem of poverty and its alleviation. *Yojana*, 27(10) 1 June 83, p. 22-5.

GHADOLIA, M.K. Strategy in the sixth plan to reduce poverty. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29(2) Nov. 82, p. 105-8.

GIRDHARI, D.G. Poverty in rural India. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 27(4) Jan. 83, p. 176-80.

HARVEY, RUSSELL and RICHARD HEMMING. Inflation, pensioner living standards and poverty. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 45(2) May 83, p. 195-204.

JOSHI, NAVIN CHANDRA. Removing rural poverty. *Mainstream*, 21(31) Apr. 83, 32-4.

KRIPA SHANKAR. Obstacles to poverty removal. *Mainstream*, 21(34) 23 Apr. 83, p. 15-16.

MUNDLE, SUDIPTO. Effect of agricultural production and prices on incidence of rural poverty: a tentative analysis of inter-state variations. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(26) 25 June 83, p. A-48-53.

SRINIVASAN, E.S. and N. KUMARASWAMY. Eradication of poverty: need for composite measures. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 28(12) Sept. 82, p. 538-44.

TARLOK SINGH. Policy and administration for poverty concentration areas. *Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions*, 24(7) Feb. 83, p. 12-17.

PRESIDENTS

CHAPPELL, HENRY W., JR. and WILLIAM R. KEECH. Welfare consequences of the sixth-year presidential term evaluated in the context of a model of the U.S. economy. *American Political Science Review*, 77(1) Mar. 83, p. 75-91.

PRESS

GUJRAL, I.K. Media in a democratic society. *New Quest*, (38) (Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 85-90.

GUTTO, S.B.O. Captivity of the press. *Monthly Review*, 34(8) Jan. 83, p. 31-41.

PARANJAPE, H.K. A tool in defence of press freedom. *New Quest*, (38) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 67-71.

RAO, B.S.S. and B.V. SHARMA. The regional press and political socialisation. *Vidura*, 20(2) Apr. 83, p. 99-102.

REDDY, C.G.K. (Research Institute for Newspapers Development, Madras). A rural press project. *New Quest*, (38) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 79-84.

Although a substantial majority of the population lives in the countryside, in developing countries, rural interests are neglected. This attitude extends to the kind of newspapers provided to the rural folk. India lacks a robust rural press though there are metropolitan newspapers of world standards. The rural and urban press should operate in entirely different fields and cater to distinctly separate readerships. Rural newspapers should cater to the special needs and interests of rural readership. With a view to achieve this objective three aspects are analysed. They are: editorial content, potential for advertising support, and the production processes and management. Various factors which should be considered in locating a rural press project are pointed out.

TENDULKAR, SURESH D. (Delhi School of Economics). The press as a public utility. *New Quest*, (38) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 91-6.

The report of the Second Press Commission is a classical case for State intervention in public interest to control the press as a public utility. This article is an attempt to analyse the major policy measures suggested by the Commission. Press is one of the media and the effective reach of the newspapers is much less than an audio medium like radio. Therefore the Commission's anxiety over the so-called monopoly problem in the press does not appear to be justified. Choice to switch over from one newspaper to

another appears to be available in all the languages. Newspaper circulation is a function of the credibility and acceptability of the news and views presented. Having a very low credibility the publicly-owned audio medium cannot function as a check on the private press. Unfortunately All India Radio has never been given autonomy by any government to establish it as a credible alternative to the press.

PRESSURE GROUPS

GOVERNING under pressure: the special interest groups-fourteenth national seminar, 1981. Canadian Public Administration, 25 (2) Summer 82, p. 170-264.

Contents: Summary of discussions, by A.Paul Pross; The changing environment and role of special interest groups; The joint cabinet/National Indian Brotherhood Committee: a unique experiment in pressure group relations, by Sally. M. Weaver; Pressuring the executive by J. Hugh Faulkner; Participation in the legislative process, by James Gillies and Jean Pigott.

PRICE FIXING

SALANT, STEPHEN W. The vulnerability of price stabilization schemes to speculative attack. *Journal of Political Economy*, 91(1) Feb. 83, p. 1-38.

PRIME MINISTERS

MASUMI, ISHIKAWA. Japan's estranged prime ministership: in search of the missinglink. *Japan Quarterly*, 30(1) Jan. Mar. 83, p. 9-12.

WELLER, PATRICK. Do prime ministers' departments really create problems? *Public Administration*, 61 (1) Spring 83, p. 59-78.

PRISON REFORM

GAUR, K.D. Human rights of detainees and prisoners: suggestions for prison reform. *Cochin University Law Review* 6(4) Dec. 82, p. 393-415.

PROFIT

SEN, AMARTYA. The profit motive. *Lloyds Bank Review*, (147) Jan. 83, p. 1-120.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

CHOUDHURY, SADHAN. Project control in practice. *Lok Udyog*, 16(11) Feb. 83, p. 37-43.

DHIRENDRA RAO, M.K. Designing MIS for R&D project management. *Management in Government*, 14(4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 412-21.

MCGOUGH, ELISE H. Scheduling design projects. *National Development Asia*, Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 42-8.

PROPERTY TAXES

WOLKOFF, MICHAEL J. The nature of property tax abatement awards. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 49(1) winter 83, p. 77-84.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

O'CONNELL, DECLAN. Proportional representation and intra-party competition in Tasmania and the Republic of Ireland. *Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics*, 21(1) Mar. 83, p. 45-67.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

BOWMAN, JAMES S. (Florida State Univ.) A professional perspective for PA. *Bureaucrat*, 11(4) Winter 82-3, p. 49-52.

The claims of public administration for occupational recognition are not as evident as those of some other vocations. Essentials of professionalism are briefly described. The purpose of this article is to seek a clearer understanding of the phenomenon of professionalism in public administration and to offer a different occupational role for members in the field. Public administration, consist-

ing of specialists and generalists having professional attributes, can become a "public service occupation". The factors helpful in the development of this occupation are discussed.

CASSELS, J.S. Civil servants and management. *Management in Government*, 38(1) Feb. 83, p. 2-19.

In recent years the drive to improve the management of government departments has gathered pace. It is explained that the size, variety and complexity of the tasks of government departments are enormous. There is no simple test to verify whether a department is doing well or not. Better utilisation of resources is possible when objectives are correctly and clearly stated and authority and accountability allocated accordingly. Constraints on manpower have obliged many departments to develop new approaches to staff allocation. The distinction between 'policy' work and 'management' work is often pressed well beyond the point where it is helpful. Though there are no hard objective tests of a well-managed department, a few subjective steps are discussed which may give some clues. This is the text of the first of the series of winter lectures for 1982-83 on Public Sector Management organised by the Royal Institute of Public Administration, London.

CHANDLER, RALPH CLARK. (Western Michigan Univ.). The problem of moral reasoning in American public administration: the cash for a code of ethics. *Public Administration Review*, 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 32-9.

This essay categorizes and analyzes the arguments for and against a code of ethics for the American Society for Public Administration. The arguments against a code are said to be from practicality, procedure, and administrative theory. The arguments for a code are said to be from objectivism, community,

and courage. The negative argument from practicality is based on the founders' call for moderation in moral matters. The negative argument from procedure places great value on consensus, and builds consensus around the agreement to agree on nothing substantive. The negative argument from administrative theory honours the tradition of the value neutral administrator who has no discretion and therefore no moral responsibility. The affirmative argument from community maintains that the community is the arbiter of what is ethical, and that ethical relativism represents both a loss of paradigm and a loss of a sense of community in public administration. The affirmative argument from courage says the language of moral choice makes felicitous that which in any case is necessary.—*Reproduced.*

FREDERICKSON, GEORGE H. (Eastern Washington Univ.). The recovery of civism in public administration. *Public Administrative Review*, 42(6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 501-8.

The confidence of citizens in our government and institutions is sharply declining and they are groping for changes to bring about improved effectiveness in government agencies. It is argued that where innovation, change and responsiveness is occurring it is associated with 'a new civism'. The effective public administration of the future should be intimately tied to citizenship. Civism can provide the anchor that both the practice and study of public administration need to find the identify effective. The civism movement is gaining momentum across the land and we are gradually learning how to have less government and more governance.

GAFFEY, PETER. The central administration. *Administration*, 30 (2&3) 82, p. 115-32.

In Ireland functions handled by executive branches of government are in-

creasingly assigned to non-commercial state-sponsored bodies. The Report of the Public Service Organisation Review Group was presented in 1969. The author has analysed the changes in circumstances affecting the public service since 1969, which must be taken into account while considering the relevance of the Group's proposals. It is suggested that instead of blanket advance on all fronts as envisaged by the Group, concentration on a few areas have better prospects. Some such areas are described. Ministers and their advisers should be freed from minor matters to deal with policy issues. Development of the planning system offers the greatest possibilities for reforms. Significant events in the Irish central administration over the period 1957-82 are listed in the end.

NEWLAND, CHESTER A. A mid-term appraisal: the Reagan presidency: limited government and political administration. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 1-21.

SPANN, R.N. Fashions and fantasies in public administration. *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, 40(1) Mar. 81, p. 12-25.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

BOSE, K.C. Distribution of consumer articles in rural areas. *Yojana*. 27(7) 16 Apr. 83, p. 22-3.

PUBLIC GOODS

VAN DE KRAGT, ALPHONS, JOHN M. ORBELL and ROBYN M. DAWES. The minimal contribution set as a solution to public goods problems. *American Political Science Review*, 77(1) Mar. 83, p. 112-22.

PUBLIC OPINION

HEISE, J. ARTHUR and M. AMAN KHAN. Public opinion survey: gauging

political preferences at the local level. Florida Environmental and Urban Issues, 10(2) Jan. 83, p. 4-9, 27-8.

PAGE, BENJAMIN I. and ROBERT Y. SHAPIRO. Effects of public opinion on policy. American Political Science Review, 77(1) Mar. 83, p. 175-90.

PUBLIC POLICY

GUSTAFSSON, GUNNEL. Symbolic and pseudo policies as responses to diffusion of power. Policy Sciences, 15(3) Apr. 83, p. 269-87.

JENKINS-SMITH, HANK C. Professional roles for policy analysts: a critical assessment. Journal Policy Analysis and Management, 2(1) Fall 82, p. 88-100.

KOEHN, PETER. (Univ. of Montana). The role of public administrators in public policy making: practice and prospects in Nigeria. Public Administration and Development, 3(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 1-26.

In Nigeria, as elsewhere, the role of the career bureaucracy in public policy making has constituted a subject of conflicting interpretation, practice, and prescription. Although higher public servants have always played a major part in shaping public policy, the extent of their involvement has ebbed and flowed in response to legal, structural, and political changes at the federal, state and local government levels. In recent years, the exercise of policy making and implementing roles by public administrators has evoked mounting public criticism and top-level career servants in Nigeria have faced unusually serious challenges to their authority. Moreover, confusion over the proper scope of administrative involvement in policy formulation and execution reached new heights both within and outside the public services following the adoption of elected executive forms of government in 1979.

The article traces the shifts in bureaucratic policy-making roles and rela-

tionships which occurred in the First Republic period, under different military regimes, and immediately following the return to civilian rule. The prospect that more fundamental changes will be forthcoming in the nature and extent of administrative involvement in public policy formation and execution is then explored in the context of past and current practice and conventions, key provisions of the 1979 Constitution, and recent social, political, and economic developments. The author concludes that public administrators will continue to be centrally involved in the policy-making process under present structural arrangements and that reorientation of the public services away from their prevailing preoccupation with promoting vested interests require the development of more broadly based political organization.—*Reproduced.*

RICHARDSON, J.J. and A.G. JORDAN. Over crowded policy making: some British and European reflections. Policy Sciences, 15 (3) Apr. 83, p. 247-68.

WALTERS, PETER. (Univ. of Liverpool). Sweden's public sector crisis, before and after the 1982 elections. Government and Opposition, 18(1) Winter 83, p. 23-39.

This article is an attempt to analyse the ideological dimension in Swedish political debate which is evident in attacks on the public sector by the Conservatives and organised business, and its defence by some Social Democrats and trade unionists. The public sector crisis in 1980 was the result of decline in economic growth. After 1976 the major economic problems were competitiveness of the economy and the collapse of staple industries. The author has analysed the views of different political parties on issues like public spending, utilisation of scarce resources, subsidisation of declining industries, cost-effectiveness of public services, tax burden, unemploy-

ment, industrial policy, public investment in growth industries, etc.

WEISS, JANET A. Coping with complexity: an experimental study of public policy decision-making. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 2(1) Fall 82, p. 66-87.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

GORMLEY, WILLIAM T., JR. Policy politics and public utility regulation. *American Journal of Political Science*, 27(1) Feb. 83, p. 86-105.

PEISER, RICHARD B. (Southern Methodist Univ.). The economics of municipal utility districts for land development. *Land Economics*, 59(1) Feb. 83, p. 43-57.

Municipal Utility Districts (MUDs) offer an alternative to regional utility companies for providing primary utility services. The purpose of this paper is to examine the economic advantages and disadvantages of MUDs, with particular reference to their comparative role in the growth of two major Texas cities: Dallas and Houston. There are three sections. First section provides an overview of MUDs and discusses the economics of utility services. The second section analyzes the use of MUDs for urban development in Dallas and Houston. The last section discusses the implications of MUDs for urban growth and public finance.

PUBLIC WELFARE

BRODKIN, EVELYN and MICHAEL LIPSKY. Quality control in AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) as an administrative strategy. *Social Service Review*, 57(1) Mar. 83, p. 1-34.

GRONBJERG, KIRSTEN A. Private welfare in the welfare state: recent U.S. patterns. *Social Service Review*, 56(1) Mar. 82, p. 1-26.

KARMERMAN, SHEILA B. The new mixed economy of welfare: public and private. *Social Work*, 28(1) Jan. Feb. 83, p. 5-10.

LIPPA, HERTHA V. Interplay of public and private welfare in the Federal Republic of Germany. *International Social Work*, 26(2) 83, p. 1-18.

STEVENSON, OLIVE. The Braclay report: some reflections. *Journal of Social Policy*, 12(2) Apr. 83, p. 235-40.

STOKES, BRUCE. Self-reliance in the welfare state: the U.S. predicament and lessons from Sweden and the Netherlands. *Development*, (3) 82, p. 30-5.

WEBB, ADRIAN and GERALD WISTOW. (Univ. of Loughborough). Public expenditure and policy implementation: the case of community care. *Public Administration*, 61(1) Spring 83, p. 21-44.

This article explores the contention that the conventions of public expenditure accounting conceal, rather than reveal, the real nature and implications of resource trends. A benchmark—a constant level of service output—is established as a basis for examining the relationship between trends in expenditure inputs and service outputs. Changes in unit costs are identified as the major source of deviation between expenditure and output trends. The impact of resource constraint on policy and policy-implementation is then examined in relation to one, essentially stable, area of policy in the personal social services: community care. The meaning of the term 'policy' is far from straightforward and community care is best understood as the interaction of relatively independent streams of policy, towards service outputs and resource inputs, extant in both central and local government. Mechanisms by which policy streams could be reconciled are of particular interest and an innovative example—

joint finance—is examined in some detail.—*Reproduced.*

RAILWAYS

AGARWALA, VIRENDRA. Rail travel: why so costly? *Parlance*, 6(8) May 83, p. 28-9, 32.

BEDI, P.N.S. Railway performance: how good? *Mainstream*, 21 (34) 23 Apr. 83, p. 14, 34.

JHA, S.M. Indian Railways' social costs. *Lok Udyog*, 16 (11) Feb. 83, p. 45-52.

KULBIR SINGH. Railway tariffs in India: some considerations. *Margin*, 15(2) Jan. 83, p. 43-64.

REAL PROPERTY—TAXATION

MANSERGH, N.B.K. The taxation of development land: a proposal. *Administration*, 30(4) p. 114-28.

RECORDS

MAJUMDAR, J.S. Neo-dynamics of records management. *Indian Archives*, 31(1) Jan.-June 82, p. 46-54.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

PUTNAM, ROBERT D. and others. Explaining institutional success: the case of Italian regional government. *American Political Science Review*, 77(1) Mar. 83, p. 55-74.

REGIONAL PLANNING

MAWSON, JOHN and DAVID MILLER. A new look at regional planning. *Town and Country Planning*, 52(1) Jan. 83, p. 14-15.

MINOCHA, A.C. Regional disparities in India: some basis issues. *Social Scientist*, 11(5) May 83, p. 51-7.

MITRA, ASOK. Population and development: regional disparities. *Manpower Journal*, 16(3) Oct.-Dec. 80, p. 1-25.

SPECIAL issue on regional development in small island nations. *Regional Development Dialogue*, special issue 82, p. 1-109.

Contents: Editor's introduction: sub-national regions in subregional nations, by Benjamin Higgins; subsistence affluence and development policy, by E.K. Fisk; Rural development and employment in the South Pacific, by H.M. Gunasekera; Development in the South Pacific, by Neil Dias Karunaratne; Agriculture and the urbanization process in the Caribbean, by Kempe R. Hope; In integrated regional development an effective development strategy for the 1980s? by Pavel Turcan; Smallness, slandness, remoteness, and resources: an analytical framework, by Barry Shaw.

SPECIAL issue on regionalism. *South Asian Studies*, 15(1-2) Jan.-Dec. 80, p. 1-184.

Contents: Regionalism in India: an essay in dimensionalization of state politics in India, by P.C. Mathur; Elite conflicts, regionalism and the compatibility crisis: a study of the autonomy movements in North East India, by Mohan Lal Sharma; Politics of regionalism in post-1971 Pakistan, by Surendra Nath Kaushik; Regionalism in Bangladesh: the study of Chittagong hill track, by D.C. Burman; Regionalism in Nepal: a study of the tarai region, by Ramakant and B.C. Upreti; Regionalism in Sri Lanka, by Lucy M. Jacob.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

ALEXANDER, A.N. Representative governments on trial. *Radical Humanist*, 47(1) Apr. 83, p. 27-30, 35.

In most of the countries freed during the last fifty years or so, representative governments have been subverted and dictatorships installed in their places. The birth and growth of British represen-

tative institutions is briefly reviewed. The unwritten English constitution is a product of history spanning a period of over fourteen centuries interspersed with struggles of barons against the absolutist tendencies of their monarchs. The movements—Renaissance, Reformation and Revolution—were reformatory in nature and democratic in concept and helped towards the stability of the parliamentary system. In older democracies the political process of democratisation grew gradually in stages. In younger democracies the democratic spirit is almost missing in their functioning. Growth of political violence even in older democracies indicates that representative system needs ways and means to make it a participatory democracy.

RETRENCHMENT

KETCHUM, ROBERT H. Retrenchment: the uses and misuses of LIFO (last in, first out) in downsizing an organization. *Personnel*, 59(6) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 25-30.

SCHACHTER, HINDY LAUER. Retroactive seniority and agency retrenchment. *Public Administration Review*, 43(1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 77-81.

ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY

KEMP, STEPHAN. The Royal Commonwealth Society or what became of the colonial society? Round Table, (285) Jan. 83, p. 81-6.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ALEXANDER, K. C., G.L.VERMA and E.C. JAYKUMAR. (National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad). Social and cultural factors affecting absorption of development programmes. *Journal of Rural Development*, 2(1) Jan. 83, p. 1-49.

The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of beliefs and values

on economic activities. The beliefs and values within are functional at a certain stage of development if remain unchanged are likely to become an obstacle to further development. With a view to understand the beliefs and values held by persons about developmental programmes, data were collected by administering an interview schedule to a selected sample of two hundred respondents each from Huzurabad Community Development Block and Mahadevpur Block of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh. The study was conducted with reference to the beneficiaries of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). The data are about socio-psychological attributes, education and skill formation, interest of the respondents in diversifying their occupations, their experience on receiving assistance through IRDP, health and family control practices followed, etc. The aspiration of respondents is limited to basic needs and they passively adjust to their difficult economic situation. They are mainly interested in intensifying agricultural production through IRDP assistance and have little interest in taking up the new and more paying occupations.

DANIWALA, M. L. Rural development investment without organisation. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(18) 30 Apr. 83, p. 686-9.

DESAI, M.V. Taxing aid for rural development. *Commerce*, 146(3755) 21 May 83, p. 869-71.

FERNANDO, EDGAR. Sri Lanka: new dimensions in rural development. *Planning and Administration*, 10(1) Spring 83, p. 77-82.

HEGGADE, O.D. (Univ. of Mangalore). A unified local organisation for rural development. *Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute*, 53(1&2) July & Dec. 82, p. 61-72.

One of the principal causes for the

failure of rural India to take off economically, Professor Heggade points out in this article, is absence of institutionalised coordination between various agencies engaged in rural reconstruction and development. He makes a strong case for a unified local organisation which could co-ordinate—and hence be more effective—the activities of Panchayat Raj institutions, Community Development agencies, Cooperatives, lending agencies and other voluntary bodies.—*Reproduced.*

JAIN, L.C. Defects in rural development: field notes on a Karnataka Taluk. *Mainstream*, 21(41) 11 June 83, p. 16-19.

ROY BURMAN, B.K. (Council for Social Development, New Delhi). Role of universities in rural development: the issues. *Social Change*, 12(4) Dec. 82, p. 40-4.

The role of universities in rural development has been discussed with special reference to interinstitutional coordination, content of teaching, and linkage between research, teaching and action. A progressive synthesis of social and biophysical sciences is needed for rural development.—*Reproduced.*

RUDRAMCORTHY, B. Business in rural development. *Commerce*, 164(3755) 21 May 83, p. 871-2.

SINGH, AMAR KUMAR: (Ranchi Univ.). Psychology and rural development in India. *Social change*, 12(4) Dec. 82, p. 45-7.

The paper discusses four main issues: (i) overcoming psychological barriers to social change, (ii) revision of Psychology syllabi of Indian Universities to offer greater acquaintance with rural India, (iii) preparation of teaching materials for Adult and Continuing Education on psychologically relevant themes, and (iv) devising effective methods of communication and attitude change.—*Reproduced.*

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

AHN, BYONG MAN and WILLIAM W. BOYER. Rural-to-urban migration in South Korea: a cognitive-behavioural approach. *Planning and Administration*, 10(1) Spring 83, p. 57-70.

SAVING

KRISHNAMURTY, K. and P. SAI-BABA. Determinants of Saving rate in India. *Indian Economic Review*, 16(4) Oct.-Dec. 81, p. 225-49.

SCIENCE

NANDY, ASHISH. Science in utopia: equity, plurality and openness. *India International Centre Quarterly*, 10(1) Mar. 83, p.47-59.

SCIENCE AND STATE

DIVAKARAN, R. Decision procedures, structures and their coordination in science policy making: a content analysis. *Management in Government*, 14(4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 384-99.

GHOSH, SALLEEN N. Evaluating science and technology policy. *New Quest*, (38) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 113-27.

SHIPPING

MAHATME, D.B. What future liner shipping? *Commerce*, 146(3754) 14 May 83, p. 816-20.

SKILLED LABOUR

RAO, B.V.L.N. The stock of ITI trained craftsmen. *Manpower Journal*, 17(1) Apr.-June 81, p. 25-34.

SLUMS

BHARGAVA, GOPAL. Squatter settlements of Bombay. *Civil Affairs*, 30(7) Feb. 83, p. 13-20; 30(8) Mar. 83, p. 33-7.

MOOKHERJEE, DEBNATH. A profile of slums in a third world city: Calcutta. *Ekistics*, 49 (297) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 476-80.

PARANJAPE, H. K. Growth of slums and hutments in a metropolis like Pune. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(22) 28 May 83, p. 961-4.

SOCIAL CHANGE

BOUDON, RAYMOND. Individual action and social change: a no-theory of social change. *British Journal of Sociology*, 34(1) Mar. 83, p. 1-18.

CUMMINGS, ROBERT E. Social development: the economic, the political and the normative emphases. *International Social Work*, 26(1) 83, p. 13-25.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

DUBE, S.C. Crisis and commitment in social sciences: challenges to intellectual craftsmanship. *ICSSR Newsletter*, 13(1) Apr.-Sept. 82, p. 1-10.

OLSON, MANCUR. Towards a mature social science. *International Studies Quarterly*, 27 (1) Mar. 83, p. 29-37.

SOCIAL SCIENCES—RESEARCH

JOSHI, P.C. Social science research and the institutes. *Journal of Higher Education*, 8(2) Autumn 82, p. 155-65.

SOCIAL SERVICE

SIPORIN, MAX. Moral philosophy in social work today. *Social Service Review*, 56 (4) Dec. 82, p. 516-38.

SOCIAL SERVICE—RESEARCH

GLISSON, CHARLES. Research teaching social work doctoral programs. *Social Service Review*, 56 (4) Dec. 82, p. 629-39.

RADIN, NORMA, RAMI BENBEN-ISHTY and JOEL LEON. Predictors of

success in a social work doctoral program. *Social Service Review*, 56(4) Dec. 82, p. 640-58.

SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

GREEN, RONALD K. and EDWARD J. PAWLAK. Ethics and manipulation in organizations. *Social Service Review*, 57(1) Mar. 83, p. 35-43.

SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION

DINERMAN, MIRIAM. Educating social workers: British patterns from an American perspective. *International Social Work*, 26(2) 83, p. 27-28.

SOCIOLOGY

SAKS, MIKE. Removing the blinkers? a critique of recent contributions to the sociology of profession. *Sociological Review*, 31(1) Feb. 83, p. 1-21.

SOCIOLOGY, RURAL

BEALER, ROBERT C. Old wine in old bottles: so what is wrong with that? some observations in metatheory in rural sociology. *Rural Sociology*, 48(1) Spring 83, p. 1-22.

LEAF, MURRAY J. The green revolution and cultural change in a Punjab village, 1965-1978. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 31(2) Jan. 83, p. 227-70.

SOCIOLOGY, URBAN

DASGUPTA, SAMIR and PUJAN KUMAR SEN. Sociology of Indian urbanization. *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, 100 (18) 19 Mar. 83, p. 2774-6.

GOODFRIEND, DOUGLAS E. Shah-jahanabad—old Delhi: tradition and planned change. *Ekistics*, 49 (297) Nov.-Dec. 82, p. 472-5.

SOLAR ENERGY

MOHSIN, NADEEM. Transition to solar era. *Mainstream*, 21 (36) 7 May 83, p. 30-1.

STATE FINANCE

ANSARI, M. M. Resource mobilisation and cost efficiency of states' taxes. *Margin*, 15(2) Jan. 83, p. 89-94.

LUZAR, E. JANE, DAVID L. DEBERTIN and ANGELOS PAGOULATOS. Revenue trade offs: implications for state government finance. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 17 (2) 83, p. 65-9.

STATE, THE

MASTERS, ROGER D. The biological nature of the state. *World Politics*, 35(2) Jan. 83, p. 161-93.

MILIBAND, RALPH. State power and class interests. *New Left Review*, (138) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 57-68.

STATE-MUNICIPAL RELATIONS

ABNEY, GLENN and THOMAS A. HENDERSON. Federal and state impact on local governments: a research note on the views of local chief executives. *Administration & Society*, 14(4) Feb. 83, p. 469-80.

On the basis of a survey of 665 city and country chief executives in eight states, the authors examine the perceived impact of state and federal institutions on local government. The state legislature is the institution most often cited for its influence, and the institutions at the state level are generally perceived as more influential than those at the federal level. Centralization of state-local relations is found to be correlated negatively with perceived influence by state institutions.—*Reproduced.*

STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA

SAHANI, D. V. and R. N. GUPTA. The strides and short-comings of State Trading Corporation. *Yojana*, 27 (8) 1 May 83, p. 16-17.

STOCK EXCHANGES

BASU, S. R. Role and functions of stock exchanges. *Survey*, 22 (1-4) 82, p. 14-20.

STRESS (PSYCHOLOGY)

LABIER, DOUGLAS. Emotional disturbances in the federal government. *Administration & Society*, 14(4) Feb. 83, p. 403-48.

TAXATION

RICKARD, J.A., A.M. RUSSELL and I. D. HOWROYD. A tax evasion model with allowance for retroactive penalties. *Economic Record*, 58 (163) Dec. 82, p. 379-85.

TECHNOLOGY

MENON, M. G. K. Technology for progress. *India International Centre Quarterly*, 10(1) Mar. 83, p. 61-78.

RAY, J. K. Evaluating technological improvement. *Productivity*, 23 (3) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 319-22.

SESHADRI, C.V. Science and technology for development. *Madras Development Seminar Series Bulletin*, 13 (5 & 6) May-June 83, p. 296-301.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

SIGGEL, ECKHARD. The mechanisms, efficiency and cost of technology transfers in the industrial sector of Zaire. *Development and Change*, 14 (1) Jan. 83, p. 83-113.

TENANTS

DREIER, PETER. The status of tenants in the United States. *Social Problems*, 30 (2) Dec. 82, p. 179-98.

TERRORISM

SANDLER, TODD, JOHN T. TSCHIRHART and JON CAULEY. A theoretical analysis of transnational terrorism. *American Political Science Review*, 77(1) Mar. 83, p. 36-54.

TIME AND MOTION STUDY

SUKHATANKAR, L. M. PMTS (Pre-determined Motion Time Systems) and production engineer. *Lok Udyog*, 16(12) Mar. 83, p. 13-20.

TOURIST TRADE

PRAKASH NARAIN. Making tourism more profitable and commercially oriented. *Yojana*, 27(9) 16 May 83, p. 11-12, 27.

SRIVASTAVA, K. K. Tourism in India. *Yojana*, 27(10) 1 June 83, p. 7-9.

TRADE WASTE

SUNDARESAN, B. B. and P. V. R. SUBRAHMANYAM. Indian scenario of hazardous Wastes. *Yojana*, 27(10) 1 June 83, p. 4-6.

TRAFFIC

WORKSHOP on traffic management in Delhi. SPA, 1(3 & 4) July & Oct. 79, p. 142-70.

Contents: Public approach for traffic management, by M. S. V. Rao; Basic issues in traffic management: regulation and enforcement by P. S. Bawa; Appropriate engineering measures, by R. P. Sikka; Recommendations of first session; basic issues in traffic management; regulation and enforcement; Recommendations of second session: appropriate engineering measures; Recommendations of third session: policy approach for traffic management.

TRAINING

ATHREYA, MRITYUNJAY. Multi-stage strategies for training effectiveness. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 13(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 17-24.

BROWN, LOUISE. (Univ. of Birmingham). The future face of police training. *Police Journal*, 56(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 121-7.

There appears to be no consensus of opinion as to what the police's role in the modern society should be either by the police organisation, the community or the police themselves. A major and substantial portion of police activity and time is devoted to providing services other than legal ones in the community they serve. Hence the legal-oriented bias in the present police training system is unwarranted. A searching look at initial training in the light of the Scarman report on Brixton riots in 1981, indicates that there is enormous potential and scope for innovative training strategies to train police officers in their social role. There is a wide gulf between the training provided and the training needed, both in length and content, which must be narrowed as a matter of urgency. There should be emphasis on interactional human relations side of the police role. The officer at street level is the most influential person in effecting good police-community relations.

DE JESUS, JOSE P. Training courses for public management in the Philippines. *Public Enterprise*, 3(3) 82, p. 85-8.

GUPTA, R. C. Training of archivists in South and West Asia. *Indian Archives*, 31 (1) Jan.-June 82, p. 1-24.

KUMTA, S. B. Training: a critical input to the water supply and sanitation system in Gujarat. *Journal of Indian Water Works Association*, 15 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 209-13.

MISHRA, R.K. and S.R. AVISHANKAR. Strategy for development and training. State Enterprise, 2 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 161-74.

OMER, SALIMA. Training workshop on management of economic activities for women: a joint endeavour by ESCAP and ICSW. International Social Work, 26(1) 83, p. 2-12.

O'NUALLAIN, COLM O. (Institute of Public Administration, Dublin). Training national civil servants for a European role. Administration, 30(4) 82, p. 18-42.

Training of national civil servants is necessary for their international role. In the context of membership of the European Communities, the member states have introduced certain training programmes for their civil servants. These programmes are briefly reviewed in this paper. Its focus is on the essential aspects of pre and in service training for national civil servants to improve their functioning in the present system of European policy making. Some of the problems and possibilities which face the European Institute of Public Administration in developing its training activities and offering them to national civil servants are identified. This article is based on a paper presented to the first international colloquium of the European Institute of Public Administration on 'The Development of Research and Training in European Policy Making' held in Maastricht in January 1982.

PAVLIN, IGOR. Training of trainers: survey of the results of an Inter-regional Seminar on the Implementation of Training of Management of Industrial Public Enterprises in Developing Countries. Public Enterprise, 3(3) 82, p. 67-70.

RAMANAN, T.V. (Dept. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, New Delhi). Increasing productivity of training at the state and central government department.

Indian Journal of Training and Development, 13(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 34-6.

The remedy for several administrative lapses lies in the qualitative development of civil servants who should be well groomed for their fast changing duties and responsibilities. In 1968 the Government of India set up a Central Training Division. Today as many as eighteen states and fourteen central government departments have their own training institutions. Measures taken to implement the scheme for "Training of personnel for development administration" are pointed out, and the main problems in implementation are listed.

SETH, S.C. Imperatives of future and new training obligations. Management in Government, 14(4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 351-69.

SINGH, K.M.P. Tips on training needs for middle management to tribal areas. Administrative Management, Oct.-Dec 82, p. 12-17.

TRANSPORTATION

RAO, D. PANDURANGA. A review of research and literature on transportation. Journal of Transport Management, 7(4) Apr. 83, p. 17-20.

SCRAFTON, DEREK. Managing transport integration in South Australia. Australian Journal of Public Administration, 41(4) Dec. 82, p. 339-54.

TRIBES AND TRIBAL SYSTEM

BHAGWAN RAO, C.H. Promise and performance of tribal development agencies. Yojana, 27(8) 1 May 83, p. 14-15.

GARE, G.M. and P.R. SIRSALKAR. Problems of development of the tribal communities of Maharashtra. Tribal Research Bulletin, 5(2) Mar. 83, p. 3-7, 16.

KULKARNI, P.R. and M.D. BHUSARE. Impact of integrated tribal development project on tribal farming. *Tribal Research Bulletin*, 5(2) Mar. 83, p. 8-11, 33.

KURIYAN JOHN. Tribal health programme. *Health and Population-Perspectives and Issues*, 5(1) Jan.-Mar. 82, p. 44-54.

PATEL, M.L. Micro planning for tribal development. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 28 (12) Sept. 82, p. 523-7.

VERGHESE, ALEXANDER V. Central place theory and tribal area development: some thoughts in regional planning perspective. *Tribal Research Bulletin*, 5(2) Mar. 83, p. 20-7.

U.K.—GOVERNMENT

STEED, MICHAEL. The formation of governments in the United Kingdom. *Political Quarterly*, 54(4) Jan.-Mar. 81, p. 54-65.

UNEMPLOYMENT

ACHARYA, SARTHI. On the productivity criterion of unemployment in poor agrarian economies. *Development and Change*, 14(1) Jan. 83, p. 133-51.

POSTINGS, RAYMOND. Unemployment: are we solving the right problem? *Management Services*, 27(5) May 83, p. 8-10.

THIRLWALL, A.P. What are estimates of the natural rate of unemployment measuring? *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 45(2) May 83, p. 173-9.

UNION-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION

PANDEY, S.N. Closer association of employees with management in Tata Steel. *Personnel Today*, 2(4) Jan.-Mar. 82, p. 13-18.

SAILER, ERNA. Administrative and legal methods and institutions developed in Austria for smoothening labour management relations. *National Labour Institute Bulletin*, 8(3 & 4) July & Dec. 82, p. 121-7.

URBANISATION

GILLESPIE, FRAN. Comprehending the slow pace of urbanization in Paraguay between 1950 and 1972. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 31(2) Jan. 83, p. 355-75.

KUNDU, ABANTI. Urbanisation in India: a contrast with Western experience. *Social Scientist*, 11(4) Apr. 83, p. 37-49.

MUKHOPADHAY, B.K. Imperatives of planned urbanisation. *Mainstream*, 21(36) 7 May 83, p. 21-2.

PURI, HARISH K. Urban development: political implications. *Mainstream*, 21(34) 23 Apr. 83, p. 17-18, 24.

VALUE ANALYSIS (CONTROL)

GOPALAKRISHNAN, R.V. value management for productivity. *Productivity*, 23(3) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 331-7.

VALUES

BANERJEE, SHYAMAL, [(Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta). Value orientation in management in government. *Lok Udyog*, 16(11) Feb. 83, p. 55-11.

Perception of values is part of the civilized world and, particularly, in our Indian culture. One observes, yet, in Management and Administration a visible value erosion. We are confronted with the task of value inculcation across the sinews of administration. Perceived internalized values interact with environment to evolve as attitudes and then observed behaviour by followers, peers and seniors. The article seeks to analyze these prin-

ciples of value formulation, transmission and internalizing through management and Government administration.

Values have been classified in order of their closeness to the interface with the reality world where management of business and Government is performed. A tridimensional approach is involved whereby a cause-and-effect nexus is to be established as a means of value transmission in the realized world of management in Government—*Reproduced*.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

ANANDA RAO, M. (Andhra Univ., Waltair). Panchayati raj and state control. Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute, 53 (1 & 2) July-Dec. 82, p. 22-8.

An underlying principle of local self-government is autonomy of local authorities. This, however, does not mean total absence of State control over the local bodies. But it does mean that State control is minimal and exercised more in the spirit of a guide than in the manner of an authoritarian supervisor. In the following article. Mr. N. Ananda Rao shows that there is a fairly wide gap between the theory and practice of local self-government in India. This, as he suggests, is inimical to the growth of democratic institutions in India. It is imperative that norms be established to reduce the draconian powers of the State over the local authorities and thereby enable the latter to function as effective institutional expressions of democracy at the grass-roots.—*Reproduced*.

NAIDU, N.Y. (National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad). The concept of mandal panchayat and local finance. Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute, 53 (1 & 2) July & Dec. 82, p. 29-35.

One of the more fruitful suggestions made by the Asoka Mehta Committee was

that a number of villages should be joined together comprising some 15 to 20 thousand people under a Mandal Panchayat. This would enable the villages to mobilize more resources, employ better qualified personnel and in general accelerate development activities in the rural areas. Mr. N.Y. Naidu in his illuminating study shows that the introduction of Mandal Panchayats would make for better financial management—a bane in the present system and help the villages to move forward.—*Reproduced*.

NARAYANA RAO, K.V. (National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad). Finances of panchayati raj bodies in Tamil Nadu. Journal of Rural Development, 2 (1) Jan. 83, p. 69-133.

In Tamil Nadu gram panchayats, town panchayats and panchayat union councils are established under the Panchayats Act, 1958. The obligatory and optional functions of the panchayats and the finances available for performing them are analysed. The analysis indicates that in relation to the civic functions the funds available are meagre. In the panchayat unions the accounts staff needs to be increased. Annual comprehensive administration reports on gram panchayats, town panchayats, town panchayats and councils should be separately presented before the legislature.

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Contents: Introduction, by Derek Robinson and Ken Mayhew; Traditional incomes policies, by Ken Mayhew, Tax-based incomes policies, by Nick Bosanquet; Central co-ordination, by William Brown Arbitration, by L.C. Hunter; Comparability, by Sid Kessler; Indirect and partial measures, by Derek Robinson; Conclusions, by Derek Robinson and Ken Mayhew.

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The participation of women in local government, especially within an international framework, has not been widely studied. This paper examines the change in status of women in local government during the past few decades. Data show that women have made progress in increasing their political participation. At the same time, many of the formid-

able barriers to women playing a more prominent role in public decision-making and administration still exist. General societal and specific barriers are discussed. Recommendations for actions that could lead to increasing women's participation in local government are directed toward national and local governments, political parties, and women themselves. —*Reproduced.*

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BOOK NOTES

AZIZ, ABDUL, ed. *Studies in block planning*. New Delhi, Concept, 1983. 146p. Rs. 80.00.

This volume consists of paper presented as ISEC (Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore) Seminar papers during 1979-80. What are the operationally feasible methods of delineating the block regions? In what manner are the so-called target groups requiring employment and incomes to be identified? What criteria are to be followed for identifying the employment-income-oriented projects which are appropriate to the block region as well as to the target groups? What is the place of, and how to plan for the minimum needs in the block plan frame? This volume of seven papers is an attempt to answer these questions.

BETAILE, ANDRE, ed. *Equality and inequality: theory and practices*. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1983. 302 p. Rs. 85.00.

This collection of essays deals with the problems of equality from a variety of angles, the disciplines represented being law, economics, sociology, education and political science. The point of departure of the work is the contradiction between the principle of equality and the practice of inequality which is a general feature of the contemporary world. The essays explore conceptual and theoretical issues, and also present empirical material relating to India. The topics dealt with include income distribution, the agrarian class structure, protective discrimination, equality of educational opportunity and liberal and socialist theories of equality.

BHAT, P. ISHWARA. *Administrative liability of the government and public servant*. New Delhi, Deep & Deep, 1983. 244 p. Rs. 60.00.

In the modern welfare state the scope for interference by the public servants with the individual rights of people has been enlarged leading to unauthorised interferences. Such unauthorised interferences, on the part of administrative officials many a times become issues of tortious, contractual or criminal liability. Under such circumstances it is the state or the errant officials that is ultimately liable for the wrong is a question that has haunted many legal systems for a long time and is not finally settled even today. The author has dealt with the questions of the liability of the State for the torts committed by its servants under Roman Law and in various countries: United Kingdom, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, France and India. The question of the State liability in India is considered for the pre-British period, the British period and the post-independence period.

BRAHMANANDA, P.R. *Productivity in the Indian economy: rising inputs for falling outputs*. Bombay, Himalaya, 1982. 280 p. Rs. 80.00.

This book is divided into five parts. First part deals with theories and concepts both from the neo-classical and the new classical angles, from both the production function and the surplus generation standpoints. Part two appraises productivity growth, through various ratios, in all the sectors of the Indian economy. Third part obtains a perspective on the productivity change in different sectors from a comparative and cross-sectional angle. Part four examine the growth of production efficiency from several macro-groupings like the total economy, the commercial portion thereof, the private commercial sector, the public commercial sector and the private non-agricultural sector. The last part outlines a new theory of productivity change suited to Indian conditions and examines the reasons for the Indian economy being in an under-productivity stage. The concluding chapter outlines the components of an integrated productivity growth policy. There is a ten-page bibliography.

CASSEN, ROBERT, ed. Rich country interests and third world development, ed. by Robert Cassen and others. London, Croom Helm, 1982. 369 p. £ 15.95.

The policies concerning the Third World made by most of the major Western countries are reviewed in this book. The Western countries covered include Britain, France, Germany, Japan and the United States, as well as the Scandinavian countries, Australia and the Netherlands. The motives underlying the policies and actions of these countries are brought out, ranging from immediate national or corporate economic interests to political and moral commitments that stem from historical causes. The introductory chapter "Overview" written by the editors, draws together the main threads of the country chapters and raises some issues which do not emerge fully in the context of discussion of individual countries. The volume results from a project jointly organised by the Institute of Development Studies (University of Sussex), the Overseas Development Council (Washington), and the Overseas Development Institute (London).

CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH. Population, poverty and hope. New Delhi, Uppal, 1983. 564 p. Rs. 300.00.

Dedicated and very successful experiments are being made in many parts of India for finding new ways of alleviating poverty. These prove that poverty can be removed at costs which may be negligible, perhaps even negative, because even the poorest are able to produce more income that it costs to make them productive by giving them assured access to the means of production. This book discusses some of these experiments and the views and experiences of the innovators who are conducting them. It contains all the theme papers presented and discussed at Pune Seminar organised by the Centre, and also a few papers which could not be presented. Moreover it includes most of the case studies and other supporting documents which were circulated to the Seminar participants.

CHARLES, K.J. Total development: essays towards an integration of Marxian and Gandhian perspectives. New Delhi, Vikas, 1983. 265 p. Rs. 95.00.

The major thrust of this book is to demonstrate the dangers of uncontrolled industrialism with a number of fresh arguments. Each essay in some way is a critique of the existing economic and social order. The study of development problems combines Gandhian and Marxian perspectives, and stresses the need to abandon the goal of unlimited economic growth in favour of the goals of eradication of poverty, reduction of inequalities and the provision of increased develop-

ment. It is argued that capitalism has no place in a society aiming at reduction in inequalities.

DACOSTA, MICHAEL. Finance and development: the role of international commercial banks in the third world. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1982. 165 p. \$ 22.00.

Although the commercial banks have played an increasingly important role in providing capital to developing nations, many analysts argue that private financing poses risks both to borrowing nations and the stability of the international economic system. This book demonstrates that developing nations that adopt appropriate policies can gain substantially by drawing on private sources of capital. The analysis indicates that many criticisms of the role of the commercial banks is unfounded. The author shows that nations relying on private capital frequently experience higher than average growth rates and argues that the advantages of unconditional or united aid generally outweigh the constraints imposed by the multilateral aid agencies. There is a fourteen-page bibliography.

DAK, T.M. Social inequalities and rural development. New Delhi, National, 1982. 201 p. Rs. 70.00.

This book attempts to make a systematic distinction between caste, class and power as three separate but interacting dimensions of the broader phenomenon of stratification considering that these constitute a minimum set of hierarchical inequalities among people and enjoy a certain measure of independence from each other. It demonstrates how the gains from development under the present structural and policy constraints would continue to flow towards people of status, wealth and power. The study calls for a change in the existing socio-economic structure which has so far played a partisan role in favour of the upper stratum, as also the adoption of a deliberate and discriminatory approach in favour of the less privileged sections, in order to put a check on the observed trend. It is primarily based on the Ph. D. work undertaken in the Department of Sociology, Punjab University, Chandigarh. There is a thirteen-page bibliography.

DASGUPTA, PARTHA. The control of resources. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1982. 223 p. £ 16.50.

Environmental problems usually concern the intertemporal misallocation of regenerative natural resources. The aim of this book is to discuss the remedies to overcome these problems. Starting with some simple algebraic examples the author has constructed a few prototypes which can be expanded to suit the requirements. The problems of resource management and pollution control are examined in relation to development planning. Special attention has been given to critical issues in environmental decision making, such as externalities, pricing, cost benefit analysis, uncertainty and optimisation. The difficult concepts are illustrated with real world examples.

DUBHASHI, P.R. Grammar of planning: concepts and applications. New Delhi, I.I.P.A., 1983. 122 p. Rs. 80.00.

The Indian Institute of Public Administration has undertaken the task of bringing out a series of monographs to bridge the gap between theory and practice by

explaining the application of theoretical concepts and principles to practical situations and problems in public administration. The series begins with this monograph. The issues discussed are: concept and rationale of planning, types of planning, planning methodology, sectoral planning, spatial planning, district planning, project planning, planning process, plan finance, plan implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. It concludes with the formulation of the concept of optimum planning embodying various features which contribute to successful plan performance.

ETIENNE, GILBERT. *India's changing rural scene, 1963-1979.* Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1982. 231 p. Rs. 90.00.

In 1952 the author visited India for the first time. Since then he returned several times to carry out field-work in rural areas, spending weeks and months in villages and districts all over the country. The main focus of this book is on rural development: agricultural and non-agricultural activities, growth trends as well as the pattern of incomes, with particular attention given to small farmers and landless labourers. Some other issues dealt with are family planning, education and relations between social classes and castes. The basic idea is to see rural development from the farmers' point of view and from the administration's. The author has related his field observations to the larger framework of India's economy and its development policies. Making comparative references to China and other Asian countries, the emphasis is on the widening gap between the rhetoric of armchair planners and cafeteria revolutionaries, and actual rural life. The analysis indicates that poverty is decreasing in the more progressive areas with limited improvement elsewhere, and increasing distinction in slow-moving districts.

GRETTON, JOHN, ed. *How much are public servants worth?* ed. by John Gretton and Anthony Harrison. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1982. 136 p. £ 7.50.

Government has simply remained the largest most powerful and the most irresponsible employer in the country. In the absence of any "ability to pay" constraint, it is in a position to pay more or less what it wants and the tax payer has to foot the bill. The chapters in this book are all based on material that has already appeared in one form or another in "Public Money" a journal sponsored by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Policy, London. The book aims to: (1) Set out the national and international economic background; (2) Explain how public sector pay affects the government's economic policies; (3) Illustrate the effect of cash limits; (4) Show how the numbers of public servants have grown and what has happened to their pay; (5) Reproduce the main arguments and conclusions from the Megaw report, and the evidence submitted to it; (6) Criticise the recommendations and indicate which are likely to work; and (7) Point the way to a comprehensive incomes policy. The editors have welded together a series of different contributions into some sort of coherent whole.

HIREMATH, S.G. *Sociology of academics in India and abroad.* Delhi, Sundeep, 1983. 294 p. Rs. 100.00.

Both in Australia and India, the growth in the numbers of universities and an increase in student enrolment during the last decade has been one of the most significant features of planned social and economic development. The availability of properly qualified academic staff is a major problem facing both Australian and

Indian universities. The issues investigated in this book are: (1) The social origins of academics, (2) How the academics define their own rule, and (3) Pattern of career success. It is based on a sample study of academics in Australia and India. The primary source of data was collected through a questionnaire administered to selected academics in social science disciplines. There is a nine-page bibliography.

HOUSE, PETER W. *The art of public policy analysis: the arena of regulations and resources*. Beverly Hills, Sage, 1982. 296 p. \$ 12.50.

This book first looks at the assumptions underlying the technical fields of systems analysis, operations research, and the like to see whether they are valid. It next turns to defining how policy is really made. Throughout these sections the author has used case histories and examples of federal decision making and analysis, mostly in the Department of Energy, and primarily in the areas of environmental regulations and emerging energy policies. Finally, short-run and longer-term strategies are discussed to realign techniques and practice.

INDIA, WORKS AND HOUSING, MINISTRY OF. *Report of the Study Group on constitution, powers and laws of urban local bodies and municipal corporations*. New Delhi, the Ministry, 1983. 125p.

Today the local governments have become statutory bodies deriving the functions and powers from the laws made by higher legislative bodies through the name "autonomous" still clings to them. The present laws, constitution and powers of urban local bodies and municipal corporations have outlived their life and do not fit into the context of modern trends and aspirations of the people. This study group headed by Shri K. N. Sahaya, Mayor, Patna, was constituted by the Ministry of Works and Housing to examine the organisational structure of various types of urban local authorities including municipal corporations and suggest rationalisation in the legal and administrative set-up of these authorities; to define the executive structure within the municipal corporations in the context of the suggestion regarding the Mayor-in-Council System; and to consider the possibility of introducing uniform laws and regulations relating to different types of urban local bodies including municipal corporations, taking into account the provisions of Model Act of Municipal Corporations formulated by the Committee of Mayors. Summary of recommendations is presented at the end of this report.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. *Case studies in public administration: an analytical guide*, by Jaideep Singh. New Delhi, I.I.P.A., 1983. 63 p. Rs. 40.00.

The Institute initiated its case study programme in 1961 and has so far published sixty-five case studies; eight in old series and fifty-seven in six volumes in the new series. In this publication all the case studies in the new series and five from the old one are analysed under three headings: (1) The case in brief, (2) Concepts to be highlighted, and (3) Critique. These case studies of successes as well as failures cover a vast field of public administration. The studies illuminate the factors behind success which can be replicated and the causes behind failure which can be eliminated.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Case studies for training in public administration: a report, ed. by Jaideep Singh, New Delhi, I.I.P.A., 1982. 44p.

The Institute initiated its case study programme in 1961 and has so far published sixty-five case studies covering a wide spectrum of the reality of Indian public administration. However, these studies are not being extensively used by the training institutions. Therefore, the Institute held a national level Workshop in April 1982 to take a fresh look at the various issues involved in the use of case studies for training in public administration in India and also to take stock of Institute's case study programme and prepare an action plan for the future. This Report attempts to highlight the substantive points and the major conclusions and recommendations of this Workshop.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Dependence and dominance: political economy of a tribal commodity, by Kamal Nayan Kabra. New Delhi, I.I.P.A., 1983. 196p. Rs. 100.00.

This study is an outcome of the consultancy assignment on Lac Marketing and a the Policy of Support Prices, entrusted to I.I.P.A. by the Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana Regional Development Authority. The issues dealt with are: (1) The working of the *Haats* and its various operators dealing in lac, their inter-relations and their links with the higher levels of lac processing and exports; (2) The government policies in the field of lac, particularly, in respect to price support and the mechanism of its implementation; and (3) The remedial measures. The significance of the study lies in bringing out a deeply entrenched feature of our economic system, namely, one of dependence and dominance, dependence of the weak dominance of the strong. There is a six-page bibliography.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Property taxation in India, ed. by Abhijit Datta. New Delhi, I. I.P.A., 1983. 253p. Rs. 120.00.

This volume consists of fifteen articles on property taxation in India which appeared over the last ten years in 'Nagarlok', IIPA's quarterly journal on urban affairs. The editorial introduction brings out the major thrust of the papers and connects them around important and contemporary themes. There is a seven-page bibliography.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT. Adoption of agricultural innovation in developing countries: a survey, by Gershon Feder, Richard E. Just and David Zilberman. Washington, D.C., IBRD, 1982. 70p.

This paper reviews theoretical developments and empirical studies focusing on the adoption and diffusion of agricultural innovations in less developed countries. A conceptual framework is delineated first, where adoption is a decision at the individual farmer level, subject to various constraints such as credit and information. The different theoretical models of adoption show that observed diffusion patterns depend critically on complicated and sometimes unobservable relationships between different elements. The empirical studies reinforce most of the conclusions emerging from the theoretical modeling. This is World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 542 is a revised version of earlier Paper No. 444.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Levels of poverty: policy and change, by Amartya Sen. Washington, D. C., IBRD, 1980. 91p.

This paper presents an overview of poverty, changes in poverty over time, and some of the causes of these changes. It opens with a discussion of various concepts of poverty. The comparative success of a wide range of countries in reducing poverty is then assessed, and a detailed examination is made of selected countries: South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, and Yugoslavia. Particular attention is given to the "causes" of success and to the difficulties in drawing lessons from success stories. It concludes with a hypothetical dialogue on policy between the author and a developing country finance minister.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

The nature of credit markets in developing countries: a framework for policy analysis, by Arvind Virmani, Washington, D.C., IBRD, 1982. 195p.

The central purpose of this paper is to analyse various forms of government intervention in the loan market in terms of their effect on efficiency. It also shows where earlier policy prescriptions are correct, incomplete or wrong. Over the past decade there has been a great increase in LDC government intervention in the credit market for agricultural loans and loans to small-scale non-agricultural enterprises. It is argued that credit market is a very unique market and inherently different from markets for other goods. The situation is neither competitive nor monopolistic and is characterised as "competitive monopoly". The paper provides a unified framework for analysing credit markets and for determining the effect of government policy on credit market efficiency. This is World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 524.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

State finance in India. Washington, D.C., IBRD, 1982. (Three volumes).

The sub-titles for these three volumes are: (1) Revenue Sharing, (2) Studies in state finances, and (3) The measurement of tax effort of state governments, 1973-1976. First two volumes are written by Christine Wallich and the third one by Raja J. Chelliah and Narain Sinha. First volume deals with the financial arrangements between the Central Government and the States under India's federal system. The issues discussed are the trends in centralisation and central authority over the country's resources and expenditure programmes, and the implications of the traditional transfer process for equity amongst the States and the balanced development of poor regions. Second volume contains a series of papers on state finances which seek to shed some light on the factors which determine the States' capacity and willingness to provide the budgetary resources necessary for financing various projects. The focus is on fiscal capacity and growth prospects. Third volume attempts to evaluate the tax performance of particular states in terms of the average tax effect of all states. Different taxes are examined to assess the intensity of use of various potential tax bases by the State Governments, given their taxable capacity. It covers fifteen major states over the period 1973-76. This is World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 523.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Trends in rural savings and private capital formation in India, by Raj Krishna and G.S. Raychaudhuri. Washington, D.C., IBRD, 1980. 43p.

This paper reports on trends in (1) rural household savings, (2) net private capital formation in agriculture and (3) the growth and composition of tangible net wealth in rural India during the period 1950-51 to 1973-74. It also presents fresh estimates of marginal and average propensities to save and invest during this period with respect to measured as well as permanent and transient income. The results show that there has been an acceleration of saving and capital formation in recent years. The saving propensities estimated for the period 1960-61 to 1973-74 are distinctly higher. This is World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 382.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Employment and manpower information in developing countries: a training guide. Geneva, I.L.O., 1982. 186p. 15 Swiss francs.

The call for more purposeful labour market information has recently intensified in many developing countries. This training guide is a first step towards the construction of a framework to help in the organisation and conduct of national courses and programmes designed to upgrade technical capacity of labour market information staff, primarily at the middle technical level. It is divided into eighteen learning elements, each building upon each other and covering a small, but manageable part of the total body of knowledge relating to the subject of labour market information interpreted in its widest sense. It is meant for both formal courses and self-learning efforts. It proceeds gradually and logically from a discussion of the purposes of labour market information, the ways and means through which it is obtained and improved upon (especially with regard to its signalling role), to an examination of such questions as how the labour market information process can be classified in different stages and how its effectiveness and relevance can be assessed.

KOHLI, A.B. Councils of ministers in India, 1947-1982. New Delhi, Gitanjali, 1983. 188p. Rs. 120.00.

In India there have been frequent Cabinet reshuffling and reorganisation of Ministries and Departments. This book provides an up-to-date record of the information regarding the Councils of Ministers from the first Cabinet formed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in 1947. There are three parts. First part gives a chronological account. Second part is useful to those who wish to see at a glance all Cabinet, State and Deputy Ministers who have served a particular Ministry or Department. Brief introductory life sketches of the Prime Ministers from the third part.

MISHRA, R.K., ed. Management development and training in public enterprises, ed. by R.K. Mishra and S. Ravishankar. New Delhi, Ajanta, 1983. 156p. Rs. 200.00.

Management development and training in public enterprises is an effort to improve the managerial effectiveness through a planned and deliberate learning process. After independence, the expansion of public enterprises in India has been very rapid. Many enterprises have set up in-house training departments and huge expenditures are incurred on training activities. The objective of this book is to cover a wide range of issues concerning management development and training, so that it may serve as a comprehensive reference volume. The conceptual aspects are supplemented by a discussion of problems of training, functional

areas in which the managers are to be trained, the curriculum and methods of training. The articles are contributed by eminent management experts from India and abroad. The volume has been prepared under the auspices of the Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad.

MORRIS, MORRIS DAVID. Measuring the condition of India's poor: the physical quality of life index, by Morris David Morris and Michelle B. McAlpin. New Delhi, Promilla, 1982. 100p. Rs. 80.00.

Total output in many previously stagnant economies has grown much faster since 1945 than ever before but the welfare results have been disappointing. In some developing countries, per capita GNP has risen rapidly but the gains have tended to flow to the groups who were already better off. Only a very small number of countries have been able to combine rapid rises in GNP with rapid improvements in physical well-being. The GNP does not tell us much about the quality of life results achieved. The Physical Quality of Life Index discussed in this book is an attempt to develop a measure that can help policy makers determine the extent to which their policies actually do benefit greater or smaller proportions of their societies. Apart from some international comparisons the author has compared the performance of Indian States.

MULCAHY, KEVIN V., ed. Public policy and the arts, ed. by Kevin V. Mulcahy and C. Richard Swaim. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1982. 332p. \$ 34.50.

Now the arts have vocal constituencies among local community leaders and national opinion makers. The issues raised along with this growing public support are by no means resolved, nor are the available solutions universally accepted. Although the United States Government has provided direct support for the arts since 1965, this activity has only recently come under scrutiny. This collection of essays defines the field of arts policy and explores the various issues involved in arts policy-making. All the contributors see arts policy as inherently political and thus similar to broader social policies concerning education, social, and environmental values. They point out that the issues raised are similar to those raised in all public policy areas. The consensus is that the arts world has discovered that public support is a mixed blessing.

PAI PANANDIKER, V.A. Changing political representation in India, by V.A. Pai Panandiker and Arun Sud. New Delhi, Uppal, 1983. 144p. Rs. 65.00.

This study is an attempt to examine the broad direction of changes taking place in the composition of the Lok Sabha, the directly elected Lower House of the Indian Parliament. Confined to the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabha, the study examines the basic nature of the emerging representations, especially in the ruling party, with respect to the age composition, representation of women, the legislative experience, the educational level, and the occupational background of the Members of the Lok Sabha. Based entirely on the data released by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the study is published under the auspices of Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.

PAI PANANDIKER, V.A. Development bureaucracy, by V.A. Pai Panandiker, R.N. Bishnoi and O.P. Sharma. New Delhi, Oxford & IBH, 1983. 252p. Rs. 75.00.

The bureaucracy in India has been asked to perform so many functions especially in the developmental fields in recent years that its performance or non-performance has been a subject of much public debate. For day-to-day administrative purposes, the difficult issues, specially from the point of view of the people, relate to the bureaucracy which they have to contend with. The purpose of this study is to examine as to how far the bureaucracy as a system with its rules, regulations, relationships, and behaviour, is capable of dealing with various functions of development. This has been done with reference to the skills and capabilities of the bureaucracy through an empirical study in two districts: Karnal in Haryana and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh. This study carried out under the auspices of Centre for Policy Research is a part of ICSSR-sponsored Research Programme on Governmental Systems and Development.

PAUL, SAMUEL. Managing development programs: the lessons of success. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1982. 247p. \$ 28.00.

The performance of development programmes in the Third World has attracted considerable international interest in recent years. In this book the author has explored a neglected dimension, namely, the role of management interventions in development programmes. The basic questions investigated are: what are the management and institutional interventions associated with successful development programmes and what lessons can we learn from their experience. The comparative analysis of six successful development programmes from Asia, Africa and Latin America shows that the common features of these successful programmes are: a clear focus on a single goal or service; decentralisation; use of network structures and beneficiary participation consistent with the complexity of the programme environment; and highly adaptive planning, monitoring, and motivation processes. Whereas there is no dearth of studies of failure in the field of development, the focus of this study is on high performers.

PILLAI, G. NARAYANA. Social background of political leadership in India. New Delhi, Uppal, 1983. 188p. Rs. 90.00.

This book is an outcome of a field study conducted among the political leaders of Kerala. It deals with some critical factors associated with the moulding and maintenance of leadership in the politics of society. The book demonstrates that in Kerala factors like family background, community, education, urban base, age, etc., are important determinants of leadership and political party affiliation. The role of ascriptive factors in the political career of an individual is explained. Though democracy requires a legal-rational orientation in political behaviour, no society has ever been able to achieve this completely. In case of Kerala, this point is established through empirical research. There is a nine-page bibliography.

RAJU, V.T. Impact of new agricultural technology on farm income distribution and employment. New Delhi, National 1982. 140p. Rs. 65.00.

In 1960-61 the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) was launched in selected districts. The main objectives of this study are: (1) To measure the farm income inequality in the IADP district West Godavary for the years 1967-68 and 1970-71; (2) To isolate and measure the net influence of new agricultural technology on the farm income distribution in the district; (3) To determine whether the

wages and employment have increased, remained constant or decreased in the study area; and (4) To quantify the impact of new farm technology on human labour employment in the district. The findings contradict to commonly held belief that income inequality has been increasing and employment opportunities have been decreasing since the major technological breakthrough in Indian agriculture took place. The statistical data are presented in the appendices.

RHODES, GERALD. *Inspectorates in British Government: law enforcement and standard of efficiency.* London, Allen & Unwin, 1981. 281p. £ 18.00.

Though inspection is one of the oldest forms of governmental influence and control, it has been largely neglected in studies of British Government. This study sponsored by the Royal Institute Public Administration is concerned with inspectorates of central and local government and other public sector bodies whose functions derive from statutes, and whose inspection work is directed towards two ends: (1) Inspection to ensure compliance with statutory requirements, and (2) Inspection to secure, maintain or improve standards of performance. The author has examined the origin and development of inspection in four significant areas of government: trading standards, factories and mines, schools and pollution control. The major aim of this study is to explore the assumptions which underlie the use of inspection for both enforcement and efficiency purposes and thus provide background to develop a more general critiques of the inspection function.

SADHU, A.N. *Rural economy of India*, by A.N. Sadhu and Amarjit Singh. New Delhi, Light & Life, 1982. 382p. Rs. 140.00.

Rural development has received and shall continue to receive priority attention in our country. Programmes for the benefit of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, hill areas, drought prone areas and other weaker sections have been formulated and are being executed throughout the country. The book is divided into three sections: Introduction, Problems of rural economy, and Rural development strategies. First section provides an introduction to the concept of rural development, socio-economic features of rural economy in India, and an examination of rural development in retrospect. Second section deals with problem like poverty, unemployment, land holdings, infrastructure, etc. Last section addresses itself to the study of development strategies which have been adopted for accelerating rural development.

SHARMA, B.A.V., ed. *Reservation policy in India*, ed. by B.A.V. Sharma and K. Madhusudhan Reddy. New Delhi, Light and Life, 1982. 514p. Rs. 180.00.

The Centre for Policy Research in the Department of Political Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, organised a Workshop on "Reservation Policy" in April 1980. The papers presented to the Workshop are included in this book. India has the unique claim of possessing the longest period of experience with the system of preferential treatment to minorities and low ranking castes. Yet the policy is raging a serious controversy in the legislature and party forums, in the press, and in academic circles. The reservation policy raises complex legal, constitutional, moral and philosophical issues and the question of distributive justice. The papers in this volume seek to clarify the fundamental principles and basic issues involved in this controversy. There is an eighteen-page bibliography.

SHORE, FREDERICK JOHN. The rebel bureaucrat : Frederick John Shore (1799-1837) as critic of William Bentinck's India, ed. by Peter Penner and Richard Dale MacLean. Delhi, Chanakya, 1983. 304p. Rs. 120.00.

Among the few rebels Indian Civil Service is known to have thrown up, perhaps the earliest was Frederick John Shore. This book is a collection of Shore's selected articles which appeared in Calcutta's *Indian Gazette* in 1932-35. The articles are grouped in four parts: (1) The Government of India, (2) The character of the people, (3) Interference, (4) The Government of William Bentinck, and (5) Codification and miscellany. These articles are concerned with a wide variety of subjects ranging from the self-aggrandising and exploiting character of the British rule in India to a criticism of some of the disageable features of Indian Society and culture. The editors have written three introductory chapters. Chapter I is a career biography, while the next two chapters provide an introduction to the Shore's articles. There are four appendices. (1) Shore's "introduction to *Notes on Indian affairs*"; (2) Biographical data; (3) Chronology of Shore's articles; and (4) List of articles entirely omitted in the publication.

SINGH, HARIDWAR. Democratic orientation of students in India: a study in political socialization. New Delhi, Concept, 1983. 150p. Rs. 80.00.

This study touches the attitudinal aspects of students and explores the degree and extent, in terms of output, of political socialisation process. Its purpose is to ascertain the level of democratic orientation of students and to explore the relationship between the demographic characteristics of students and their democratic orientations. This monograph is based on sample study of six hundred students of school, college and university in the Gaya town of Bihar. The main theme of inquiry is students' sense of political efficacy, tolerance of minority dissent and support for competitive party system which constitute operationally defined content of democratic orientation. Students' attitude on general support for democracy is also measured and a separate chapter has been devoted to cumulative support for democracy. This volume is an outcome of Ph. D. dissertation of Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya, Bihar.

SINGH, R-G. Rural moderniasation: contradiction and change. New Delhi, Intellectual, 1982. 243p. Rs. 80.00.

The objectives of this study are (1) to arrive at a methodology for measuring modernisation of villages; (2) to examine whether distribution of income is tied with the level of modernisation; (3) to evaluate individual modernism, politicism (political consciousness) and secularism of the village people and the covariance between them; (4) to analyse modernising trends in the rural structure; (5) to see whether individual modernism, politicism and secularism of the village people are tied with the level of modernisation of the villages; and (6) to examine the nature and bases of the self-generating contradictions in the village structure. These objectives are tested in two villages, one each from Azamgarh and Jaunpur districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Twenty two pages are devoted to bibliographic references.

STEISS, ALAN WALTER. Management control in government. Lexington, Mass., D.C. Heath, 1982. 339p. \$ 45.00.

Systematic application of management control techniques in the public sector is a more recent phenomenon in relation to the private sector. A number of books deal with the subject of management control but their focus is primarily on the application of control techniques in business and industry. This book examines the potential transfer of these techniques to government agencies and public organisations. Increased emphasis on accountability in the public sector makes the adoption and adaptation of management control techniques more imperative. The issues discussed are; Accounting, Cost accounting, Auditing Management Information Systems, Productivity, Performance evaluation, Planning, Implementation, etc.

TANZI, VITO, ed. *The underground economy in the United States and abroad*. Lexington, Mass., Heath, 1982. 340p. \$ 39.50.

The contributions to this book are organised into four parts. Part I includes two general surveys of the field. The first describes the various methods scholars use in trying to assess the size of the underground economy and the second approaches the phenomenon from the point of view of its implications for employment. Part II includes six chapters, all dealing with the United States. While the third part presents studies on the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and the U.S.S.R., the last deals with underground economy in Canada, Colombia, Australia and Israel.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION. *Methods for development planning: scenarios, models and micro-studies*. Paris, Unesco, 1981. 269p. £ 7.20.

Late in 1978 twenty-eight "specialists" gathered for two weeks at the Institute for Development Studies of the University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom at the invitation of Unesco, to discuss a number of methodological approaches to long-term development issues. Participating in the discussions were experts from Africa, North and Latin America, Asia, the Middle East and Europe, who come from academic, governmental and international institutions. Eighteen papers were presented and the discussions were animated. This publication is based upon a selection of these papers and the discussions of the workshop. It includes analyses of methods for long-term development, more normative approaches to future development through optimisation models, and studies concerned with more concrete, immediate, local and sectoral and national policy. The techniques principally dealt with are scenario analysis, Modelling and case study analysis.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. *Why people move: comparative perspectives on the dynamics of internal migration*, ed. by Jorge Balan. Paris, Unesco, 1981. 342p. £ 9.00.

This work is the outcome of an international symposium held in Cuernavaca, Mexico, 18-21 September 1978, and organised under the auspices of Unesco and the Latin American Social Sciences Council Committee on Population and Development. This symposium brought together scientists working on migration in order to examine the relationships between migratory movements and development, assess the policy implications of these movements and identify needs for future research. Twelve of the Chapters in this book were originally presented as papers to the Symposium. The remaining three were specially commissioned.

VOCINO, THOMAS, ed. *Public administration education in transition*; ed. by Thomas Vocino and Richard Heimovics. New York, Mercel Dekker, 1982. 135p. \$ 23.50.

The purpose of this book is to introduce its readers to some of the major issues facing public administration education in the 1980s. Its central theme is the challenge of improving the quality of education for the public service. Distinguished national contributors offer chapters analysing students enrolled in public administration education programmes, providing a basis for determining a career in the field, and critically examining the latest public administration theory. They clarify the present and future roles of women in the field, and discuss the impact of innovative programmes, focusing on the important question of enhancing and expanding doctoral degree programmes.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. *Development of indicators for monitoring progress towards health for all by the year 2000*. Geneva, WHO, 1981. 91p. £ 2.80.

This volume has been prepared to help the Member States of WHO decide on the indicators to be used at national and international levels as part of a process of monitoring and evaluating progress towards the attainment of health for all by the year 2000. The volume concerns itself with the use of indicators, their information requirements and consequent selection of a manageable number of indicators based on defined criteria. It suggests indicators related to the health policy; to the main social and economic factors which constrain and influence the health sector; to the provision of health care; and to the health status of the population. The purpose of the second part of the book on information requirements is to help countries to select indicators based on their assessment of the organisational, technical and financial feasibility of collecting and analysing the information required.

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DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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INDEX AND ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

ACCOUNTING

BOTMAH, MOHAMMAD AL. Evaluation to the control role of payment order in Saudi government accounting system. *Public Administration*, 36(1403) Feb. 83, p. 30-4.

BOWSHER, CHARLES A. GAO (General Accounting Office) and the accounting profession. *Government Accountants Journal*, 31(4) Winter 82, p. 22-7.]

COLE, CHARLES and G. STEVENSON SMITH. Accounting methods and the interest cost of debt. *Government Accountants Journal*, 31 (4) Winter 82, p. 33-9.

GIACOMINO, DON E. and DENNIS L. KNUTSON. It's time for a "certified government accounting". *Government Accountants Journal*, 32 (1) Spring 83, p. 23-31.

LOEB, STEPHEN E. Accounting education and training. *Government Accountants Journal*, 31 (4) Winter 82, p. 48-53.

ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALIZATION

CONYERS, D. (Univ. of Nottingham). Decentralization: the latest fashion in development administration? *Public Administration and Development*, 3 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 97-109.

During the last decade there has been a growing interest in decentralisation among the governments of a number of Third World countries. This interest

has been paralleled by an even greater interest on the part of international agencies. The present interest in decentralisation has certain characteristics which distinguish it from previous decentralisation efforts. The purpose of this paper is to identify the extent and form of differences between present and earlier approaches to decentralisation and examine the implications of this for future trends in development administration. The objectives and the characteristics of recent decentralisation programmes are examined and their achievements and possible future implications are considered. Many of the programmes of last decade are not living up to the initial expectations. At present decentralisation is seen as a means to achieve the objectives of rural development and popular participation. There is a need for more information on appropriate legal systems, the design and management of a decentralised national public service, alternative forms of financial decentralisation and methods of achieving meaningful popular participation through representative local institutions.

FREARS, P.R. The decentralisation reforms in France. *Parliamentary Affairs*. 36(1) Winter 83, p. 56-66.

YADAVA, R.S. Centralisation versus decentralisation. *Radical Humanist*, 47 (5) Aug. 83, p. 33-9.

The relative merits of centralisation and decentralisation are explained, and the salient advantages of a decentralised administrative system, more particularly

of local self-government, are pointed out. Both centralisation and decentralisation are neither unmixed blessings nor unmixed curses. The limitations, defects and evils of one necessitate the other. In fact, the crucial problem lies in the conditions necessary for the success of democracy at all levels. Even federalism offered as a practical solution suffers from some disadvantages. Though none of centralism, decentralism and federalism is an unmixed blessing in an absolute sense, in general, federal system is the best, as it combines in itself the merits of both the centralised and decentralised social systems and sub-systems.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION

LYNXWILER, JOHN, NEAL SHOVER, and DONALD A. CLELLAND. (Univ. of Tennessee). The organization and impact of inspector discretion in a regulatory bureaucracy. *Social Problems*, 30(4) Apr. 83, p. 425-36.

Recent trends in regulatory bureaucracies in the United States indicate a shift toward detailed, rigid mandates. In part, this movement represents an attempt to weave an increasingly seamless web of non-discretionary policies for field-level inspectorates. This paper examines the organization of inspection and enforcement practices in such an agency—the federal Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. The creators of the enabling legislation and the agency top executives went to great lengths to circumvent inspector discretion. Questionnaire and interview data on the agency's inspector corps suggest that such efforts were only partially successful. Not only to field-level personnel employ discretionary practices, but the nature of the regulated industry structures the context of inspector discretion. We show a relationship between corporate size and the exercise of inspector discretion. We also show that patterns of inspector

discretion affect the size of civil fines imposed for regulatory violation. —*Reproduced.*

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

COOPER, PHILLIP J. (Georgia State Univ.). William O. Douglas on law and administration in the modern governmental context. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 5 (1) 83, p. 1-56.

Treatments of administrative law often seem to be dry, sterile, esoteric, and even occasionally unsympathetic to administration. A very different view of the subject can, however, be gained through an examination of philosophy and experience of one who served both as an administrator and a justice of the United States Supreme Court. This article examines administrative law in the modern governmental context through a consideration of the work of Justice William O. Douglas. His understanding of important political, economic, and administrative elements of modern administrative law provides a refreshingly realistic treatment of administrative law. —*Reproduced.*

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION

MARCH, JAMES G. and JOHAN P. OLSON. Organizing political life : what administrative reorganization tells us about governing. *American Political Science Review*, 77 (2) June 83, p. 281-96.

We examine the political history of twelve twentieth-century efforts at comprehensive administrative reorganization in the United States. These efforts account for only a small fraction of administrative changes and do not seem to have had a major impact on administrative costs, efficiency, or control. They have been a source of frustration for presidents and others have become regu-

lar and unlamented casualties of experience. Nevertheless, the idea of comprehensive administrative reorganization has been persistently resurrected by the political system. The history of comprehensive reorganization suggests that short-run outcomes are heavily influenced by the problematics of attention; that influence over long-run administrative development involves affecting gradually evolving systems of meaning; and that reorganization rhetoric and ritual affirm an interpretation of life at least as much as they are basis for short-run political decisions. We suggest some implications of such conclusions for a more general understanding of the organization of political life. —*Reproduced.*

NAIRNE, PATRICK. Managing the DHSS (Department of Health and Social Security) elephant: reflections on a giant department. *Political Quarterly*, 54 (3) July-Sept, 83, p. 243-56.

STOKES, P. C. and T. R. M. SIMON. Machinery of government changes in 1982. *Management in Government*, 38 (2) May 83, p. 134-7.

YOUNG, JOHN D. (American Univ.) Implementation: key to reform. *Bureaucrat*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 35-40.

As reforms are intended to "re-form" the existing programme, process, or organisation, a knowledge of the historical and developmental roots of the object of reform is essential. This article suggests a set of essential understandings that should be mastered in the design phase of a major administrative reform, as well as some key conditions that must be met for implementation to succeed. Both the understanding and conditions are illustrated by anecdotal cases. Any major governmental reform must come early to grips with and understand two elements, the characteristics of the key institutions involved and the environment within which the institution exists. The

necessary conditions to keep design and implementation related are explained. Better understanding on the part of both reformers and implementers as to these conditions will improve the chances of success.

AFRICA—GOVERNMENT

MUNSLOW, BARRY. Why has the Westminster model failed in Africa? *Parliamentary Affairs*, 36 (2) Spring 83 p. 218-28.

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SWAMINATHAN, M.S. Agricultural progress: key to third world prosperity. *Third World Quarterly*, 5 (3) July 83, p. 553-66.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

PRABHA, T. (Lady Doak College, Madurai). Government operations in

rice : a case study of Tamil Nadu. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 38 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 27-36.

An attempt is made in this paper to evaluate Tamil Nadu government's operations in foodgrains during the years 1965-66 to 1978-79 in terms of the government objectives. All the operations of the government, including imports, domestic purchases, fair price sales, and maintenance of stocks are viewed together because the quantities involved and the policy decisions about them are closely interlinked. The survey of state trading in price over the years shows that the performance had been poorer than promised. Neither the growth of average consumption has been stabilised nor the marketable surplus has been socialised. The objectives should be consistent and clearly needed.

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itself : the EPA/TVA air pollution control experience. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (3) May-June 83, p. 209-19.

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ASSOCIATION OF COMMON-WEALTH UNIVERSITIES

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ATOMIC POWER

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SETHNA, H.N. and others. A review of Indian experience in planning and development of nuclear power and fuel cycle programme. *Bhagirath*, 30 (2) Apr. 83, p. 55-61.

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ment Accountants Journal, 32 (1) Spring 83, p. 51-3.

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PALMER, SALLY E. Authority : an essential part of practice. *Social Work*, 28 (2) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 120-5.

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BEHAVIOURISM

FREDERICKSEN, LEE W. RICHARD A. WINETT. Behavioural barriers to cooperation. *Bureaucrat*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 11-14.

ZUKIER, HENRI. Situational determinants of behavior. *Social Research*. 49 (4) Winter 82, p. 1073-91.

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PURI, K.L. Corporate development aspects of monitoring development. *Indian Review of Management and Future*, (1) 83, p. 18-20.

BILL DRAFTING

ENGLE, G.L.J. Practical constraints in the preparation of legislation. *Management in Government*, 38 (2) May 83, p. 90-7.

BIRTH CONTROL

KORZENNY, FELIPE, G. BLAKE ARMSTRONG and TATIANA GALVAN. Mass communication, cosmopolite channels, and family planning among villagers in Mexico. *Development and Change*, 14 (2) Apr. 83, p. 237-53.

KUMAR, K. and S.R. SINGH. Population education through agricultural institutions. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 44 (1) Apr. 83, p. 9-17.

MARU, RUSHIKESH, NIRMALA MURTHY and J.K. SATIA. Management interventions in established bureaucracies: a case study. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(35) 27 Aug. 83, p. M. 98-110.

VARELA, AMELIA P. The Philippine family planning program: organisational correlates of performance. *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, 26 (1) Jan. 82, p. 19-46.

VICZIANY, MARIKA. Coercion in a soft state: the family planning program of India. *Pacific Affairs*, 53 (3) Fall 82, p. 373,402; 55 (4) Winter 82-83, p. 557-92.

YADAV, JAGDAMBI PRASAD. Family welfare programme in India and abroad. *Yojana*, 27 (16) 1 Sept. 83, p. 27-8.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

FERNER, JOAN. An Australian conference on quangos. *Public Sector*, 6 (1&2) July 83, p. 7-12.

KEMP, KATHLEEN A. (Florida State Univ.). The regulators: partisanship and public policy. *Policy Studies Journal*, 11(3) Mar. 83, p. 386-97.

The purpose of this paper is to compare the characteristics of the regulators appointed by President Reagan with those of his Republican and Democratic predecessors. Before comparing the regulators across administrations they are compared with other governmental elites in order to determine whether they are in some ways different as a group from other high level political appointees. The finding indicate that the regulators appointed after a change in party control of the White House, were very politically active prior to their appointments, and both Republican and Democratic presidents appointed large proportions of regulators who were previously associated with the regulated industries.

SOCIAL science and policy making: the use of research by governmental commissions. *American Behavioural Scientist*, 26 (5) May-June 83, p. 555-680.

Contents: Preface: Introduction: commissions as instruments for policy research, by Martin Bulmer; The Royal Commission on Gambling, by Lord Rothschild; The U.S. Privacy Protection

Commission : a retrospective view from the chair, by David F. Linowes ; Royal Commission on the National Health Service, by Christine Farrell ; The Presidential Commission on the Accident at Three Mile Island, by Russell R. Dynes ; Government commissions in Sweden, by Rune Premfors ; An Anglo-American comparison : does social science contribute effectively to the work of governmental commissions? by Martin Bulmer ; State theory, social science and governmental commissions, by Peta E. Sheriff.

SPECIAL issue : quangos. Australian Journal of Public Administration, 42 (1) Mar. 83, p. 1-191.

Contents : Introduction, by G.R. Curnow and C.A. Saunders ; Quangos, quagos; and problems of non-ministerial organization, by R.L. Wettenhall ; Government and business links, by W.P. Hogan ; Ministerial responsibility and quangos, by Martyn Forrest ; Quangos and public finance, by R.A. Jolly ; A quango perspective : preserving independence and autonomy by Dame Leonie Kramer ; Quangos and the loan council, by Kevin Foley ; Inter-governmental quangos : the River Survey Commission, by Sanford D. Clark.

BUDGET

BOWSHER, CHARLES A. Improvements to the Congressional budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. Government Accountants Journal, 32 (1) Spring 83, p. 13-32.

MACHIRAJU, H.R. The central budget for 1983-84 : an assessment. Margin, 15 (3) Apr. 83, p. 30-44.

NEILSON, PETER. The budget as a management tool of government. Public Sector, 6 (1&2) July 83, p. 23-6.

All public sector assets should be brought on to the Public Accounts which do not cover all of the resources of the Government. Adequate performance

and effectiveness indicators for programmes are yet to be developed. We need consistent rules on what treatment is given to items in the deficit so that fair comparisons can be made between years. Over the past hundred years there has been practically no change in the budgetary process which continues to be clothed in secrecy and still has bias towards compliance rather than management. Programme evaluation mechanisms should be built into all new programmes as they are approved and introduced into major existing policies. The process of public exposure begins only when the budget is presented though there is a need for more involvement by the public at an earlier stage.

BUDGET—PROCEDURE

BEVAN, R. G. (Univ. of Warwick). The systems approach in government? : two case studies of programme budgeting. Journal of the Operational Research Society, 34 (8) Aug. 83, p. 729-38.

Applying the systems approach in practice requires compromises to be made in its ideals. This paper discusses this problem by examining two case studies for programme budgeting which can be seen to be an application of the systems approach ; it attempts to expand the dimensions of budgeting away from an annual exercise based on functions to a process of medium-term planning based on programmes. The two case studies are the introduction and suspension of planning-Programming-Budgeting-System in U.S. Federal Government and the various developments in the U.K. in the Public Expenditure Survey. These provide illuminating contrasts in their intended scope and successful implementation. This contrasting experience suggests questions about systems theory. Should the essential characteristic of the systems approach be expansionism or adaptability? Can systems writing afford to ignore compromises necessary to achieve implementation, especially those made to satisfy political interest?—*Reproduced.*

LEVARY, REUVEN R. Zero-base budgeting by a 01 linear programming based procedure. *Public Finance*, 37 (3) 82, p. 372-86.

BUREAUCRACY

CARSTENSEN, FRED V. and RICHARD HUME WERKING. The process of bureaucratization in the U.S. State Department and the vesting of economic interest : toward clearer thinking and better history. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 28 (1) Mar. 83, p. 56-60.

CHOWDHURY, DEBESH ROY. Functions of bureaucracy: manifest and latent. *Calcutta Journal of Political Studies*, 3 (1) Winter 82, p. 56-82.

CHOWDHURY, MUSTAFA. (Univ. of Calabar). Bureaucracy and change in Pakistan. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 28-39.

According due thought to the cultural context, though not necessarily sharing the same approach, Mustafa Chowdhury concentrates on the attitudinal aspects of the role of bureaucracy in the chequered history of administrative reforms in our neighbouring Pakistan. Dwelling in some detail on the recommendations made by two foreign experts, Egger and Gladioux, in their reports on administrative improvements, Chowdhury shows how Pakistani bureaucracy resisted certain reform measures which posed a threat to their hold over administrative structure while others which did not adversely affect their status of power were carried out. This according to the author's empirical findings, was due to vast difference in the American political and administrative values of Egger and Gladioux and the values—exclusiveness, elitism, status consciousness and generalist service orientation—held by the bureaucratic elite in Pakistan. The other reasons suggested by Chowdhury are nature of reform, timing,

and the nature of political leadership.
—*Reproduced from editorial.*

DATTA, PRABHAT KUMAR. (Calcutta Univ.). Karl Marx and his concept of bureaucracy. *Administrative Change*, 9 (1) July-Dec. 81, p. 53-66.

The group of writers led by Karl Marx looks upon bureaucracy as an integral part of the exploitative social system. The purpose of this paper is to gather the threads of Marx's thought on bureaucracy. Hegel's views on bureaucracy are briefly presented as a backdrop for the study of Karl Marx's approach to bureaucracy. According to Marx society born out of the proletarian revolution will do without bureaucracy which symbolises alienation for the toiling masses. He does not look upon bureaucracy as an apparatus of the modern state detached from, and independent of, the state and believes that the amount of violence required to bring about a proletarian revolution is determined by the strength of the military and bureaucratic apparatus of the state in question.

HOOD, CHRISTOPHER. (Univ. of Glasgow). Using bureaucracy sparingly. *Public Administration*, 61 (2) Summer 83, p. 197-208.

'Using bureaucracy sparingly' (UBS) is a wellknown and traditional canon of good public administration—but on that has a number of meaning which are not wholly compatible with one another. Looking at the interface between government administration and the outside public (rather than at the internal operations of government bureaux), this essay identifies three rather different senses of UBS, all of which are in common currency. The implications of two of these are then explored, in terms of the kinds of preferences they imply for the use of government administrative instruments. Finally, there is a brief discussion of what the different senses of UBS have in common

and of the extent to which they have divergent implications, posing dilemmas for those who might wish to 'use bureaucracy sparingly'.—*Reproduced.*

JENKINS, BILL and ANDREW GRAY. (Univ. of Kent). Bureaucratic politics and power : developments in the study of bureaucracy. *Political Studies*, 31 (2) June 83, p. 177-93.

This paper argues that the study of bureaucracy should explicitly recognize the latter's essential organizational existence, and further, that explanations of bureaucratic behaviour are promoted by adopting dynamic political models of organization. Various literatures which appear to adopt elements of such an approach are discussed. From this a model of bureaucracy is formulated which draws particular attention to power, political bargaining and historical development. Finally, the paper suggests something of the explanatory potential of such a model in the British context.—*Reproduced.*

ROSEN, BERNARD. (American Univ.). In the national interest, *Bureaucrat*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 41-3.

Though government bureaucrats are essential for the well-being of very large numbers of our citizens, they are silent victims of irresponsible criticism, which is undermining the effectiveness of the very public service that the people must depend on in order to realise the promise of public policy. It is in the national interest that the bureaucrats should fight back. Telling the positive side is absolutely essential to slow the slide in citizen regard for public employees. The public employees must resolve through their unions and other associations that they will no longer serve as silent and helpless victims in the unjustified broadsides levelled at government bureaucracies.

MILLER, GARY and TERRY M. MOE. Bureaucrats, legislators, and the size of

government. *American Political Science Review*, 77 (2) June 83, p. 297-322.

THOMPSON, DENNIS L. (Brigham Young Univ.). Private organizations and public bureaucracy: extending the public's interests. *Urban Interests*, 4 (2) Fall 82, p. 107-19.

As modern societies are likely to retain administrative bureaucracies, the social scientists should analyse their imperfections and find ways to suggest improvements. Private organisations interface with bureaucracy in numerous ways and for abundant reasons. The focus of this article is on only those activities and efforts which promote the public's interests within the bureaucratic structure of the agency. The bureaucratic agency is the point where significant independent input can be injected into the political system by groups or organisations which themselves play an important role in the process of making public policy. It has to be ensured that democratic principles are served without damaging the real accomplishments of bureaucracy. Numerous values are served by the action of private organisations on bureaucratic administrative agencies of the government. Involvement of private organisations in public bureaucracies to provide ameliorating influence is analysed.

BUSINESS CYCLES

CRIPPS, FRANCIS and TERRY WARD. Government policies, European recession and problems of recovery. *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 7 (1) Mar. 83, p. 85-99.

CABINET SYSTEM

NEVILLE-JONES, PAULINE. The continental cabinet system: the effects of transferring it to the United Kingdom. *Political Quarterly*, 54 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 232-42.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

DEGERING, IMKE. Abolition of capital punishment. *Cochin University Law Review*, 7 (1) Mar. 83, p. 37-48.

UPADHYAYA, S.K. Capital punishment in a changing society. (Special reference to India). *Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics*, 2 (3&4) Sept. & Dec., 82, p. 197-201.

CASTE

PARTAP SINGH. Caste as a determinant of rural leadership: a case study of Haryana. *Indian Political Science Review*, 17 (2) July 83, p. 157-62.

CHILD HEALTH

A CHILD survival and development revolution. *Assignment Children*, 61-62 (1) 83, p. 11-299.

Contents: Growth charts, oral rehydration therapy, breast-feeding and immunization on a wider scale, by P.E. Mandl; A child survival and development revolution, by James P. Grant; Why the other half dies: the science and politics of child mortality in the Third World, by Jon E. Rohde; Some facts and figures on oral rehydration therapy; The management of diarrhoea and use of oral rehydration therapy; International conference on ORT (oral rehydration therapy), by Lincoln Chen; Oral rehydration therapy and its linkages with health and other programmes, by Susan Cole-King; The expanded programme on immunization: the 1982 resolution by the World Health Assembly; Recent progress in immunization, by Nicole Guerin; Guidelines for the design of national weight-for-age growth charts, by Gill Tremlett, Hermione Lovel, and David Morley; Low birth Weight, maternal nutrition, and birth spacing, by Kusum P. Shah; The evolution of diarrhoeal diseases and malnutrition in Costa Rica; the role of interventions, by Leonardo Mata; The Brazilian

national breast-feeding programme, by Jacob Matthai; Household teaching of ORT in rural Bangladesh, by F.H. Abed; The introduction of weight charts in Angola, by Peter Delahaye; An immunization programme in Dewas district, India; successes and difficulties, by Wah Wong; The International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, Dhaka, by William B. Greenough, III.

CHILD LABOUR

DASGUPTA, SAMIL and PUJAN SEN. Child labour system among the tribals. *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, 101 (3&4) 21 May 83, p. 2849-65.

KOTHARI, SMITU. There's blood on those matchsticks: child labour in Sivakasi. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (27) 2 July 83, p. 1191-1202.

CHILD WELFARE

BAIG, TARA ALI. New vistas of child welfare. *Mainstream*, Annual 83, p. 103-6.

CHINA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

LEE, EDMUND. Economic reform in post-Mao China; an insider's view. *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars*, 15 (1) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 16-25.

CITIES AND TOWNS

BISWAS, KALYAN. Large towns versus big towns. *Urban India*, 3 (1) Mar. 83, p. 60-3.

CAPITAL cities. *Ekistics*, 50 (299) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 86-152.

Contents: The anthropocosmos model; The editor's page; Capital cities, by Jean Gottmann; Oslo; capital city in the Norwegian system, by Sten Sparre Nilson; Warsaw: capital city in the national system, by Ludwik Straszewicz; Rome: capital city in Italy, by Calogero Muscara; Tokyo: metamorphosis of the capital and

evolution of the urban system in Japan, Yasuo Miyakawa; Washington; a small cozy town, global in scope, by Alan J. Henrikson; Ekistic grid index.

DATTA, ABHIJIT. Delhi. Cities, 1 (1) Aug. 83, p. 3-9.

MAITY, PRANAB KUMAR. Management on urban development: some basic concepts. Calcutta Municipal Gazette, 101 (2) 23 Apr. 83, p. 2826-32.

CITY PLANNING

ALTERMAN, RACHELLE and DUNCAN MACRAE, JR. Planning and policy analysis: converging or diverging trends. Journal of the American Planning Association, 49 (2) Spring 83, p. 200-15.

BLAIR, THOMAS L. Third world urban innovation: managing growth and decay. Cities, 1 (1) Aug. 83, p. 71-84.

DATTA, ABHIJIT and GANGADHAR JHA. Delhi: two decades of plan implementation. Habitat International, 7 (1-2) 83, p. 37-45.

GALLOWAY, THOMAS D. and J. TERRY EDWARDS. Critically examining the assumptions of expoused theory: the case of city planning and management. Journal of the American Planning Association, 48 (2) Spring 82, p. 184-95.

GOODFRIEND, DOUGLAS E. The Delhi Master Plan (1962): a critical reappraisal. SPA, 2 (3) July 80, p. 83-100.

KLOSTERMAN, RICHARD E. Fact and value in planning. Journal of the American Planning Association, 49 (2) Spring 83, p. 216-25.

KOENIGSBERGER, OTTO H. The role of the planner in a poor (and in a not quite so poor) country. Habitat International, 7 (1-2) 83, p. 49-55.

READE, E. If planning is anything, may be it can be identified. Urban Studies, 20 (2) May 83, p. 159-71.

SALLNOW, JOHN. The U.S.S.R: new directions for the 1980s. Cities, 1 (1) Aug. 83, p. 39-45.

TAYLOR, JOHN L. and MARTIN G. WYNN. Key issues in planning implementation. Cities, 1 (1) Aug. 83, p. 17-21.

WILSON, IRENE BRAID. The preparation of local plans in France. Town Planning Review, 54 (2) Apr. 83, p. 155-73.

CITY PLANNING AGENCIES

VERMA, H.S. Urban organisation in the Bombay metropolitan region. Nagarlok, 15 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 57-72.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

BAYEFSKY, ANNE F. Parliamentary sovereignty and human rights in Canada: the promise of the Canadian Charter of rights and freedom. Political Studies, 31 (2) June 83, p. 239-63.

SPURRIER, ROBERT L., Jr. Paying the piper in federal civil rights litigation. Public Administration Review, 43 (3) May-June 83, p. 199-208.

VISWAM, S. The right to information. India International Centre Quarterly, 10(2) June 83, p. 175-85.

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

CORAT, GULSER CANIVAR and TAHSIN CORAT. Military governments and the state-society paradox in industrialising countries. Parliamentary Affairs, 36 (2) Spring 83, p. 229-45.

NETHERCUT, RICHARD D. Deng and the gun: party-military relations in the People's Republic of China. Asian Survey, 22 (8) Aug. 82, p. 691-704.

CIVIL SERVICE

ALLAN, COLIN H. The transfer of power: ministerialization in island countries. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 49 (1) 83, p. 46-60.

FLANDERS, LORETTA R. Qualifications and competence. *Bureaucrat*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 48-50.

The most significant aspect of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 is that creation of the Senior Executive Service (SES). Most federal career executives are now subject to the statutory and regulatory provisions of the SES. This article addresses the process of identifying the content and forms of the executive qualification areas and how these provide a framework for SES candidate development.

HARDWICK, D.C. Problems and perspectives in the career management of specialists. *Management in Government*, 38 (2) May 83, p. 104-19.

The main specialist groups in the British civil service, their number of grades and staff are presented in the form of a table. Specialism limits both the number of posts available and the chance of reaching high office with responsibilities outside the specialist field. The majority of specialist officers remain within their specialist groups. The barriers between specialists and generalists though reduced, still create difficulties in moving specialist into administrative posts. Changes in government policy imply changes in the need for specialists and brings forth the difficult problem of deploying surplus specialists when the need for them is diminished. The possible career pathways open to specialists are discussed. Grades rather than rankings of authority can be used to provide appropriate salary levels for the specialists. Various issues involved in improving the personnel management of specialists are listed in the end.

KURUVILLA, P.K. (Wilfrid Laurier Univ., Canada). Representation of women in the public service; the Canadian experience. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (1) Jan.-Mar. p. 97-113.

P.K. Kuruvilla takes an overview of the question of representation of women in Canadian Public Service, the country where women got their voting rights in 1918. He starts his analysis from 1967 (when the confederation of Canada came into being) and examines the pattern of representation of women in public service as a whole. In the process, he identifies all the discriminatory developments as also the measures taken to create a climate of equal opportunity. Kuruvilla then goes on to discuss various problems due to legal barriers, dual role of women and inequitable sharing of household responsibilities by males, controversies arising out of representation on the basis of sex, of attitudinal difficulties, impediments due to merit system, etc.—*Reproduced from the editorial.*

MAITLAND, DONALD. They only fade away. *Management in Government*, 38 (2) May 83, p. 70-8.

The roles played by Home Civil Service and Diplomatic Service are quite separate, so any kind of merger of these two services is not desirable. To members of Diplomatic Service Parliament is a less familiar feature of the landscape than it is for the home departments. Some pressure from the Centre is necessary to carry out the reforms for effective performance by the Civil Service. The cost of Civil Service is high and it is pointed out that policy decisions can have a far greater impact on public expenditure than administrative changes. Over the years the Civil Service has become top-heavy with a growth in its size.

PAINTER, C. The Thatcher government and the civil service: economy, reform

and conflict. *Political Quarterly*, 54 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 292-8.

PELLEW, JILL. Practitioners versus theorist: early attitudes of British higher civil servants towards their profession. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 49 (1) 83, p. 4-12.

RIDLEY, F.F. (Univ. of Liverpool). The British civil service and politics: principles in question and traditions in flux. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 36 (1) Winter 83, p. 28-48.

Until recently the British civil service was sheltered from serious political controversy, but since Mrs. Thatcher came to power, it has become politicised and has itself entered the political scene in a way previously unknown. The purpose of this article is to trace this dramatic change in the British system of government. The traditional principles governing the relationship between civil servants and politics are briefly presented. From the end of the 1950s there has been a sustained and growing critique of the British Civil servants. It is now widely felt that the civil servants play a disproportionate role in policy-making. Cutting down the size of the bureaucracy is a major and continuing preoccupation of the present government which is determined to cut public expenditure as part of its economic strategy. Mrs. Thatcher has hit out at the civil service with vigour.

The author has analysed various inter-related strands of the Thatcherite attack and the civil service counter attack it generated. This article was presented as a paper to the European round-table on "The Administration in Political Debate" at the Centre for Administrative Studies, Aix-en-Provence, October 1982.

RIDLEY, F.F. (Univ. of Liverpool). Career service: a comparative perspective on civil service promotion. *Public Administration*, 61 (2) Summer 83, p. 179-96.

This article looks at some of the ambiguities in the commonly-used phrase "career service" and considers what the essential elements of a true career service might be. It raises questions about civil service organization that may interest the reformist practitioner. It draws attention to an under-researched field (British textbooks are virtually silent on the subject of promotion) that deserves further academic study. British arrangements are placed in a comparative perspective. Until recently it could be said that the British civil service better resembled the ideal of a career service than that of any other western democracy. As a result of Thatcherite changes, we may in future look more like the rest of Europe.—*Reproduced*.

SWARANLATA. Women in the all-India services. *Prashasika*, 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 39-48.

Since independence the status of Indian women is steadily improving in many areas of professional pursuits and the all-India Services are no exception. The first competitive examination for the IAS and IPS was held in 1948 but it was only in 1951 when the first lady stepped in the arena of IAS. The statistical data relating to women IAS officers directly recruited during 1951-78 are presented in tabular form. It appears that every coming year shall see women in larger number in the all-India services.

TOLBERT, PAMELA S. and LYNNE G. ZUCKER. Institutional sources of change in the formal structure of organizations: the diffusion of civil service reform, 1880-1935. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 28 (1) Mar. 83, p. 22-39.

ZAFARULLAH, HABIB MOHAMMAD and MOHAMMAD MOHABBAT KHAN. (Univ. of Dacca). Staffing the higher civil services in Bangladesh: an analysis of recruitment and selection

processes. Public Administration and Development, 3 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 121-33.

In developing a recruitment and selection policy for the Bangladesh Civil service there has been significant disagreement over whether this should be based exclusively on merit or whether merit should be modified in the interests of equity. The government has, in practice, required that the policy should recognize the principle of equity and various interests have been given a privileged status in recruitment. At the same time the administration of the recruitment process has been conducted in a way that has undermined confidence in it. The authors describe the policy differences and problems of administration concluding with ideas on desirable reforms.—*Reproduced.*

CIVIL SERVICE AND LEGISLATORS

DANG, SATYAPAL. IAS and politicians. Mainstream, Annual 83, p. 99-101.

COALITION GOVERNMENTS

FRANKLIN, MARK N. and THOMAS T. MACKIE. Familiarity and inertia in the formation of government coalitions in parliamentary democracies. British Journal of Political Science, 13 (3) July 83 p. 275-98.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

MAYER, JEAN. Workers' well-being and productivity: the role of bargaining. International Labour Review, 122 (3) May-June 83, p. 343-53.

COLLEGE PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS

HANKS, DALE E. From peas to string-beans. Bureaucrat, 12 (5) Summer 83, p. 33-8.

KAWAR, AMAL. Criteria for tenure and promotion at public universities and

colleges in the West. PS, 16 (3) Summer 83, p. 541-3.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

ARBEL, AMI. A university budget problem: a priority-based approach. Socio-Economic Planning Sciences, 17 (4) 83, p. 181-9.

HOMMADI, A.H. The application of modern scientific management principles to the development of the university administration in developing countries. EPA Bulletin, 6 (2) July 83, p. 48-50.

PRASAD, R.N. Examination and evaluation. University News, 21 (17) 1 Sept. 83, p. 548-51.

PULPARAMPIL, JOHN. Institutional pathology in university system. Mainstream, 21 (52) 27 Aug. 83, p. 17-23.

VERMA, D.P. Examination reforms; a view. Mainstream, 21 (47) 23 July 83, p. 15-17, 34.

WALTER, VIRGINIA. At work in the temple of science; theory building in the university. International Journal of Public Administration, 5 (2) 83, p. 175-93.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

MORRIS-JONES, W.H. The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: influence and management in the conduct of Commonwealth relations. Parliamentary Affairs, 36 (1) Winter 83, p. 84-95.

COMMUNES

BENNETT, GORDON. Huadong people's commune, 1980: a second look after seven years. Asian Survey, 22 (8) Aug. 82, p. 745-56.

COMMUNICATION IN MANAGEMENT

PETERS, MICHAEL L. How important

is interpersonal communication? *Personnel Journal*, 62 (7) July 83, p. 554-60.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

FAINSTEIN, SUSAN S., NORMAN I. FAINSTEIN and P. JEFFERSON ARMISTEAD. Bureaucratic enfranchisement under the community development block grant program. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 5 (2) Spring 83, p. 123-39.

Bureaucratic enfranchisement refers to the formal representation of a constituency within the policy implementation process. The focus of this paper is on the participation of lower income people in policymaking under the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. A scheme for measuring bureaucratic enfranchisement disaggregates the term into the dimensions of mode, representation field, and scope. Participation in nine cities is assessed according to these dimensions. The conclusion is that the extent of bureaucratic enfranchisements is quite variable and dependent on the discretion of local officials. The ability of communities to influence government decisions is most significantly limited by the narrow scope of governmental power relative to the private sector in the United States.
—*Reproduced.*

JAMES, S., S.J. HOSLER and T. ALLMARSH. Evaluating a community action scheme. *Community Development Journal*, 18 (1) Jan. 83, p. 20-2.

JONES, JERRY. The model village scheme of Northern Nigeria: a model for community development? *Community Development Journal*, 18 (1) Jan. 83, p. 68-74.

KULKURNI, MANU N. Community participation in development: myths and realities. *Mainstream*, 21 (47) 23 July 83, p. 23-6.

COMPUTERS

GUYNES, STEVE, MICHAEL G.

LANEY and ROBERT ZANT. Computer security practice. *Journal of Systems Management*, 34 (6) June 83, p. 22-6.

KOHLI, F.C. The impact of computers. *Computer Age*, 1 (10) July 83, p. 29-32.

CONSCIENCE

WALSH, ROGER. The consciousness disciplines. *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 23 (2) Spring 83, p. 28-30.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

PRITCHETT, C. HERMAN. Congress and article V conventions. *Western Political Quarterly*, 35 (2) June 82, p. 222-7.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

COX, ARCHIBALD. Change and constitution. *American Review*, 27 (2) Winter 83, p. 3-14.

MUTHAMMA, C.B. Our constitution and our aspirations. *Mainstream*, 21 (44) 2 July 83, p. 15-20, 21 (45) 9 July 83, p. 19-22.

SHELL, DONALD R. The British constitution in 1982. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 36 (2) Spring 83, p. 148-65.

CONSTITUTIONS—AMENDMENTS

STEPHEN, NINIAN. Constitutional change in Canada: lessons and analogies from across the Pacific. *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, 42 (1) Mar. 83, p. 173-86.

COOPERATION

CAMPBELL, WALLACE J. The long-range impact of international co-operative development: an American view. *Review of International Cooperation*, 76 (1) 83, p. 42-7.

SUBRAMANYAM, P. A brief on cooperative movement in Maharashtra.

Cooperative Perspective, 17 (4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 29-34.

COOPERATIVE BANKS

GHATPANDE, S.M. The role of Nigerian cooperative banks in agricultural finance. *Cooperative Perspective*, 17 (4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 35-41.

KUTUMBA RAO, M. Management of central cooperative banks. *Cooperative Perspective*, 17 (4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 58-63.

SINGH, LAL SAHAH. Changing role of cooperative banks in rural development and the role of the executives. *Cooperative*, 17 (4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 43-50.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

BHOOTHALINGAM, M. Factors to be considered for studying a successful cooperative: use of cost benefit analysis. *Cooperative Perspective*, 17 (4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 11-13.

MEHTA, S.C. Cooperative leadership in India. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (8) May 83, p. 296-300.

MOHANAN, N. Federal cooperatives: an overview and a case study. *Lok Udyog* 17 (4) July 83, p. 7-21.

CORPORATIONS

LALL, VINAY D. Financing of private corporate sector: an assessment of Expert Study Group's report. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (32) 6 Aug. 83, p. 1407-11.

POLA, KUMARAN. How fruitful is corporate financing? *Commerce*, 147 (3766) 6 Aug. 83, p. 184-9.

CORPORATIONS—TAXATION

GUPTA, B.R.S. and A.K. AGARWAL. Corporate tax in India. *Parlance*, 6 (10) July 83, p. 21-2.

CORRUPTION

FENNELL, PHIL and PHILIP A. THOMAS. Corruption in England and Wales: an historical analysis. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, 11 (2) May 83, p. 167-89.

JAIN, R.B. Fighting political corruption: the Indian experience. *Indian Political Science Review*, 17 (2) July 83, p. 215-28.

SPECIAL issue: graft and corruption. *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, 23 (3&4) July & Oct. 79, p. 221-406.

Contents: The definition of graft and corruption and the conflict of ethics and law, by Ledivina V. Carino; Historical notes on graft and corruption in the Philippines, by Jose N. Endriga; Negative bureaucratic behavior and development: the case of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, by Leonor Magtclis Briones; Bureaucratic behavior and development: a case study of supply management in a Philippine government agency: by Raul P. De Guzman, Rizalino Vineza and Josie H. De Leon; Negative bureaucratic behavior in the regulation of taxicab business; the case of the Board of Transportation, by Victoria A. Bautista; Administrative measures against bureaucratic corruption; the Philippine experience, by Ma Conception P. Alfiler; Negative bureaucratic behavior in the Philippines: the final report of the IDRC (International Development Research Centre) Philippine team, by Ledivina V. Carino and Raul P. De Guzman; The Sandigambayan and Tanodbayan decrees.

WERNER, SIMCHA B. New directions in the study of administrative corruption. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (2) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 146-54.

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

KOTLYAROV, E.V. and MARC J. SCHNIEDERJANS. Cost-benefit analysis and capital investment decisions in

nuclear cardiology. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 17 (4) 83, p. 177-80.

SASSONE, PETER. Cost-benefit analysis: a mineral severance tax. *Policy Studies Journal*, 11 (2) Dec. 82, p. 219-33.

COUNCILMEN

FORUM: ideas and innovations for community government. *Local Government Studies*, 9 (3) May-June 83, p. 1-15.

Contents: Working in a "huge" council, by Robin Wendt; Sweden's salaried local politicians, by Bo Malmsten; Towards salaried councillors: the special responsibility allowance, by Chris Skelcher.

PETERSON, STEVEN A. and WILLIAM H. DUTTON. The responsiveness of local legislators: a case study. *Urban Interest*, 4 (2) Fall 82, p. 18-28.

This study springs from the literature on the congressional "incumbency effect". It examines the environmental and political factors associated with the responsiveness of local legislators to their constituencies. Interviews with councillors in the Buffalo, New York, metropolitan area are utilized to consider three kinds of responsiveness: policy, allocation and service responsiveness. The community environment seems most related to allocation and service responsiveness, while electoral competition is most closely related to policy responsiveness.—*Reproduced.*

PINKNEY, ROBERT. Nationalizing local politics and localizing a national party: the Liberal role in local government. *Government and Opposition*, 18 (3) Summer 83, p. 347-58.

CREDIT

SMITH, BRUCE. Limited information, credit rationing, and optimal government lending policy. *American Economic Review*, 73 (3) June 83, p. 305-18.

CRIME

BECKER, CARL B. Social control of

crime in Japan. *Police Journal*, 56 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 269-75.

CZAJKOSKI, EUGENE H. and LAURIN A. WOLLAN, Jr. (Florida State Univ.). Bureaucracy and Crime. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 5 (2) 83, p. 195-216.

Bureaucracy, often assigned the task of reducing crime, actually contributes to the crime problem in a variety of ways. Several characteristics of bureaucracy are identified as having a criminogenic effect. Some of these characteristics are associated with bureaucracy at its worst, involving outright violations of the law. But others are associated with normal bureaucracy, such as its drive survival, and even with bureaucracy at its best, such as its rationality.—*Reproduced.*

DEVASSIA, V.V. and LEELAMMA DEVASSIA. A functional analysis of white-collar crime. *Cochin University Law Review*, 7 (1) Mar. 83, p. 91-100.

GEIS, GILBERT and TED L. HUSTON. Bystander intervention into crime: public policies considerations. *Policy Studies Journal*, 11 (3) Mar. 83, p. 398-408.

NATH, T. Crime pattern of North and South India: a study. *Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics*, 2 (3 & 4) Sept. & Dec. 82, p. 175-7.

SEN, SANKAR. Crimes in modern societies. *Indian Police Journal*, 29 (3) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 2-8.

SMITH, SUSAN J. Public policy and the effects of crime in the inner city: a British example. *Urban Studies*, 20 (2) May 83, p. 229-39.

SNORTUM, JOHN R. Police practice and crime prevention: Swedish perspectives and U.S. problems. *Police Journal*, 56 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 224-40.

WILSON, JAMES Q. Dealing with the high-rate offender. *Public Interest*, 72 Summer 83, p. 52-71.

CRIMINALS

VIDHU MOHAN and SUNITA JASPAL. A comparative study of the personality of criminals and non-criminals at different age levels. *Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics*, 2 (3 & 4) Sept. & Dec. 82, p. 178-82.

CRITICAL PATH ANALYSIS

HUSSEIN, MOHAMED EL TAYEB. The critical path method and the implementation of projects. *Public Administration*, 36 (1403) Feb. 83, p. 35-8.

DECISION MAKING

ROBINS, ARTHUR J. Evaluative research for administrative decision-making. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 44(1) Apr. 83, p. 100-4.

DEFENCE, NATIONAL

SIDHU, B.S. India's defence expenditure. *Radical Humanist*, 47 (6) Sept. 83, p. 16-20.

DELEGATION OF POWERS

STICKNEY, FRANK A. and WILLIAM R. JOHNSTON. Delegation and a sharing of authority by the project manager. *Project Management Quarterly*, 14 (1) Mar. 83, p. 42-53.

DEMOCRACY

MATHUR, A.B. Democracy on the defensive. *Administrative Change*, 9 (1) July-Dec. 81, p. 19-33.

WEEDE, ERICH. The effects of democracy and socialist strength on the size distribution of income. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 23 (3 & 4) Sept.-& Dec. 82, p. 151-65.

DEMONSTRATIONS, POLITICAL

SHIV, MYUNGSOON. Political protest and government decision-making : Korea, 1945-1972. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 26 (3) Jan.-Feb. 83, p. 395-416.

DESERTS

SPECIAL number on desert development. *Development Policy and Administration Review*, 7 (2) July-Dec. 81, p. 93-169.

Contents: Monitoring of desertification, by K.A. Shankarnarayan; Rodent pest management in arid zone, by Ishwar Prakash; Forestry in the Western Rajasthan, by C.M. Mathur; Social aspects of desert development, by S.P. Malhotra; Water management policies for arid lands, by R.D. Verma; Management of water resources in the desert district of Rajasthan, by Vinod Jain; Role of mineral resources in the development of desert region, by S.B.L. Srivastava; Public health problems in desert environment, by B.S. Chouhan.

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

HOPE, KEMPE R. (Daemen College, Amherst). Some problems of administering development in developing nations. *India Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 1-10.

Hope, for his analysis, identifies eight main causative factors, springing primarily from colonial legacy of the developing nations. These are : inadequacy of requisite human skills compounded by persistent brain drain and unsatisfactory arrangements for recruitment and manpower planning; excessively centralised bureaucratic structure accompanied by distrust between political and administrative executives and resultant problems of coordination, delays, etc., which lead to unchallengeable supremacy of politics; absence of full support from political leadership for injecting necessary change in the administrative system to attain developmental goals; diffusion of responsibility and wasteful duplication of effort due to multiplicity of authorities and agencies; the paradox of running public corporations with traditional government control under the rigidities of governmental planning while discharging the characteristic governmental functions; inability of administrative system to

simultaneously adapt itself to the demands emerging from varying levels of economic development with the required speed and efficiency; adoption of technology, techniques and organisational forms without properly matching these with the varying needs and realities of economic development; and failure to realise the potentials of community effort for economic development.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

PAUEL, SAMUEL. The strategic management of development programmes: evidence from an international study. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 49 (1) 83, p. 73-86.

The purpose of this paper is to report the findings of an international study of the managerial and institutional interventions associated with six relatively successful development programmes selected from different parts of the Third World. Due to some features which are unique to the public context, we know much less about "public management" as against "enterprise management". The experience of each of the six programmes is analysed in term of : (1) Strategic interventions, (2) Structural interventions, and (3) Process interventions. It was found that three pre-conditions of political commitment, resources and leadership were present in every case. Strategic management implies top management interventions which influence the design and orchestration of the strategy, organisational structure and processes of a programme in relation to its environment. The common features which emerge from the comparative analysis of the strategies of the six programmes are described.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

RAI, HARIDWAR and AWADHESH PRASAD. (Bhagalpur Univ.). Restructuring district administration in Bihar: restoration of the Campbellian idea. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 53-67.

Haridwar Rai and Awadhesh Prasad dilate on the major structural changes that have taken place twice in district administration in Bihar since independence to meet the demands of changing needs. They analyse these changes as also stress the circumstances justifying the reversal to reconcile with idea of Campbell granting pre-eminence to district officer.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

SHRESTHA, TULSI NARAYAN. (Nepal Administrative Staff College). Nepal's district administration plan: promises and performance. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 68-84.

Though district administrative system existed in Nepal in other forms, it was only in 1975 that district administration plan (DAP) as such was introduced. Shrestha discusses the different phases through which the system has emerged and then attempts an assessment of the performance of the DAP. He also brings to focus the grey areas of the systems.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

DOWRY

RAJARAMAN, INDIRA. Economics of bride price and dowry. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 18 (36 & 37) Sept. 3-10, 83, p. 1587-8.

DRUG ABUSE

SCHREIER, JAMES W. A survey of drug abuse in organizations. *Personnel Journal*, 62 (6) June 83, p. 478-84.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

BAUM, WARREN C. The project cycle. *ITCC Review*, 11 (4) Oct. 82, p. 40-5.

BHAMBHRI, C.P. Foreign economic policy of India. *Mainstream*, Annual 83, p. 37-42.

BOLLEN, KENNETH. World system

position, dependency and democracy: the cross national evidence. *American Sociological Review*, 48 (4) Aug. 83, p. 468-79.

MADAIHAH, MADAPPA and HABIB A. ZUBERI. Towards a new international economic order: North-South dialogue. *Indian Economic Journal*, 30 (3) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 1-16.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AIYEPEKU, WILSON D. (Univ. of Ibadan). Information transfer implications of development research administration in Nigeria. *Public Administration and Development*, 3 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 161-72.

The study of research utilization and administration has been a growing field, but the emphasis in this field has been on industrialized countries. This article presents the results of a pioneering study of the use of research by senior officials in the Nigerian Federal Government. The article focuses first on Federal Government-sponsored research, it reviews how such research was initiated and conducted, how results were presented and what affected the use of the results. The article then describes expatriate-sponsored research, casts light on the conventional assumption about the amount of such research and points to the fact that there was comparatively less awareness of the results. The article not only provides significant information about the administration of research in Nigeria but emphasizes the need to give attention to this aspect of administration. —*Reproduced.*

BUNKER, S.G. Dependency, inequality, and development policy: a case from Bugisu, Uganda. *British Journal of Sociology*, 34 (2) June 83, p. 182-207.

COOPER, CHARLES. Extensions of the Raj-Sen model of economic growth. *Oxford Economic Papers*, 35 (2) July 83, p. 170-85.

DELLAPORTAS, GEORGE. Classification of nations as developed and less developed: and arrangement by discriminant analysis of socio-economic data. *American Journal of Economic and Sociology*, 42 (2) Apr. 83, p. 153-66.

DHOLAKIA, RAVINDRA H. Interstate variation in economic growth and state income inequality in India. *Man and Development*, 5 (2) June 83, p. 17-42.

GILLET, S. Developing St. Helena. *Public Administration and Development*, 3 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 151-60.

HAZARI, R.K. West Bengal economy. *Mainstream*, 21 (47) 23 July 83, p. 12-14.

JHA, SATISH. Brandt's second message. *Yojana*, 27 (12) 1 July 83, p. 17-18.

JOSHI, B.K. Under development in the hill areas of U.P. *Man and Development*, 5 (2) June 83, p. 55-81.

KRIPA SHANKAR. Alternative strategy for development. *Mainstream*, 21 (50) 13 Aug. 83, p. 11-13.

KRISHNA IYER V.R. Dimensions of development. *Mainstream*, 21 (48) 30 July 83, p. 24-8.

MANMOHAN SINGH. Productivity and social change. *Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions*, 24 (9) Apr. 83, p. 45-51.

MUKHERJEE, TAMAL. World development report 1983: some observations. *Capital*, 191 (4762) 5 Sept. 83, p. 30-1, 33.

RAO, V.K.R.V. Towards new development goals. *Mainstream*, 21 (48) 30 July 83, p. 15-17.

SARKER, SUBHASH CHANDRA. World economy in impasse. *Commerce*, 147 (3773) 24 Sept. 83, p. 460, 472.

SULLIVAN, GERARD. Uneven development and national income inequality in third world countries: a cross-national study of the effects of external economic

dependence. *Sociological Perspectives*, 26 (2) Apr. 83, p. 201-31.

TIMMERMANN, VINCENZ. Contributions of economic science to solving the problems of developing countries. *Economics*, 27, 83, p. 109-25.

WEEDE, ERICH. The impact of democracy on economic growth: some evidence from cross-national analysis. *Kyklos*, 36 (1) 83, p. 21-39.

ECONOMIC PLANNING

ADISESHIA MALCOLM S. Of plans and promises. *Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions*, 24 (9) Apr. 83, p. 21-5.

ANSARI, M.M. Variations in plan expenditure and physical achievement among the Indian states: an empirical analysis. *Margin*, 15 (3) Apr. 83, p. 49-58.

GABLE, RICHARD W. and ROBERT LAPORTE, Jr. Planning and budgeting in Pakistan. *Public Administration and Development*, 3 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 135-49.

Twenty years ago a pioneering study of planning and budgeting in Pakistan pointed to significant weaknesses. This article reviews the changes made subsequently to the formal processes and assesses how these are currently working. The planning agency is now a permanent organization. Planning and budgeting have been combined and these processes have moved closer to the centre of political power. On the other hand there are difficulties over linking planning and budgeting to the management of economic and fiscal policy; planning is geared to securing foreign aid funds; the planning processes favour large expensive projects which emerge from the more developed areas of the country and discriminate against the smaller projects with a shorter time horizon needed in less developed provinces—

thus accentuating economic imbalances. Finally, although the importance of evaluation is recognized, in practice reporting and evaluation are not adequately practised.—*Reproduced*.

LIM, DAVID. Malaysian development planning. *Pacific Affairs*, 55 (4) Winter 83, p. 613-39.

MISHRA, GIRISH. Mid-term appraisal of Sixth Plan. *Mainstream*, 21 (52) 27 Aug. 83, p. 3,34.

THE PLANNING debate. *Planning and Development in the Netherlands*, 14 (1) 82, p. 3-111.

Contents: The planning debate in the Netherlands: implications of the four background reports in the W.R.R. preliminary studies series on approaches to planning, by A.M.J. Kreukels; Dutch governmental planning and the moods of particular times, by P. den Hoed; Beyond the Archimedean position; planning in the perspective of action, by W.G.M. Salet; Planning between law and legislation, by H. Van der Sluijs; The lost dimension of action: the case of physical planning, by W.G.M. Salet.

SINGH, AJIT KUMAR. Regional imbalances and national integration. *Mainstream*, 21 (49) 6 Aug. 83, p. 15-18.

STATISTICAL methods in rural development planning, monitoring and evaluation. *Journal of Rural Development*, 2 (3) May 83, p. 309-17.

In recent years, district-level plans are being prepared in almost all the states. This paper deals with the role of statistical set-up in district-level plans. In all the states under study the District Statistical Officer collects, compiles and publishes a statistical abstract of the district giving basic information about all the departments. The states studied are: Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya

Pradesh and Maharashtra. But the staffing pattern in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics is not uniform in all states. There is lack of coordination between statistical personnel of various district departments. The constraints in the smooth functioning of the existing set-up are : good data base, inadequacy of personnel, appropriate use of statistical personnel, feedback, and mobility. Some measures for improvement are suggested.

ECONOMIC POLICY

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WANSBEEK, TOM and ARIE KAPTEYN. Tackling hard questions by means of soft methods : the use of individual welfare functions in socio-economic policy. *Kyklos*, 36 (2) 83, p. 249-69.

ECONOMICS—STUDY AND TEACHING

LUMSDEN, KEITH G. and ALEX SCOTT. The efficacy of innovative teaching techniques in economics : the U.K. experience. *American Economic Review*, 73 (2) May 83, p. 13-17.

EDUCATION

ADISESHIAH, MALCOLM S. The answer is no, it is not, but yes, it could. *Yojana*, 27 (14 & 15) 15 Aug. 83, p. 60-3.

AIKARA, J. and J. KURRIEN. Mass education for development in India : evolution and new strategies. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 43 (4) Jan. 83, p. 439-54.

DASGUPTA, AJIT K. and JAN-DHYALA B.G. TILAK. Distribution of education among income groups : an empirical analysis. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (33) 13 Aug. 83, p. 1442-7.

GARG, V.P. Economic versus educational viability : dilemma in higher

education. *EPA Bulletin*, 6 (2) July 83, p. 22-30.

HOGGART, KEITH. Changes in education outputs in English local authorities, 1949-1974. *Public Administration*, 61 (2) Summer 83, p. 169-78.

KHAN, M. ATHAR. Education and development. *EPA Bulletin*, 6 (1) Apr. 83, p. 19-22.

KULKARNI, V.G. How education has failed us. *Yojana*, 27 (14 & 15) 15 Aug. 83, p. 65-9.

PADMANABHAN, C.B. Can we mobilise additional resources for education in India ? *University News*, 21 (17) 1 Sept. 83, p. 553-4.

SETHNA, HOMI N. Education for national development. *Society and Science*, 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 1-8.

SHARMA, G.A. What ails our education? analysis and remedies. *Society and Science*, 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 36-44.

SWANSON, AUSTIN D. and others. Capital intensive education: policy issues and problems. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 17 (4) 83, p. 165-72.

USHA DEVI. (Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore). Administrative delays in the offices of education in Karnataka State. *Prashasika*, 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 17-29.

Under traditional bureaucratic structure the personnel become prisoners of rules, regulations and procedures and as a result delay in communication and decision making become common ills of many governmental organisations. The purpose of this paper is to find out : (1) Whether the frequency of occurrence of delay varies from area to area in educational administration; (2) What are the causes for its occurrence; and (3) Whether the personnel in the hierarchical line and the clients perceive the

phenomenon of delay differently. A brief outline of the administrative organisation of the Karnataka Education Department is presented. The data collected through a structured questionnaire is analysed. The analysis indicates that the causes for delay are more due to the current administrative set-up, procedures and practices rather than the non-administrative factors.

EFFICIENCY, ADMINISTRATIVE

BOWER, JOSEPH L. Managing for efficiency, managing for equity. *Harvard Business Review*, 61 (4) July-Aug. 83, p. 82-90.

GOLDBERG, JOEL A., MARC HOLZER, and ELLEN ROSEN. Putting productivity to work. *Bureaucrat*, 12 (2) Summer 83, p. 12-15.

KRAMER, GRAZINA NARKUS. Doing more with less : a structured approach to improving resource management. *Public Personnel Management*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 83-100.

This article describes a structured approach to improved resources management. Geared for Federal managers, the approach depicts two complementary strategies—increasing efficiency and cutting service if necessary. It involves developing and implementing strategies for realizing the greatest cost reduction based on updated objectives and priorities, and current information on the design and operation of ongoing programs. In the case of cutting back, this process will result in a workable plan for leading an organization through retrenchment while maintaining morale, sustaining productivity, and fulfilling the organisation's basic purposes. Because of resource and time constraints, few managers will have the opportunity to follow all the recommended procedures. But even when it is not possible to do all 19 steps, this approach can still be useful in focusing and guiding management's efforts to get

the most out of what they have, including improving such aspects of personnel management system as position management, performance appraisal, training, and so on.—*Reproduced*.

POLIVKA, LARRY and LAUREY T. STRYKER. Program evaluation and the policy process in state government : an effective linkage. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (3) May-June 83, p. 255-9.

RAI, K.K. Can declining productivity be arrested? *Indian Management*, 22 (4) Apr. 83, p. 7-10.

SPECIAL number of productivity in public administration. *Public Administrator*, 82-83, p. 1-106.

Contents : Productivity in government and local government, by S.S. Gadkari; Productivity in municipal organisations, by N.P. Nobre; Productivity in public sector enterprises, by K.S. Menon; Productivity in hospitals, by K.K. Anand; Productivity of irrigation systems, by M.A. Chitale; Benefit-cost analysis, by S.A. Sapre; Industrial relations in Japan, by Ajit M. Nimbalkar; Job satisfaction among government of Maharashtra employees, by N.S. Patil.

ELECTIONS

BOND, JON R. The influence of constituency diversity on electoral competition in voting for Congress, 1974-1978. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 8 (2) May 83, p. 201-17.

CAMPBELL, JAMES E. Ambiguity in the issue positions of presidential candidates. a causal analysis. *American Journal of Political Science*, 27 (2) May 83, p. 284-93.

STRAY, STEPHANIE and MICK SILVER. Government popularity, by elections and cycles. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 36 (1) Winter 83, p. 49-55.

ELECTRIC POWER

JAGDISH PRAKASH and MATA BADAL SHUKLA. U.P. State Electricity Board, the challenging tasks ahead. *Lok Udyog*, 17 (3) June 83, p. 47-57.

MUKHOPADHYAY, B.K. Power sector: snags and prospects. *Mainstream*, 21 (44) 2 July 83, p. 23-4.

ELECTRIC SERVICE, RURAL

MADDIGAN, RUTH J., WEN S. CHERN, and COLLEEN GALLAGHER RIZY. Rural residential demand for electricity. *Land Economics*, 59 (2) May 83, p. 150-62.

RAYUDU, C.S. Evolution of rural electrification cooperatives. *Cooperative Perspective*, 17 (4) Jan.- Mar. 83, p. 15-19.

ELITE (SOCIAL SCIENCES)

AKINCHAN, SITA RAM and AHMAD SALMAN. Leadership and its changing attributes in Bihar : a pre and post emergency comparison. *Indian Political Science Review*, 17 (2) July 83, p. 229-34.

PANDEY, RAJINDRA. The social role of the intellectual. *Guru Nanak Journal of Sociology*, 3 (1) Apr. 82, p. 46-71.

REDDY, O. CHINNAPPA. The intellectual and the revivalist veil. *Mainstream*, Annual 83, p. 51-6.

SRIVASTAVA, R.N. The intellectual elite and India's modernization : a collection of ideas. *Guru Nanak Journal of Sociology*, 3 (1) Apr. 82, p. 38-45.

USLANER, ERIC M. and RONALD E. WEBER. Policy congruence and American state elites: descriptive representation versus electoral accountability. *Journal of Politics*, 45 (1) Feb. 83, p. 183-96.

EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATION IN MANAGEMENT

AL-KADI, FUAD. The importance of involving workers in organizational

change. *Public Administration*, 36 (1403) Feb. 83, p. 28-9.

BARTOLKE, KLAUS and others. Workers' participation and the distribution of control as perceived by members of ten German companies. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 27 (3) Sept. 82, p. 380-97.

BUCK, TREVOR and BRIAN CHIPLIN. Risk bearing and self-management. *Kyklos*, 36 (2) 83, p. 270-84.

DE, NITISH R. Worker participation in formal sector in developing countries. *Economic and political Weekly*, 18 (35) 27 Aug. 83, p. M. 118-25.

PARNAMI, S.S. Involvement of managers in management: concept and making participation work. *Prashasnik*, 11 (4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 69-80.

PATHAK, R.D. Workers' participation in management: a conceptual framework. *Indian Labour Journal*, 24 (6) June 83, p. 815-23.

RUS, VELJKO. Autonomous work groups within Yugoslav system of self management. *Guru Nanak Journal of Sociology*, 3 (1) Apr. 82, p. 72-98.

SAHU, BHABATOSH. Participative management: an overview of the experiences abroad. *Lok Udyog*, 17 (3) June 83, p. 35-45.

EMPLOYMENT

DOSHI, ABHIJIT. Employment schemes: pitfalls ahead. *Commerce*, 147 (3772) 17 Sept. 83, p. 420-2.

HOPKINS, MICHAEL. Trends in employment in developing countries, 1960-80 and beyond. *International Labour Review*, 122 (4) July-Aug. 83, p. 461-78.

RIPLEY, RANDALL B. and GRACE A. FRANKLIN. The private sector in public employment and training programs. *Policy Studies Review*, 2 (4) May 83, p. 695-714.

ROSENBLOOM, DAVID. Utilizing Policy analysis in the federal equal employment opportunity programme. *Administrative Change*, 9 (1) July-Dec. 81, p. 34-52.

SAMPSON, A.A. Employment policy in a model with a rational trade union. *Economic Journal*, 93 (370) June 83, p. 297-311.

SANDER, WILLIAM. Irrigation development and non-farm employment changes in two communities in the Philippines. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 38 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 1-14.

EMPLOYMENT, RURAL

BHARGAVA, GOPAL. (Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi). Rural development and employment prospects. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (6) Mar. 83, p. 225-8.

The purpose of this article is to briefly discuss the factors which can promote employment prospects in rural areas. The factors are: infrastructural facilities, small scale industrial training institutes, marketing facilities, development of subsidiary activities, animal husbandry, poultry farming, gobar gas plants, and socio-economic facilities.

MAHAJAN, V.S. Labour absorption in growing rural sector: some key policy issues. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (8) May 83, p. 289-91.

MINOCHA, A.C. Rural employment in household industries in Madhya Pradesh. *Margin*, 15 (3) Apr. 83, p. 79-90.

MISHRA, G.P. Special employment schemes. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 25 (3) Oct. 82, p. 238-44.

ENERGY RESOURCES

FRIEDLANDER, SUSAN C. and STEPHEN W. SAWYER. Innovation traditions, energy conditions, and state energy policy adoption. *Policy Sciences*, 15 (4) Aug. 83, p. 307-24.

JHA, SATISH. Total chaos in energy planning. *Yojana*, 27 (16) 1 Sept. 83, p. 7-8.

REAGAN, MICHAEL D. Energy: government policy or market result? *Policy Studies Journal*, 11 (3) Mar. 83, p. 365-85.

ROVANI, Y. Energy investment in developing countries. *Capital*, 191 (4762) 5 Sept. 83, p. 38-40, 42.

ZUBERI, M. Political economy of energy. *Mainstream*, Annual 83, p. 123-6.

ENVIRONMENT

AMY, DOUGLAS JAMES. Environmental mediation: an alternative approach to policy stalemates. *Policy Sciences*, 15 (4) Aug. 83, p. 345-65.

LEE, EDWIN W. (World Health Organization). Environment administration: systems approach and intervention process model. *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, 26 (1) Jan. 82, p. 1-18.

Environmental administration as a relatively new field of public administration still lacks a coherent body of theory, practice, and knowledge. To be responsive to the special demands and complexities of environmental programs, environmental administration needs not only skilled administrators but managers who are able to perceive, span, and integrate all relevant factors in decision-making and program implementation. The three aspects which are deemed vital to the practice of environmental administration are: (1) conceptualization of basic concepts of the environment, changes in values, perceptions, beliefs, attitude, and behavior; (2) coordination in all directions, vertical/horizontal, and among all levels of government, local/national; and (3) community and citizen participation in environmental and other activities. The systems approach may enable envi-

ronmental administration to better deal with the intricacies involved and provide a methodology that can overcome many of its conceptual weaknesses. A proposed intervention process model, where environmental administration has an impact on the basic systems and subsystems, and on the pathways linking the systems, justified such a positive view.—*Reproduced.*

NAGCHAUDHURI, B.D. and S. BHATT. Reflections on India's environment policy. *India Quarterly*, 39 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 71-8.

SPECIAL issue on management of environment. *Journal of the Institute of Public Administration*, 2 (1) Apr.-June 81, p. 1-113.

Contents: Editor's note; Environmental management perceptions and principles, by N.L. Ramanathan; Focus on environmental education and awareness, by O. P. Bhardwaj and N.L. Ramanathan; Prediction and assessment of impact on air environment, by K. Surya Mohan Rao and G.H. Pandya; Assessment of environmental baseline and urban waste disposal data for Madras metropolitan area, by H.B.N. Shetty; Air pollution control: legal aspects in U.S.A. and U.K., by K. Sreeram, U. Batra and A. Kumar; Air pollution and thermal power plants in Uttar Pradesh, by K.P. Singh; Air pollution—causes, consequences and control, by R.S. Mehta; Value of wild life and its importance in environmental conservation, by G.N. Singh; Environmental management of plant life for human welfare, by J.K. Maheshwari; Environmentally benign technologies for rural development, by A.C. Chaturvedi; Environmental pollution: an assessment, by C.R. Krishnamurti; Protection of environment, by O.P. Bishnoi; Interdependence of urbanisation and environment, by B.N. Singh.

ETHICS

WEISSKOPF, WALTER A. Moral responsibility for the preservation of human-

kind. *Social Research*, 50 (1) Spring 83, p. 98-125.

EXECUTIVES

ALLEN, MICHAEL PATRICK and SHARON K. PANIAN. Power, performance, and succession in the large corporation. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 27 (4) Dec. 82, p. 538-47.

DWIVEDI, R.S. A comparative study of managerial style, leadership and trust among Indian managers. *Lok Udyog*, 17 (2) May 83, p. 7-17.

GLICKEN, MORLEY D. and KATHERINE JANKA. Executives under fire: the burnout syndrome. *California Management Review*, 24 (3) Spring 82, p. 67-72.

GOLEMBIEWSKI, ROBERT T. and ALAN KIEPPER. Perspectives on a fast-paced public project: personal reactions of MARTA (Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority) executives. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (3) May-June 83, p. 246-54.

GRANT, N.B. The professional manager syndrome. *U.S.I. Journal*, 113 (471) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 24-8.

RAHIM, AFZALUR. A model for developing key expatriate executives. *Personnel Journal*, 62 (4) Apr. 83, p. 312-17.

STYBEL, LAURENCE J., ROBIN COOPER and MARYANNE PEABODY. Planning executive dismissals: how to fire a friend. *California Management Review*, 24 (3) Spring 82, p. 73-80.

THORNBERRY, NEAL E. and JOSEPH R. WEINTRAUB. The project manager: what it takes to be a good one. *Project Management Quarterly*, 14 (1) Mar. 83, p. 73-6.

USEEM, MICHAEL. Classwide rationality in the politics of managers and directors of large corporations in the United States and Great Britain. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 27 (2) June 82, p. 199-226.

EXPENDITURES, GOVERNMENT

PROVOPOULOS, GEORGE A. Public spending and deficits: the Greek experience. *Public Finance*, 37 (3) 82, p. 422-7.

RAWLINSON, ANTHONY. Treasury control of public expenditure: some recent developments. *Management in Government*, 38 (2) May 83, p. 79-89.

The success of the British system of public expenditure management depends on constructive partnership between the Treasury and the spending departments. The techniques to be used are influenced by the policy objectives to be pursued. The main objective of current public expenditure policy is restraint of the cash total of public expenditure. The move for full cash planning in the annual public expenditure surveys is discussed. This cash planning is fundamentally a change of policy rather than of technique. It has been managed by spending departments with remarkable efficiency and smoothness. Some problems involved in cash planning and the relationship between the Treasury and spending departments are described. The policy to bring down the civil service manpower numbers has led to increase in efficiency. In the absence of the yardstick of profitability, sense of cost consciousness has to be promoted. This is the text of an address to the joint meeting of the Royal Institute of Public Administration and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy in Edinburgh in January 1983.

UBOGU, ROLAND E. The political economy of government expenditure in Nigeria: an econometric analysis. *Artha Vijnana*, 25 (2) June 83, p. 173-95.

On the basis of various political, social and economic considerations, governments undertake different forms of expenditure to meet the aspirations and economic well-being of their citizens.

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the overall Nigerian government spending and its components. It also aims at establishing how the structure of government spending has changed in relation to population growth, urbanisation, national income, literacy rate, etc. The change in total government spending and its components is examined through a simple trend and multiple regression analysis, and it is found that over the years since 1960 per capita expenditure as well as percentage share of government spending in national income is increasing.

FARM LABOUR

BALDEV SINGH and VINOD KUMAR. Impact of technological change on farm employment. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 25 (3) Oct. 82, p. 161-74.

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PARAMESHWARA, N. and ABDUL AZIZ. Pattern of employment relations in Karnataka agriculture. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 25 (3) Oct. 82, p. 183-98.

PATNAIK, UTSA. On the evolution of the class of agricultural labourers in India. *Social Scientist*, 11 (7) July 83, p. 3-24.

SRIVASTAVA, SURESH C. Uplifting of agricultural labour through labour

laws. *Cochin University Law Review*, 7 (1) Mar. 83, p. 49-71.

FARM MACHINERY

GILL, GERARD J. Mechanised land preparation, productivity and employment in Bangladesh. *Journal of Development Studies*, 19 (3) Apr. 83, p. 329-48.

SHEPHERD, ANDREW. Capitalist agriculture in the Sudan's dura prairies. *Development and Change*, 14 (2) Apr. 83, p. 297-321.

FARM MANAGEMENT

KHAN, A. FAROOQ. Farm management: challenges and opportunities. *Lok Udyog*, 17 (2) May 83, p. 45-8.

FARM PRODUCE—PRICES

SANGHVI, JITENDRA. A questionable increase in procurement prices. *Commerce*, 147 (3764) 23 July 83, p. 124-5.

FARM TENANCY

DHAGAMWAR, VASUDHA. Public interest litigation in tenancy issues: the case of Akkalkua. *Mainstream*, Annual 83, p. 59-70.

FARM WAGES

JAYASHANKER, K. and K. VENKAT NARAYANA. Wages and conditions of agricultural labour: a case study. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (7) Apr. 83, p. 277-82.

FEDERAL AID

BHARGAVA, P.K. Rationalising allocation of resources. *Mainstream*, 21 (48) 30 July 83, p. 10-12, 34.

CLOUSER, RODNEY L. and DAVID L. DEBERTIN. Regional distributors of federal outlays in the U.S. *State Government*, 56 (1) 83, p. 21-8.

HEDGE, DAVID M. Fiscal dependency

and the state budget process. *Journal of Politics*, 45 (1) Feb. 83, p. 198-208.

Jain, RAJENDRA. Regional disparities and federal finance. *Yojana*, 27 (16) 1 Sept. 83, p. 13-15.

TARLOK SINGH. Centre-state financial relations and planning: future requirements. *Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions*, 24 (9) Apr. 83, p. 29-31.

There is a need for clear enunciation of principles of public policy based on objective analysis. Each level in administration is looking to the levels above it for resources. This trend has to be reversed. Healthy autonomy and initiative at each level is of vital importance. Constitutional sanction should be accorded to the entire system of planning. National planning is unduly dependent upon Central loans and grants to the States. The Planning Commission which is functioning more or less as an organ of the Central Government should be given a due place in the constitutional structure. Much of the real planning in the States should be at levels below the State level. Some measures in the sphere of finance are suggested. Besides an integrated view of Plan and non-Plan grants, the Centre and the States should jointly study different areas of national policy.

UBOGU, ROLAND EKOTOME. Urbanisation, fiscal decentralisation and economic development: a time series evidence. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 17 (4) 83, p. 191-8.

WILDASIN, DAVID E. The welfare effects of intergovernmental grants in an economy with independent jurisdictions. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 13 (2) Mar. 83, p. 147-64.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

CENTRE-STATE relations. *Janata*, 38 (23) Independence Day Number, 83, p. 9-43.

Contents: Need to restrain Smt. Gandhi, by Observer; Proper balance needed, by Ramakrishna Hegde; Centre-state relations in the Indian Union, by H. K. Paranjape; Administrative aspects of centre-state relations, by S. Guhan; Looking back and looking ahead, by V. G. Sahasrabudhe; Planning and centre-state relations, by D.T. Lakdawala.

FEDERAL focus. Seminar, 289, Sept. 83, p. 12-52.

Contents: The problem, by Romesh Thapar; Dispersing the power, by H.K. Paranjape; Constitutional and political powers, by A.G. Noorani; Economic regulation and planning, by Mrinal Datta Chaudhuri; Financial relations, by I.S. Gulati; Administrative relations, by S. Guhan; Smaller states, by N.S. Ramaswamy, Further reading, by M.S. Limaye.

RAO, V.K.R.V. Towards irritant-free union-state ties. Capital, 191 (4761) 22 Aug. 83, p. 48-50; 191 (4762) 5 Sept. 83, p. 24-5, 28-9.

The deterioration over the last few years in Union-State relations has led to the setting up of Sarkaria Commission. In this article the factors which have led to the current deterioration and the irritants that have soured Union-State relations are analysed. Though the present division of tax resources given in the Constitution is well conceived and needs no change, a second look is necessary at the states' receipts from the devolution of Central taxes. Some measures regarding devolution are suggested. State governments should have planning commissions to draw up their own state plans. We need an independent organisation exclusively in charge of both loan-raising and loan utilisation. Political consensus has to be hammered out on role of governors in the formation and dismissal of state ministries. This article is extracted from the Keynote address delivered at a Seminar on Centre-State relations at Bangalore in August 1983.

RAO, V.K.R.V. Union-State relations. Mainstream, 21 (50) 13 Aug. 83, p. 25-9; 21 (51) 20 Aug. 83, p. 19-22, 34.

RAY, SIBNARAYAN. The pursuit of unity in diversity. Radical Humanist, 47 (5) Aug. 83, p. 7-11.

SETHI, J.D. Politics of Centre-State relations. Commerce, 147 (3767) 13 Aug. 83, p. 216-17.

SINHA, VRAJ MOHAN. Demand for state autonomy: a historical perspective. Radical Humanist, 47 (5) Aug. 83, p. 17-21, 29.

FERTILISERS

GURUDUTT, R.K. Efficiency and impact of various fertiliser supply system on production in district Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh). Indian Journal of Regional Science, 14 (2) 82, p. 134-8.

FINANCE, PUBLIC

REA, PATRICK and MAYNARD BRANDON. Applying cash management techniques. Government Accountants Journal, 32 (1) Spring 83, p. 45-9.

FINANCE, PUBLIC—POLICY

AGARWALA, VIRENDRA. Fruits of fiscal policy. Parlance, 6 (12) Sept. 83, p. 36-7.

NEVILE, J.W. The role of fiscal policy in the eighties. Economic Record, 59 (164) Mar. 83, p. 1-15.

FINANCE DEPARTMENTS

DATTA, PRABHAT KUMAR. (Calcutta Univ.). Revenue administration in West Bengal: some issues. Calcutta Journal of Political Studies, 3(1) Winter 82, p. 97-113.

An attempt is made in this article to throw some light on the organisational

and personnel problems of revenue administration in West Bengal and to work out possible remedies likely to tone up the administration. Ad hocism and political opportunism have played havoc with the organisational viability of the administrative system. At present the finance department is divided into four branches: audit, budget, taxation, and small savings. Tax evasion and avoidance have assumed alarming proportions. A separate revenue service should be constituted.

FIRE PREVENTION

MENON, G.B. National Fire Service College. Civic Affairs, 30 (9) Apr. 83, p. 21-6.

FOOD SUPPLY

BALE, MALCOLM D. and RONALD. C. DUNCAN. Food prospects in the developing countries; a qualified optimistic view. *American Economic Review*, 73 (2) May 83, p. 244-8.

THE FIGHT against world hunger: Rome as a base. *Development*, (4) 82, p. 2-63.

Contents: From the desk of the editor in-chief; can we eradicate hunger by the year 2000? by Sartaj Aziz; The real issues in the food crisis, by Barbara Ward; Hunger; from consensus to action, by Maurice Williams; The appalling paradox by Edouard Saouma; The need for an exclusive focus, by Abdelmushin Al-Sudeary; Food for development, by James Ingram; Resolution of the parliaments chamber of deputies; Italy and the fight against world hunger, by Emilio Colombo; A new vision through reconceptualization of north-south relations, by Giorgio; Giacomelli; The Rome meeting: the problems on the docket; Comments on the EEC food and development policy, by Edgard Pisani; The SID Rome symposium; the need for a re-evaluation; Famines, by Amartya Sen; Rural Africa; modernization, equity and long-term

development, by Uma Lele; Changing nutritional criteria and absolute poverty, by Nevin Scrimshaw; The food energy nexus, by Soedjatmok; Food trade structures and the balance of power, by Susan George Research and technological need for future security, by Pierre Spitz; Food security for people and nations; recommendations from SID's round tables; Rome-based third world press agency a reports; The IFDA seminar on hunger and international cooperation; A crisis of courage, by Mahbub Ul Haq; Challenging the new conservatism, by Louis Emmerij; A disciplined expansion of the world economy, by A.W. Clausen; New hope in dark times, by James Grant; Economic alternatives; looking beyond the system, by Altaf Gauhar.

FOOD as aid; food for thought. *Bulletin*, 14 (2) Apr. 83, p. 1-64.

Contents: Editorial; The changing world food aid system; some implications of the proliferation of donors and recipients, by Edward Clay; The food aid convention; its history and scope, by J.H. Parotte; Food aid; the involvement of the United Kingdom; The case for increasing food aid, by Barbara Huddleston; Triangular transactions in food aid concept and practice—the example of the Zimbabwe operations, by D.J. Shaw; From understudy to leading star: the future role of impact assessment in food aid programmes, by Simon Maxwell; Food and agricultural production in Bangladesh, by Gordon O. Nelson; 'A triumph of hope over experience': on assessment of the recent evaluation of the EEC food aid programme, by Tony Jackson; Legal? Decent? Honest?: a review of against the grain: 'the Dilemma of project food aid', by Tony Jackson; The record so far: a review of the literature, by Edward Clay and Elisabeth Everitt; References.

MELLOR, JOHN W. Food prospects for the developing countries. *American*

Economic Review, 73 (2) May 83, p. 239-43.

SCHUH, G. EDWARD. Changing trends in world food production and trade. *American Economic Review*, 73 (2) May 83, p. 235-8.

SINGH, SURENDRA P. Population and food supply: an analysis. *Indian Political Science Review*, 17 (2) July 83, p. 131-48.

FOREIGN COMMERCE

BISWAS, BASUDEB. Declining share of India in world exports, 1950-1970. *Indian Economic Journal*, 30 (3) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 75-86.

PANDE, V.K. New import policy reflects a forward looking approach. *Yojana*, 27 (16) 1 Sept. 83, p. 4-6.

SENGUPTA, A.K. Analysing India's export size and composition. *Productivity*, 23 (4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 383-9.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

BRODSKY, DAVID A. Exchange rate changes and the measurement of export instability. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, 45(3) Aug. 83, p. 289-96.

BRODSKY, DAVID A. and GARY P. SAMPSON. Exchange rate variations facing individual industries in developing countries. *Journal of Development Studies*, 19 (3) Apr. 83, p. 349-67.

WILLETT, THOMAS D. and MATTHIAS WOLF. The vicious circle debate: some conceptual distinctions. *Kyklos*, 36 (2) 83, p. 231-48.

FORESTS

HURIA, VINOD K. and K.T. ACHAYA. Meeting basic needs through micro-planning: central role of essential forestry. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (34) 20 Aug. 83, p. 1476-91; 18 (35) 27 Aug. 83, p. 1527-38.

GAMES (MANAGEMENT)

SHARMA, UMESH. Language game: dangerous jargons in management, *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 13 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 52-5.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

AISLABIE, COLIN. The provision of public factors in an 'active' industrial policy. *Public Finance*, 37 (3) 82, p. 285-98.

ETZIONI, AMITAI. The militarization of America? *Public Interest*, 72, Summer 83, p. 44-51.

HEATION, GEORGE R., Jr. Government structural policies and the automobile industry. *Policy Studies Review*, 2(4) May 83, p. 762-81.

RASMUSSEN, DAVID W. and LARRY C. LEDEBUR. The role of state economic development programmes in national industry policy. *Policy Studies Review* 2 (4) May 83, p. 750-61.

GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE

AHARONI, YAIR. Comprehensive audit of management performance in U.S. state owned enterprises. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economy*, 54 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 73-92.

CARETTA, NICOLA. (European Centre of Public Enterprises, London). Public enterprise in Italian economy. *State Enterprise*, 2 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 267-79.

While making a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the contribution of public enterprises to the Italian economy, the author pin-points the problems which have arisen recently in principal sectors, such as sources of energy, iron and steel, engineering, electronics, ship-building, chemical engineering, textiles, tele-communications, marine transport and electricity. The scale of participation

of the public sector has been indicated in tabulated data in recent years. In conclusion, the author states that there is now "an increasing awareness" in Italy that one cannot expect public enterprises to pursue development policies, including supportive measures to the economy, expansion of employment, or industrial reconversion, "without providing them with suitable funds for investments" needed to achieve these objectives.—*Reproduced.*

CHIEF executives conference, Apr. 5-6, 1983. Lok Udyog, 17 (1) Apr. 83, p. 5-211.

Contents: Finance minister: opening remarks; Prime Minister: Inaugural address; summary of observations of Finance Minister and Prime Minister and recommendations made by the chief executives of public sector enterprises; Agenda, speakers and participants; presentation of main issues; Industrial relations. employee participation, motivation and productivity, by P.C. Luthar; Project evaluation and implementation, by A.K. Sah; Organisational issues, by R.P. Billimoria; Improvement in services, by Raghu Raj; Infrastructural constraints, by K.L. Puri; Taken-over sick enterprises: problems and strategy, by R. Datta; Comments and discussions by commentators and remarks of finance minister; Remarks—C.R. Krishnaswamy Rao Sahib; Address, by Mohd. Fazal; Observations, by Vasant Sathe; Summary of discussions; Remarks, by P.C. Alexander; Summary of discussions and recommendations; Summing up, by P.K. Basu.

DORAISWAMY, P.K. Public enterprise autonomy: an advocacy of the legislature's point of view. Public Enterprise, 3 (4) 83, p. 9-15.

The Executive, the Legislature, the public enterprises, and the academicians have their own views on public enterprise

autonomy. The general impression is that the Executive and the Legislature are the accused number one and number two respectively; the public enterprises being the complainant and the academicians the prosecutor. This article is an attempt to apply a corrective to this impression and to do justice to the concept of legislative supremacy in a parliamentary democracy. The author has pointed out some of the ways in which the public enterprise system can be used by the Executive to avoid, postpone or dilute Legislative scrutiny.

GHATAK, ANJAN KUMAR. Comparative analysis of current ratio in the private and public sector undertakings in India and some inferences. Lok Udyog, 17 (4) July 83, p. 35-48.

GOYAL, S.K. (I.I.P.A., New Delhi). Public accountability of deemed government companies. Link, 26 (1) 15 Aug. 83, p. 33-7.

A large part of the public investment in the private sector remains outside the domain of public accountability. Many private managements have been able to avoid public accountability by manipulating the equity holdings in such a manner that the Central or State sector, when accounted individually, does not have fifty-one per cent or more shares in companies controlled by them. Public accountability of joint sector enterprises has to be ensured when the combined stake of the Central and State sectors happens to be substantial. The real objective of public accountability is to coordinate investments in an overall framework of planned socio-economic development and to restrict anti-social activities of private managements.

HOLUB, ALOIS and M.T. HAQ. Public enterprise in ESCAP region. State Enterprise, 2 (2) July-Sept. 83, p. 240-54.

The largest and most heterogeneous of all regions serviced by a single U.N. agency, the 39 ESCAP countries in Asia

and the Pacific have 2,300 million people, accounting for about 55 per cent of the total world population. Around 700 to 800 million people in these countries live below the poverty line, constituting the largest "poverty concentration" in the world. These countries, however, differ considerably in terms of geographical position, area, population, resource endowments, economic size and, perhaps more importantly, socio-economic and political environment. There are two main country groups in the region. First, those characterised by the prevailing market orientation (market oriented developing economies) and second, a few less developed Socialist economies, such as China, Mongolia, Vietnam and Laos, relying mainly on the system of central planning (less developed centrally planned economies). While both these groups have emerged as a result of dramatic changes during the last decade, there are structural similarities in the stages of their socio-economic development. For instance, a majority of people live in the rural areas, agriculture being the largest source of employment and the most important contributor to GNP. In this region the State is also actively involved in development activities, which cover not only infrastructure and indirect controls but also planning and public enterprise. Taking into account the similarities as well the dissimilarities in the economic role of the State, this article attempts a brief analysis of selected aspects of public enterprise in the ESCAP region, the emphasis being on the role of public enterprise in industrialization in the market-oriented and centrally planned economies.

—*Reproduced.*

JHA, RAGHBENDRA. Pricing in public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 34-9.

KHADKA, NARAYAN. (Nepal Administrative Staff College). Public enterprise in Nepal: its problems and prospect. Prashasan, 14 (3) July 83, p. 57-63.

The insignificant industrial sector in Nepal is dominated by the public sector. The New Industrial Policy of 1981 has failed to overcome private sector shyness. Any way in a country like Nepal having a shortage economy, a predominant private economy is not desirable. The gloomy state of affairs presented by public enterprises in Nepal is attributed to inceptional, operational, and structural problems. It is suggested that the enterprises should be allowed maximum autonomy and should be grouped into two classes: those having financial contribution as primary purpose and those meant for generating socio-economic benefit.

KHANDWALLA, PRADIP N. (Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad). Some lessons for the management of public enterprises. *Vikalpa*, 7 (4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 311-26.

Based on intensive case studies of four equipment manufacturing enterprises in the Indian public sector, the author has developed models of appropriate management for public enterprises, of their turn around from sickness, the effective management of operating and regulatory environment by PEs, the management of diversification, the regulating ministry's management of the PE-ministry interface, and the assessment of the investment proposals of PEs. A number of implications of the study are also stated.—*Reproduced.*

LUTHER, NARENDRA. Towards a public sector that works? *Capital*, 190 (4757) 27 June 83, p. 18-19, 26.

In Andhra Pradesh there is multiplicity of organisations and overlapping of roles in public undertakings. When these undertakings adopt a company law formation, the term 'loss' in their financial statements implies commercial failure and does not take into account the expenditure incurred on achievement of social objectives. In 1982 a nodal

organisation has been created to review, coordinate and guide the public undertakings and is placed directly under the Chief Minister. As a result of rationalisation fourteen corporations have been abolished and most of the remaining are grouped together under common boards of directors. The resulting advantages are briefly explained.

NATARAJAN, K.V. Nominee director in public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 91-3.

Persons are nominated as directors on the Board of a Company by the Government and other financial institutions. The nominee director whose role is predominantly the same as other directors has to safeguard the interests of the nominating agency. The special privileges of the nominee director are pointed out.

ODIA, S.G. Group consultancy services for management improvement in African public enterprises. *Public Enterprise*, 3 (4) 83, p. 29-53.

PILLAI, N.C. and A.G. BALASUBRAMANIAN. (Univ. of Cochin). The boards of directors of public sector companies in Kerala: an analysis. *Lok Udyog*, 17 (3) June 83, p. 23-33.

This paper attempts to examine the Composition and Constitution of the Boards of Directors of the Public Sector Companies of Kerala. The problem militating against an efficient management of the public sector companies is the political patronage in the appointment of the members of the board. Members of the Boards are appointed by the Government not because of any requisite qualification or experience but mainly because of political reliability and expediency. This means that the key positions in the public sector companies are occupied either by civil servants or by seasoned politicians, who are seldom exposed to the modern management methods and

techniques. In this respect the public sector companies share the ascriptive value of the general Indian business houses.

This paper further attempts to test the hypothesis of Harbison and Meyers that in the early stages of economic development "political management" — where ownership and major positions are held by politicians or civil servants—is common in public sector enterprises and patrimonial and communal management in the private sector. The study clearly validates the observation by Harbison and Meyers.—*Reproduced*.

PRASAD, D. RAVINDRA (Osmania Univ., Hyderabad) and P. VENKATARAMANA. (Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad). Reorganising the public sector in Andhra Pradesh. *Lok Udyog*, 17 (3) June 83, p. 59-68.

This paper examines the growth of public enterprises in Andhra Pradesh, major features of their working and the reorganisation scheme initiated by the new government of Andhra Pradesh in 1983. The reorganisation entails reduction in the number of public enterprises, abolition of some superfluous units, amalgamation of some other with overlapping functions and regrouping of a number of enterprises so as to provide common management in order to improve coordination of policy and execution of critical functions. The non-monetary and monetary savings resulting from reorganisation are briefly discussed.

PUBLIC sector turns the corner? *Capital* 191 (4761) 22 Aug. 83, p. 9-23.

Contents: Has the public sector turned the corner? Public sector turns the corner by C. Venkataraman; Industrial Vs bureaucratic culture, by Balraj Mehta; Return on investment and the public sector, by S.K. Ghosal; Gains and losses analysed, by Baldeo Sahai.

RAJIV KUMAR. Economics of control in public sector, *State Enterprise*, 2 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 222-39.

Analysing the prevalent system of control of nationalized industries in the less developed countries, its scope and administration, as well as the rationale for it, the author states that the essential elements in it are, or should be, accountability or efficiency-cum-performance criteria for public enterprises. He points out that there are three types or forms of control for public sector enterprises, namely, government departments, public corporations and government companies. In addition, there are control agencies such as parliamentary committees. All these bodies or agencies aim at improving the performance of the public sector. In practice, however, for several reasons, such as price control mechanism of nationalized industries, social or 'off-stage' objectives and disjunction between accountability and authority, these objectives have not been met and require fresh policy measures. In the author's opinion, efficiency audit or control mechanism, based on ex-post evaluation of performance, is best suited to the public sector enterprises in the developing countries.—*Reproduced*.

RAMAKRISHNA RAO, B. Inventory control in central heavy engineering units: an analytical study. *Lok Udyog*, 17 (4) July 83, p. 23-33.

RAMAKRISHNA RAO, B. Materials management in heavy engineering industry: a case study of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 66-80.

SAHAY, SURENDRA NATH. (Patna Univ.). Financial management of public enterprises in Bihar. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 81-90.

Far from contributing surplus to the exchequer, the public enterprises in Bihar

are using up the savings of the community and proving a burden on the tax-payers of the State. These enterprises are organised mainly as public corporations and joint stock companies. But neither of these forms has ensured autonomy and efficient management. The author has selected six enterprises for detailed study. The issues analysed are: organisational structure and management, capitalisation and capital structure, long term financing, short-term financing, budgeting, accounting, financial control and reporting. This paper is an abstract of doctoral thesis.

SEDMAN, HAROLD. (Univ. of Connecticut). Public enterprise autonomy: need for a new theory. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 49 (1) 83, p. 65-72.

The term public enterprise is used loosely in most countries and applied to a highly diverse collection of organisations. The focus of this paper is on public enterprises which are expected to operate in accordance with commercial principles and which are engaged in activities of economic importance. Most governments continue to give lip service to the concept of corporate autonomy. The 'autonomous' public enterprise which operates wholly in accord with commercial principles and at arm's length from government is in most countries a legal fiction. Studies in the United States, Great Britain, France and elsewhere reveal that public enterprises are over-controlled. While there is general agreement that current arrangements for autonomy are not working well, there is considerable disagreements about proposed remedies. Taking into account the crucial role of modern governments in social and economic development, public enterprise administration should be included in the public administration curricula.

SEIDMAN, HAROLD. Public enterprises in the United States. *Annals of Public*

and Cooperative Economy, 54 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 3-18.

SEXTY, ROBERT W. The accountability dilemma in Candian public enterprises: social versus commercial responsiveness. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economy*, 54 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 19-33.

SHARMA, RAKESH CHANDRA. (N.E. Univ., Jalpaiguri). Financial reporting in public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 6(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 53-65.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the information contents of annual reports of public enterprises. Apart from the commercial objectives of the private sector, the public sector has social, political and economic objectives. Normally the achievement of these other objectives is not properly spelled out in their annual reports. The analysis is based on external reporting practices of Union Government enterprises incorporated under the Companies Act. This paper is an abstract of the doctoral thesis.

SHRESTHA, MANOHAR K. (Tribhuvan univ.). Performance of public enterprises in Nepal: an analysis of assets and capital turnover. *Prashasan*, 14 (3) July 83, p. 65-89.

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the problems behind lower turnover against the assets and capital employed by public enterprises. The analysis is based upon secondary data about seven major public enterprises, and results based on various turnover ratios are presented. The analysis indicates that low turnover is due to deficiencies in management and government policies. The statistical data based on different turnover ratios is presented in the form of tables.

SIDDIQUI, MOHD. TALHA. Public sector enterprises: objectives and performance. *Yojana*, 27(16) 1 Sept. 83, p. 19-20.

SILWAL, NARAYAN. Public enterprises in Nepal: an overview of performance. *Prashasan*, 14 (3) July 83, p. 41-6.

In Nepal performance evaluation of public enterprises began with the establishment of the Corporation Coordination Council in 1974. The major problems experienced in attempting evaluation are explained. The aggregate data are presented in tabular form as an overview of enterprises' performance. Commercial profitability along with productive efficiency or cost effectiveness can serve as indicators of performance.

SINGH, J.D. (Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore). Marketing management in public enterprises. *Institute of Public Enterprise Journal*, 6(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 1-17.

One of the reasons advanced for the low performance of public enterprises in India has been that the marketing function in this sector is not systematic. It is also felt that very few enterprises are marketing-oriented and most of them are either production or sales oriented. Further, there is a wide spread feeling that use of modern management concepts and techniques is much less in public enterprises. It is in this context that study on marketing planning and practices was undertaken. The main objective of the research was to examine the manner in which the marketing planning function is carried out in public enterprises in India.
—*Reproduced.*

UPADHYAY, NAROTTAM PRASAD. (Tribhuvan Univ.). Role of the Public Service Commission in recruitment and selection activities in public enterprises in Nepal. *Prashasan*, 14 (3) July 83, p. 47-55.

In Nepal recruitment and selection activities in public enterprises are carried out on the principles provided by the Public Service Commission, a constitutional body. A brief historical outline

of this constitutional development is presented. The difficulties experienced by enterprises in the implementation of this constitutional provision are discussed. The standardised principles issued by the Commission without considering the typical nature of an enterprises has raised some problems and has hindered innovativeness.

VINING, AIDAN R. Provincial ownership of government enterprise in Canada. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economy*, 54 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 35-55.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

MCCAFFREY, DAVID P. Corporate resources and regulatory pressures : toward explaining a discrepancy. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 27 (3) Sept. 82, p. 398-419.

REAGAN, MICHAEL D. The politics of regulatory reform. *Western Political Quarterly*, 36 (1) Mar. 83, p. 149-67.

GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH

JHA, SATISH. State of indigenous R. & D. *Mainstream*, 21 (50) 13 Aug. 83, p. 19-21.

SETHNA, H.N. Scientists' accountability to tax payers. *Commerce*, 147 (3769) 27 Aug. 83, p. 315-16.

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS—RELATIONSHIP

AGRANOFF, ROBERT and VALERIE A. LINDSAY. Intergovernmental management : perspectives from human services problem solving at the local level. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (3) May-June 83, p. 227-37.

GOVERNORS

BEYLE, THAD L. and ROBERT HUEFFNER. Quips and quotes from

old governors to new. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (3) May-June 83, p. 268-70.

HANDICAPPED

BUDGEN, R. and B. JOHNSTON. Freedom and the handicapped : possibility, intention and omission. *Political Studies*, 31 (2) June 83, p. 264-74.

RAO, VIDYA. Services for the handicapped persons : organisation and policy implications. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 43 (4) Jan. 83, p. 351-68.

HEALTH SERVICES

BOSSERT, THOMAS JOHN. Can we return to the regime for comparative policy analysis ? or the state and health policy in Central America. *Comparative Politics*, 15 (4) July 83, p. 419-41.

CULYER, A.J. Public or private health services ? : a skeptic's view. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 2 (3) Spring 83, p. 386-402.

DENTON, FRANK T. and others. Potential savings from the adoption of nurse practitioner technology in the Canadian health care system. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 17 (4) 83, p. 199-209.

MACDONALD JOHN S. Primary health care: health as a wedge. *Community Development Journal*, 18(2) Apr. 83, p. 164-6.

ROSSI-ESPAGNET, ALESSANDRO. Primary health care in the context of rapid urbanization. *Community Development Journal*, 18(2) Apr. 83, p. 104-19.

SHANMUGASUNDARAM, YASODHA. Measurement in health economics: a methodological discussion. *Madras Development Seminar Series Bulletin*, 13(7) July 83, p. 337-46.

WAN, THOMAS T.H. Indicators for planning of health services: assessing impacts of social and health care factors on population health. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 17(4) 83, p. 225-34.

HOURS OF LABOUR

BREAUGH, JAMES A. The 12-hour work day: differing employee reactions. *Personnel Psychology*, 36(2) Summer 83, p. 277-88.

OLMSTED, BARNEY. Changing times: the use of reduced work time options in the United States. *International Labour Review*, 122(4) July-Aug. 83, p. 479-92.

HOUSING

BAJIC, VLADIMIR. The effects of a subway line on housing prices in metropolitan Toronto. *Urban Studies*, 20(2) May 83, p. 147-58.

BLITZER, SILVIA, JORGE E. HARDOY and DAVID SATTERTHWAITE. The sectoral and spatial distribution of multilateral aid for human settlements. *Habitat International*, 7(1-2) 83, p. 103-27.

EDWARDS, MICHAEL. Residential mobility in a changing housing market: the case of Bucaramanga, Colombia. *Urban Studies*, 20(2) May 83, p. 131-45.

GELLEN, MARTIN. Housing crisis in California. *California Management Review*, 24(3) Spring 82, p. 51-9.

HASSON, SHLOMO and SAMUEL ARONI. The meaning of public housing in Los Angeles: contradictory functions and values. *ITCC Review*, 11(4) Oct. 82, p. 21-31.

HOLE, W.V. and T.S. BRINDLEY. Housing strategies in practice: problems and possibilities. *Local Government Studies*, 9(3) May-June 83, p. 31-44.

KAU, JAMES B. and C.F. SIRMANS. Technological change and economic growth in housing. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 13(1) May 83, p. 283-95.

KENT, RICHARD J. The relationship between income and price elasticities in studies of housing demand, tenure choice, and household formation. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 13(2) Mar. 83, p. 196-204.

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The present article makes it clear that all is not well with our Licensing Policy. The Industrial Licensing Policy of the Government of India has been guided purely by ad hoc decisions rather than by long term considerations. On the one hand, the Government lays stress on strictly implementing regulatory licensing provisions while it grants many relaxations on the other. As multiplicity of objectives has been a salient feature of our licensing policy, it has been a short term policy based on ad hoc economic and political decisions for achieving a multiplicity of objectives. For the Simplification of the licensing policy, we must scale down past objectives that have ceased their relevance and accept new objectives. Rather it should be a long-term policy based on decisions involving long-term planning of industries for the achievement of relevant socio-economic objectives.—*Reproduced*.

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The sole aim of the colonial structure of government-labour relationship was to promote the interests of urban European settlers. The colonial policy was biased towards the development of the Copperbelt economy and the entire rural area was deliberately kept underdeveloped. That policy is still in operation and is perpetuating the exploitation of rural areas by the urban centres. National government after coming to power in

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by S.N. Jain; Indian parliament at work: some suggestions for reform, by C.K. Sucharita; Nominated members of Rajya Sabha: a study, by Shyam Sunder Tulsian; The Parliament Secretariat, by Lok Sabha Secretariat. Bibliography on Indian parliament.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

AMMONS, DAVID N. and JOSEPH C. KING. Productivity improvement in local government: its place among competing priorities. *Public Administration Review*, 43(2) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 113-20.

Even in the face of mounting financial problems, the presumed priority given to productivity improvement by local governments and the anticipated value of increased productivity information dissemination may both have been overstated. Data obtained from a survey of 298 chief administrators in local government reveal that productivity improvement must compete with other pressing issues for administrative attention and does not generally enjoy top priority. The survey results further more suggest that few administrators are very familiar with the productivity literature which is already available to them. Such findings cast doubt on the likelihood of success of the widely espoused strategy of increased productivity information dissemination as a means of improving performance and lead the authors of this article to conclude that stronger incentives must be provided in order to promote administrative initiative in productivity improvement.—*Reproduced*.

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The public not only expects, but demands, a full 'mix' of services from their local governments. As the financial position is becoming tighter the local politicians are forced to scrutinise all services during the budget-cutting process. This article deals with the programme adopted by the City of Seaside, California, to overcome this financial problem. It attempts to describe the efforts made to maintain and even increase the existing level of services in a city with a fairly static tax base. The techniques indicate the ways to save limited funds and expand services with fewer tax dollar without relying on higher levels of government for financial support.

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Contents: Introduction, by Martin Wachs; New directions for transportation policy, by Edward Weiner; The implications of demographic changes on transportation policy, by Frank Spielberg and Stephen Andrie; The changing environment of urban transportation, by C. Kenneth Orski; Discrimination in mass transit, by John Pucher; Pricing strategies for public transportation, by Ronald F. Kirby; Federal policies to increase the mobility of the elderly and the handicapped, by Sandra Rosenbloom; Some of what a planner knows: a case study of knowing in practice, by Donald A. Schon; The Oregon Land Use Act: implications for farm land and open space protection, by Greg C. Gustafson, Thomas L. Daniels, and Rosalyn P. Shirack.

MANAGEMENT

ATHREYA, M.B. New directions for Indian management. *Indian Manage-*

ment, 22 (5) May 83, p. 41-5; 22(6) June 83, p. 25-31.

BOZEMAN, BARRY. (Syracuse Univ.) Strategic public management and productivity: a firehouse theory. *State Government*, 56 (1) 83, p. 2-7.

One of the most important obstacles to productivity in both business and government is the ascendancy of tactical management over strategic management. The term strategic management is used to describe the style of effective management which implies the matching of strategy, resources, tasks and structure. The general assumptions behind strategic management are contrasted with those of other more common management styles. Effective strategic management requires skills in three related activities: Information processing, politics, and analytical reasoning. According to the "firehouse theory", the strategic manager is concerned with predicting fires, understanding fire hazards, and preventing fires.

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MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES

MOORE, MICHAEL L. and K. DOW SCOTT. Installing management by objectives in a public agency: a comparison of black and white managers, supervisors and professionals. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (2) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 121-6.

SWISS, JAMES E. Establishing a management system: the interaction of power shifts and personality under federal MBO. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (3) May-June 83, p. 238-45.

MARKETING

RATHOR, B.S. Problems of research in marketing management. *Lok Udyog*, 17 (2) May 83, p. 19-28.

MARXISM

BANERJEE, DEBKUMAR. Marxism the right of resistance. *Calcutta*

Journal of Political Studies, 3 (1) Winter 82, p. 37-55.

MASS MEDIA

CHAKRAVARTY, NIKHIL. The media is just directionless. *Yojana*, 27 (14&15) 15 Aug. 83, p. 75-8.

REDDY, G.Y. Role of communications in rural development for eradication of rural poverty. *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 14 (2) 82, p. 109-19.

MAYORS

APPA RAO, T. and V. USHA. Indian mayoralty. (*Andhra Univ., Waltair*). *Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute*, 53 (4) Apr.-June 83, p. 135-43.

The office of mayor has been one of dignity and honour and usually held by persons respected by the local community. Modelled on the British pattern, the mayor was expected to do little more than represent and uphold the city's prestige as its first citizen. However, with greater politicization and democratization of masses, the office of the mayor has also been caught in the vortex of party politics and conflicts. Dr. T. Appa Rao and Mrs. V. Usha give an interesting account of how the office of the Indian mayor has been changing its character, particularly after independence. The recent enactments of the West Bengal Government to introduce Mayor-in-Council scheme in Calcutta and Howrah will be watched with interest by other local bodies.—*Reproduced*.

MERIT SYSTEM

SILVERMAN, BUDDY ROBERT S. (*Central Michigan Univ.*). Why the merit pay system failed in the federal government. *Personnel Journal*, 62 (4) Apr. 83, p. 194-202.

In 1981 United States government completed the implementation of

the merit pay system mandated by the civil Service Reform Act of 1978. This system was expected to improve employee compensation practices but it did not. Pay for performance failed due to: unintended statutory provisions, open-ended regulations, novice technical assistance, drifting implementation policies, flagrant administrative errors, ludicrously complicated systems, inconsistent employee treatment, motivational factors, managerial pay compression, and simultaneous budget reductions. These problems are briefly explained. It is argued that though the merit systems represents increased accountability by linking pay to performance the old system did it just as well and a billion dollars cheaper.

MIGRATORY LABOUR

CHATTERJEE, SURENDRA NATH. Seasonal migration and rural development in Burdwan. *Social Change*, 13 (1) Mar. 83, p. 15-17.

MOHAMMEDANS IN INDIA

ENGINEER, ASGHAR ALI. Structural changes among Muslims: a perspective. *Link*, 26 (1) 15 Aug. 83, p. 101-5.

HEIDRICH, JOACHIM. Islam as a political factor in India: an evaluation. *Link*, 26 (1) 15 Aug. 83, p. 85-99.

MOTIVATION

AL-ADAILY, NASSIR. Motivation, incentives and job satisfaction in the Saudi public sector. *Public Administration*, 36 (1403) Feb. 83, p. 8-12.

PAGEY, U.V. Case study on motivation. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 13 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 70.

SCHWARTZ, HOWARD S. A theory of deontic work motivation. *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science*, 19 (2) 83, p. 204-14.

SHARMA, BALDEV R. Employee motivation and employer-employee rela-

tions in India. *Indian Management*, 22(6) June 83, p. 8-14.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

MAHAJAN, B.B. Fare and fare revision. *Journal of Transport Management*, 7 (5) May 83, p. 7-16.

PATANKAR, P.G. Road passenger transport: a peep into the future. *Journal of Transport Management*, 7 (6) June 83, p. 5-14; 7 (7) July 83, p. 5-13.

SINGH, M. SHIVAJI. A recipe for fare revision. *Journal of Transport Management*, 7 (7) July 83, p. 21-6.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET

FRENDREIS, JOHN P. Innovation: a practice in search of a theory, or so what does all this research mean, any way? *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 5 (2) Spring 83, p. 109-22.

GREENWOOD, ROYSTON. Changing partners of budgeting in English local government. *Public Administration*, 61 (2) Summer 83, p. 149-68.

KANTOR, PAUL and STEPHEN DAVID. The political economy of change in urban budgetary politics: a framework for analysis and a case study. *British Journal of Political Science*, 13 (3) July 83, p. 251-74.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

JHA, GANGADHAR. (I.I.P.A., New Delhi). Financing the integrated development of small and medium towns: a case study of Hospet. *Nagarlok*, 15 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 24-36.

The paper analyses specific features of the financing pattern of programme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and the actual flow of funds for capital investment and operation and maintenance expenditure on the

basis of a case study of the Hospet project in Karnataka. It concludes that the central assistance is too meagre for promoting integrated development of the town and its hinterland. The IDSMT programme has not been conceived as a critical programme for solving the problems of small towns. This is evident from the not-so-serious intention of the state government in providing support system to this programme in terms of ensuring regular flow of funds for capital investment and operation and maintenance expenditure. It is suggested that at the settlement level the various functional departments of the field administration operating in the towns should be roped-in along with their schematic budgets for the provision of interrelated services in the town. Policies for refurbishing the municipal finance and institution have also to be devised as an important appendage to the IDSMT programme.

MARTLEW, CLIVE. (Glasgow College of Technology). The state and local government finance. *Public Administration*, 61 (2) Summer 83, p. 127-47.

The 'dual state' thesis provides a useful starting point in analysing the relationship between the central and local state. However the history of reform in local government finance suggests that the dual state approach underemphasizes a number of important features of the relationship. Notably the degree of diversity which exists between the interests displayed by different sectors of the central state, the vertical linkages which exist between national and local levels and the difficulty of pursuing coherent long term strategies in local finance.—*Reproduced*.

STEVENS, JOHN M. and ROBERT P. MCGOWAN. (Pennsylvania State Univ.) Financial indicators and trends for local government: a state-based policy perspective. *Policy Studies Review*, 2 (3) Feb. 83, p. 407-16.

In the coming decade the cities and local governments in the United States

will have to face many economic issues such as inflation, unemployment, and declining revenues. The purpose of this paper is to examine financial indicators and trends over an eleven year period for 167 Pennsylvania municipalities to determine whether the findings had any implications for state-based policies given existing and projected problems. The focus is on key financial variables and federal-state grants. The analysis indicates that financial measures are representative indicators and potentially valuable sources of information for state or other policy formulators.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

BOSE, ASHOK KUMAR. A new look for Calcutta. *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, 101 (3&4) 21 May 83, p. 2875-7.

CHAN, JAMES L., TERRY NICHOLAS CLARK, and MARGARET A. TROHA. Organizational slack in municipal governments: a cost variance analysis. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 5 (2) Spring 83, p. 95-107.

Slack is a central theoretical concept for which we suggest original measurement procedures. Cost variance analysis is used to measure labour organizational slack (LOS) in a national sample of American municipal governments. National norms serve as standards. Positive slack occurs when actual costs exceed standard costs. Some cities experienced positive slack, others negative slack. Staffing and Compensation Indices are estimated and found to be negatively correlated. Implications for public policy and further research are discussed.—*Reproduced*.

DANZIGER, JAMES N. Group influence in American country politics. *Local Government Studies*, 9 (3) May-June 83, p. 67-82.

DASS, B.C. and BASUDEV NANDA. Municipal leadership in Orissa. *Quarterly*

Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute, 53 (4) Apr.-June 83, p. 144-61.

MCGOWAN, ROBERT P. and JOHN M. STEVENS. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). Local governments initiatives in a climate of uncertainty. Public Administration Review, 43 (2) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 127-36.

The federal-state-local partnership of the last two decades is undergoing substantive change, and traditional management approaches may no longer prove effective—given today's climate of increasing costs and diminishing sources of revenue. The present study looks at one partner in this relationship, local government, to determine what measures are being taken to meet these changes. Mayors and managers of 90 municipalities within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania were surveyed on a number of issues, such as economic development, productivity, and the effects of state and federal mandates. In addition, they were asked to indicate what strategies they would adopt to deal with anticipated reductions and cut-backs. The findings indicate that local officials are less sanguine about future developments and continue to react in a decremental fashion, making marginal adjustments while hoping that resources and services can somehow be restored. Possible steps for approaching change in a systematic manner are presented for consideration. —*Reproduced.*

MASLEN, A.T.J. The politics of administrative reform: the special review of Lambeth Borough Council. Local Government Studies, 9(3) May-June 83, p. 45-65.

There is always a struggle between the drive for administrative reform and the forces of organisational conservatism. Following the 1978 borough elections in Lambeth, the triumphant Labour party initiated a Special Review of the authority's structure and organisation. The issues of Review are discussed. Specific authoritative instructions translate the

objectives of administrative reform into organisational change. The factors behind the failure to achieve a clear and unambiguous relationship between original objectives and specific authoritative instructions are analysed. This Special Review illustrates the pattern of a reformist political administration obstructed by the interests of organisation and bureaucracy.

MUKHOPADHYAY, ASOK. Municipal management structure: a recurrent problem revisited. Nagarlok, 15 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 1-11.

SYMPOSIUM on citizen participation and urban administration. Journal of Urban Affairs, 5 (3) Summer 83, p. 175-266.

Contents: Citizen participation and urban administration: from enemies to allies? by John Clayton Thomas; Neighborhood empowerment and urban management in the 1980s, by Eric S. Mas-kowitz and Dick Simpson; The impact of neighborhoods and neighborhood organizations on community development block grants, by Terry Busson; Citizen coproduction: prospects for improving service delivery, by Stephen L. Percy; Neighborhood organizations and the coproduction of public services, by Rogar S. Ahlbrandt, Jr. and Howard J. Sumka; "A hundred flowers blossoming": Citizen advisory boards and local administrators, by Louise G. White; Citizen participation in negotiated investment strategy, by James A. Stever; Municipal use of citizen surveys, by Karl F. Johnson and C.J. Hein; Towards more thoughtful and responsible use of public opinion data by local administrators, by Brain Stipak; Power participation, and local government: the communal struggle for parity, by James V. Cunningham.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

BOLOTIN, FREDRIC N. and DAVID L. CINGRANELLI. Equity and urban

policy: the underclass hypothesis revisited. *Journal of Politics*, 45 (1) Feb. 83, p. 209-19.

RICE, MITCHELL F. Municipal services and the judiciary: the immunity doctrine in the service delivery process. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 5 (1) 83, p. 89-118.

During the past decade residents have sought judicial redress against municipalities alleging discrimination in the delivery of services in their neighborhoods. Recent court activity in this area has expanded to include the issues of municipal government and public servant immunity and liability. After a brief discussion of how the municipal bureaucracy impacts the service delivery process and municipal service equalization suits, this paper provides a legal perspective on immunity and liability issues affecting the municipality and its personnel. The paper also addresses the topic of municipal protection against liability losses and concludes with a summary discussion of arguments for and against imposing strict liability upon municipalities and their representatives.—*Reproduced*.

NATIONALISM

CUNEO, CARL J. Class in a classless model of nationalism. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 23 (3 & 4) Sept. & Dec. 82, p. 255-8.

ENGINEER, ASGHAR ALI. National integration and question of identity. *Radical Humanist*, 47(5) Aug. 83, p. 41-2.

HALDAR, M.K. Nationalism: a semantic fraud. *Radical Humanist*, 47 (5) Aug. 83, p. 45-8.

SHAKIR, MOIN. Sub-national challenges. *Radical Humanist*, 47 (5) Aug. 83, p. 23-9.

NATURAL RESOURCES

CHANGNON, STANLEY A., Jr. A scientific perspective on natural resources

management. *State Government*, 56 (1) 83, p. 29-33.

NUTRITION

WOLFE, BARBARA L. and JERE R. BEHRAMAN. Is income overrated in determining adequate nutrition? *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 31 (3) Apr. 83, p. 525-49.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

CONNELL, JOHN J. The future office: new technologies, new career paths. *Personnel*, 60 (4) July-Aug. 83, p. 23-32.

ORGANISATION

BAGOZZI, RICHARD P. and LYNN W. PHILLIPS. Representing and testing organizational theories: a holistic construal. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 27 (3) Sept. 82, p. 459-89.

BALGIR, A.S. A study of the organizational climate in private, public and departmental undertakings. *Indian Management*, 22 (2) Mar. 83, p. 30-3.

BLAU, JUDITH R. and RICHARD D. ALBA. Empowering nets of participation. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 27 (3) Sept. 82, p. 363-79.

CAFFERATA, GAIL LEE. The building of democratic organizations: an embryological metaphor. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 27 (2) June 82, p. 280-303.

DAFTUAR, CHITTRANJAN N. (M.S. Univ. of Baroda). Control system in an utilitarian organisation. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 11-18.

Chittranjan Daftuar examines empirically the 'cultural specificity' in the control system of an utilitarian industrial organisation in this country. Though convinced of the need for a detailed systematic study of the dynamics of power

and control system in Indian organisations, for obvious advantages, he prefers to restrict his study to just one of the eight aspects, *i.e.*, "who sets the standard for organisational behaviour which must be conformed to?" which invariably includes participation, power sharing and leadership style.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

RAO, C.R. PRASAD and UMA DEVI SAGI. An epistemic status study of the concept of organisational climate. *Sociological Bulletin*, 31 (2) Sept. 82, p. 155-81.

SAH, A.K. Managing conflicts in organisation. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (9) June 83, p. 319-28.

SCHILIT, WARREN K. and EDWIN A. LOCKE. A study of upward influence in organisations. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 27 (2) June 82, p. 304-16.

SINHA, DHARNI P. Issues in organisation behaviour in India. *Indian Management*, 22 (3) Mar. 83, p. 10-15.

SPECIAL issue: qualitative approaches to organizations. *Journal of Management Studies*, 20 (3) July 83, p. 295-406.

Contents: Data, meanings and creativity: a preface, by Stephen Finemen and Iain Mangham; Qualitative research in organizational behaviour, by T. Hari Das; Organizational rules and the accomplishment of nursing work on geriatric wards, by Eileen Fairhurst; The use of grounded theory for the qualitative analysis of organizational behaviour, by Barry A. Turner; Qualitative research and paradigms of practice, by F.H.M. Blackler and C.A. Brown; Some facts of the relationship between consultants and clients in organizations, by Chris McGivern; Natural learning and managerial action: a phenomenological study in the field setting, by J.C. Burgoyne and V.E.S. Hodgson, Abstracts of papers presented at the conference "Qualitative Approaches

to organizations'', University of Bath, April 1982.

SPECIAL issue: the utilization of organizational research. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 27 (4) Dec. 82, p. 588-685; 28 (1) Mar. 83, p. 65-144.

Contents: Introduction, by Janice M. Beyer; The utilization process: a conceptual framework and synthesis of empirical findings, by Janice M. Beyer and Harrison M. Trice; Organizational barriers to the utilization of research, by Ronald G. Corwin and Karen Seashore Louis; Controlling tropes in administrative science, by Craig C. Pinder and V. Warren Bourgeois; Tightening up loose couplings in organizations of higher education, by Frank W. Lutz; The abundance of solutions: some thoughts for theoretical and practical solution seekers, by James R. Meindi; Administrative theory and practice in developing countries: a synthesis, by Moses N. Kiggundu, Jan J. Jorgensen and Taieb Hafsi; Toward an integration of organization research and practice: a contingency study of bureaucratic control and performance in scientific settings, by Joseph L.C. Cheng and William McKinley; Populations, natural selection, and applied organizational science, by Bill McKelvey and Howard Aldrich; Toward an applied administrative science, by Roger L.M. Dunbar.

ORGANISATION AND METHODS

BARBOUR, M.R.D. The challenge of O & M in a developing nation. *Management Services*, 27 (7) July 83, p. 18-22.

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE

ELKIN, STEPHEN L. Towards a contextual theory of innovation. *Policy Sciences*, 15 (4) Aug. 83, p. 367-87.

YOUKER, ROBERT. Implementing change in organizations. (a manager's guide). *Project Management Quarterly*, 14 (1) Mar. 83, p. 34-40.

PAYROLL TAX

HOLMLUND, BERTIL. Payroll taxes and wage inflation: the Swedish experience. *Scandinavian Journal of Economics*, 85 (1) 83, p. 1-15.

PEASANT UPRISINGS

WALTHALL, ANNE. Narratives of peasant uprisings in Japan. *Journal of Asian Studies*, 42 (3) May 83, p. 571-87.

PENSIONS

PLENDER, JOHN. Pension funds and accountability. *Political Quarterly*, 54 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 221-31.

TAMBURI, G. Escalation of state pension costs: the reasons and the issues. *International Labour Review*, 122 (3) May-June 83, p. 313-27.

PERSONNEL

BILLIMORIA, R.P. A systems approach to personnel management. *Indian Management*, 22 (6) June 83, p. 33-9.

SCOTT, DOW, DIANA DEADRICK, and STEPHEN TAYLOR. The evolution of personnel research. *Personnel Journal*, 62 (8) Aug. 83, p. 624-9.

PERSONNEL—DISMISSAL

EWING, DAVID W. Case of the disputed dismissal. *Harvard Business Review*, 61 (5) Sept.-Oct. 83, p. 38-62.

PERSONNEL—PROMOTION

LONDON, MANUEL and STEPHEN A. STUMPF. Effects of candidate characteristics on management promotion decisions: an experimental study. *Personnel Psychology*, 36 (2) Summer 83, p. 241-59.

PERSONNEL—RECORD KEEPING

LEE, LEONARD S. Micrographic solutions for personnel systems. *Journal of Systems Management*, 34(8) May 83, p. 14-19.

PERSONNEL—RECRUITING

HODES, BERNARD S. Planning for recruitment advertising. *Personnel Journal*, 62 (5) May 83, p. 380-4; 62 (6) June 83, p. 492-501.

PERSONNEL—REINSTATEMENT

DHINGRA, L.C. and J.S. DAHIYA. Loss of confidence and strained relationship as grounds against reinstatement: a case study. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 44 (1) Apr. 83, p. 49-62.

PERSONNEL—SELECTION

HOUGH, M., MARVIN D. DUNNELTE, and MARGARET A. KEYES. An evaluation of three "alternative" selection procedures. *Personnel Psychology*, 36 (2) Summer 83, p. 261-76.

PERSONNEL—SERVICE RATING

EDWARDS, MARK R. Productivity improvement through innovations in performance appraisal. *Public Personnel Management*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 13-24.

KIKOSKI, JOHN F. and JOSEPH A. LITTERER. Effective communication in the performance appraisal interview. *Public Personnel Management*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 33-42.

LIDEN, ROBERT C. and TERENCE R. MITCHELL. The effects of group interdependence on supervisor performance evaluations. *Personnel Psychology*, 36 (2) Summer 83, p. 289-99.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

PUBLIC personnel policy in a political environment: a symposium. *Policy Studies Journal*, 11 (2) Dec. 82, p. 245-342.

Contents: Emphasizing the public in public personnel administration, by David H. Rosenbloom, American culture and public administration, by Donald Devine;

Participants in the public personnel management process, by Robert D. Lee, Jr., Adding more of a management thrust to public personnel perspectives, by Richard A. Lovered; Politics, labour relations and public personnel management : retrospect and prospect, by George T. Sulzner; EEO, merit and the political environment of public sector employment, by Debra W. Stewart; The politics of government productivity, by Dail A. Neugarten and Jay M. Shafaritz; Political reform and government management : the case of the senior executive service, by Patricia W. Ingraham and Peter W. Colby; Patterns of support for Merit pay and EEO performance : the inherent difficulties of implementing innovation, by David Nachmias and Paul J. Moderacki; State and local employee pensions : an assessment of their adequacy, by Barnard Jump, Jr.

SIEGEL, GILBERT B. (Univ. of Southern California). The personnel function : measuring decentralization and its impact. *Public Personnel Management*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 101-14.

Among the innovations of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 is a provision which permits authorization of experiments involving personnel systems in federal agencies. One experiment initiated under this authority which has been underway since its authorization in July, 1980, involves two Navy research and development laboratories in California. The project seeks to demonstrate that laboratory effectiveness can be enhanced by allowing greater managerial control over personnel functions. This article describes the work and results of this project.—*Reproduced*.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—MEDICAL SERVICE

SEMMENCE, A.M. Developments in the occupational health surveillance in the civil service. *Management in Government*, 38 (2) May 83, p. 98-103.

The allocation of resources to health services is a political matter. In Western industrial societies there is a close correlation between gross national product and percentage of it allocated to public and private health care. In U.K. the Civil Service Medical Advisory Service came into being in 1944. In this article the steps taken to extend the health facilities by this Medical Service are explained.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—SEPARATION FROM SERVICE

DENNIS, HARRY C., Jr. (U.S. Dept. of Transportation). Reductions in force: the federal experience. *Public Personnel Management*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 52-62.

When Congress enacted the Pendleton Act in 1873, the lawmakers could not foresee an issue that would haunt the Federal Civil Service in 1983. No provision was made for reduction in force (RIFs).

The Federal RIF process, added only recently to civil service regulations, is a classic example of a complex, formalized process applied for the first time by the people it will hurt. Civil servants have reacted with strategies to avoid RIFs and save employees. As a result, needed positions have been cut. Many of the best people have left or been forced out of government. Morale and productivity have fallen and the process has discriminated against women and minorities. Managers can mitigate some of the worst effects of RIFs by being open with employees, emphasizing human needs and showing appreciation for employees and their work. However, managers cannot do it all; the system requires change. Of the many alternatives suggested to change the present RIF process, a well thought out program to reduce government employment without RIFs offers the most advantages and fewest disadvantages.—*Reproduced*.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC— SERVICE RATING

DEMARCO, JOHN J. and LLOYD G. NIGRO. Using employee attitudes and perceptions to monitor supervisory implementation of CSRA performance appraisal systems. *Public Personnel Management*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 43-51.

Because major changes in personnel management are more inconsequential, public agency administrators need a relatively low cost, short term method for estimating how well the change implementation is proceeding. This article describes and illustrates the use of one way to judge how performance appraisal systems are being implemented under the Civil Service Reform Act.—*Reproduced.*

POLICE

AKSHEY KUMAR. The police in the society. *Indian Police Journal*, 29(3) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 22-7.

BACON, RANULPH. Four ways to help the police. *Police Journal*, 56 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 210-20.

GUDJONSSON, GISLI H. Factors reducing occupational stress in police officers: Junior officers' view, *Police Journal*, 56 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 251-5.

JONES, J. MERUYN. Organizational or victim needs: the implications for a policing by objectives strategy. *Police Journal*, 56 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 276-90.

LOVE, KEVIN G. (Central Michigan Univ.). Empirical recommendations for the use of peer rankings in the evaluation of police officer performance. *Public Personnel Management*, 12(1) Spring 83, p. 25-32.

This article presents and evaluates peer rankings as an alternative method of performance evaluation that police agencies may wish to consider. An

empirical analysis of reliability, validity and friendship bias of peer ranking is presented along with suggestions for several possible components of an evaluation system for police officers.—*Reproduced.*

SHARMA, M.L. Police welfare: a unique dimension. *Indian Police Journal*, 29 (3) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 18-21.

SINGH, BALWANT. Police and rural development. *Indian Police Journal*, 29(3) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 28-9.

THOMPSON, WARREN. Responsibility and responsiveness in the New Zealand police. *Public Sector*, 6(1&2) July 83, p. 2-5.

POLICEWOMEN

ALEEM, SHAMIM. (Osmania Univ., Hyderabad). Emerging role of women in law enforcement: a study of women police, with special reference to Andhra Pradesh. *Indian Journal of Public administration*, 29(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 85-96.

Despite existence of women police in India since 1938, their role in law enforcement has not been a subject of intensive research. Shamim Aleem's article attempts to examine it with reference to Andhra Pradesh State. Women police existed in this region since 1950, but their number rose significantly only in 1975, and in 1982 two women police stations were set up.

Shamim Aleem examines in detail the process of their recruitment, training (along with a critical examination of course content and methods of training) and then the functioning of the two women police stations which have, however, yet to discharge their full functions. She identifies the problem areas and raises policy issues for decision-makers' compliance so that the women police may be enabled to discharge fuller

role in the enforcement of law and order.
—*Reproduced from editorial.*

SAXENA, Y.N. Policing by women. Indian Police Journal, 29(3) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 30-2.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

DAUDI, MOHAMMED S. and MUNTHER S. DAJANI. Contending approaches to social change and political development—a comparative analysis. Indian Political Science Review, 17 (2) July 83, p. 117-30.

POLITICAL PARTIES

MARVICK, DWAIN. Ideological thinking among party activists: findings from India, Germany, and America. International Political Science Review, 4 (1) 83, p. 94-107.

NAGESHWAR PRASAD. Grassroots party activists in India: recruitment and participation. International Political Science Review, 4 (1) 83, p. 108-14.

NICE, DAVID C. Changing party loyalty of state delegations to the U.S. House of Representatives 1953-1976. Western Political Quarterly, 36 (2) June 83, p. 312-25.

SCHONFELD, WILLIAM R. Political parties: the functional approach and the structural alternative: (Review article). Comparative Politics, 15 (4) July 83, p. 477-99.

POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY

POLITICAL dimensions of psychology. International Social Science Journal, 35(2) 83, p. 221-351.

Contents: What is political psychology, by Morton Deutch; Political socialization, by Hilde T. Himmelweit; The organizational culture of government: myths, symbols and rituals in Quebecois

setting, by Daniel Latouche; Political engineering in Africa, by Ali A. Mazrui; On the psychological viability of 'Latin-Americanism', by Jose Miguel Salazar; On multiple identities, by Carl F. Graumann; Towards an alternative politics of psychology, by Ashis Nandy; Community Psychology in search of a new focus, by Gundiz Yassaf.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

WELCH, SUSAN and JOHN R. HIBBING. What do the new ratings of political science departments measure? PS, 16 (3) Summer 83, p. 532-40.

POLLUTION

DOWNING, PAUL B. Bargaining in pollution control. Policy Studies Journal 11 (4) June 83, p. 577-86.

HOWE, CHARLES W. and DWIGHT LEE. Priority pollution rights: adapting pollution control to a variable environment. Land Economics, 59 (2) May 83, p. 141-9.

THOMAS, VINOD. Welfare analysis of pollution control with spatial alternatives. Urban Studies, 20(2) May 83, p. 219-27.

VOGEL, DAVID. Cooperative regulation: environmental protection in Great Britain. Public Interest, 72, Summer 83, p. 88-106.

POPULATION

GIDWITZ, BETSY. Demographic trends in the Soviet Union. World Today 39 (6) June 83, p. 224-30.

RODGERS, GERRY. Population growth, inequality and poverty. International Labour Review, 122(4) July-Aug. 83, p. 443-60.

POSTAL SERVICE

BIGGART, NICOLE W. (Univ. of California). The post office as a business:

ten years of postal reorganization. *Policy Studies Journal*, 11 (3) Mar. 83, p. 483-91.

Postal Reorganisation Act of 1970 is largely based on the recommendations of the Kappel Commission on Postal Reorganisation. More than ten years have passed since the reorganisation of the Post Office Department into the quasi-corporate U.S. Postal Service (USPS). The purpose of this paper is to explain as to why the USPS failed to meet the expectations of the Keppel Commission. Though the USPS has clearly reversed a trend in productivity decline, the cost of postal service has gone up. The review of USPS activities suggests that while the reorganisation has not been an unmitigated success, it has not been the total failure often suggested by the media. Mail service is seen as a political right by the public and not as an economic product with market-sensitive prices. It appears that the Keppel Commission was wrong in assuming that the post office was primarily a business function with management problems while it has been an unsolvable political dilemma.

POVERTY

BHARGAVA, P.K. Poverty alleviation in India. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (6) Mar. 83, p. 235-42.

BRAHM PRAKASH and ASHA DOSHY. Urban poor: analysis and action. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 43 (4) Jan. 83, p. 455-65.

CLAUSEN, A.W. "Accelerating growth and reducing poverty: a multilateral strategy for development. *Monthly Commentary on Indian Economic Conditions*, 24 (9) Apr. 83, p. 35-9.

DESAI, M.V. Up from below the poverty line. *Commerce*, 147 (3769) 27 Aug. 83, p. 317, 334.

JOSHI, P.C. Collective action and the labouring poor. *Man and Development*, 5 (2) June 83, p. 9-16.

KUNDU, A. and T.E., SMITH. An impossibility theorem on poverty indices. *International Economic Review*, 24 (2) June 83, p. 423-34.

MANDAL, KALYAN SANKAR and INDIRA MAHADEVAN. Opportunity structure and eradication of rural poverty: a case of SFDA programme mutation. *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 14 (2) 82, p. 158-65.

SANGMEISTER, HARTMUT. Statistical problems of a development policy orientated to basic needs. *Economics*, 27, 83, p. 90-108.

SEN, AMARTYA. Poor relatively speaking. *Oxford Economic Papers*, 35 (2) July 83, p. 153-69.

THAPAR, S.D. Poverty alleviation: shall we make it? *Mainstream*, 21(48) 30 July 83, p. 22-3.

THAPAR, S.D. Rural poverty and voluntary action. *Mainstream*, 21(51) 20 Aug. 83, p. 23-6.

PRESS

BENEGAL, SOM. Responsibility of Indian press. *Mainstream*, Annual 83, p. 115, 121.

COX, ARCHIBALD. Freedom of the press under the constitution of the United States. *American Review* 27 (2) Winter 83, p. 15-30.

KALBAG, CHAITANYA. Investigative reporting for the newspapers. *India International Centre Quarterly*, 10 (2) June 83, p. 187-98.

PRESSURE GROUPS

BECKER, GARY S. A theory of competition among pressure groups for political influence. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 98 (3) Aug. 83, p. 371-400.

INTEREST groups and public policy: a symposium. *Policy Studies Journal*, 11 (4) June 83, p. 599-752.

Contents: Overview, by Davin F. Linowes, Harmon Leigler, and Colin Bennett; Policy communities: the British and European, policy style, by A.G. Jordan and J.J. Richardson; Strategies of single-issue interest groups, by Gloria Toivola Oberstar; Trust in the technical information provided by interest groups: the views of legislators, activists, experts, and the general public, by John C. Pierce and Nicholas P. Lovrich, Jr.; Religious leaders as policy advocates: the Youngstown Steel Mill closing, by Terry F. Buss and F. Stevens Redburn; Administrative lobbying effectiveness: women and environmental issues in U.S. foreign assistance, by Kathleen A. Staudt; Interest groups and litigation, by Stephen L. Wasby; Interest group litigation and environmental policy, by Lettie McSpaden Wenner; The American Bar Association, antitrust legislation and interest group coalitions, by Albert P. Melone; The organization of public interest groups, by Peter W. Colby.

WALKER, JACK L. The origins and maintenance of interest groups in America. *American Political Science Review*, 77(1) June 83, p. 390-406.

PRIME MINISTERS

WELLER, PATRICK. (Australian National Univ.). The vulnerability of prime ministers: a comparative perspective. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 36(1) Winter 83, p. 96-117.

The question of the vulnerability of prime ministers has been heightened by the political changes of the last forty years. The reasons for prime ministers leaving office can be categorised in four ways: electoral or parliamentary defeat, death or willing retirement, reluctant retirement, and sacking. With Britain, Canada and Australia as examples, this paper examines the problem of prime ministerial vulnerability and considers the institutional factors which may allow challenges to be made and the implications of these methods for the general

behaviour of prime ministers. The institutional and political analysis indicates that vulnerability depends on four factors: the constituency, the influence that can be exerted on that constituency, the opportunity, and the existence of an alternative.

PROBATION

JEYASINGH, J. VISUVATHAS. Problems in the practice of probation: the Indian experience. *Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics*, 2 (3&4) Sept. & Dec. 82, p. 202-5.

PROBLEM SOLVING

AHMED, NAZIMUDDIN. Learn creative problem solving. *Chartered Accountant*, 32 (1) July 83, p. 12-18.

PASMORE, WILLIAM and FRANK FRIEDLANDER. An action-research program for increasing employee involvement in problem solving. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 27 (3) Sept. 82, p. 343-62.

SIEDMAN, EILEEN. Vulnerability assessment: a three letter word. *Bureaucrat*, 12 (1) Spring 83, p. 32-4.

There is no way to solve a problem without knowing what caused it. Tinkering with organisational symptoms may achieve temporary relief and the problems may continue unless the generic causes are rectified or removed. "Vulnerability assessment" probes for generic causes. In search of accountability, we are again using the three letter word 'why' in looking for systemic soft spots.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

ABBOTT, ANDREW. Professional ethics. *American Journal of Sociology*, 88 (5) Mar. 83, p. 855-85.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

BARKDOLL, GERALD L. Downside risk to program evaluations. *Bureaucrat*, 12 (5) Summer 83, p. 16-18.

NIWA, KIYOSHI and KOJI SASAKI. A new project management system approach: the "know-how" based project management system. *Project Management Quarterly*, 14 (1) Mar. 83, p. 65-72.

WIRTH, ITZHAK. Manpower utilization in project management. *Project Management Quarterly*, 14 (1) Mar. 83, p. 56-63.

PROPERTY—ASSESSED VALUATION

BAGCHI, AMARESH. Valuation of properties through regressions: a critique of some recent proposals and alternatives. *Nagarlok*, 15 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 12-23.

BRUECKNER, JAN K. Property value maximization and public sector efficiency. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 14 (1) July 83, p. 1-15.

PROPERTY TAXES

GOODMAN, ALLEN C. Capitalization of property tax differential within and among municipalities. *Land Economics*, 59 (2) May 83, p. 211-19.

HARRIS, WILLIAM. Property tax circuit-breakers: good causes but had economics. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 42 (2) Apr. 83, p. 209-16.

KINDAHL, JAMES K. Tax limits and property values. *Land Economics*, 59 (3) Aug. 83, p. 315-23.

PROVIDENT FUND

KANSAKAR, S.K. Karmachari Sanchaya Kosh: a profile. *Prashasan*, 14 (3) July 83, p. 115-20.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLES on administration and administrative sciences in the Federal Republic of Germany. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 49 (2) 83, p. 137-217.

Contents: Administration in Germany in 1983: an outline of its orientation and some examples of its problems, by Joseph

H. Kaiser; The constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany, by Roman Herzog; The development of administrative law in the Federal Republic of Germany, by Horst Sendler; Administrative science in the Federal Republic of Germany, by Werner Thieme; The structure of the German administration, by Manfred Bulling; The administration of a Federal State, by Franz Knopfle; Local government in Germany, by Franz-Ludwig Knemeyer; The functions and services of German public administration, by Frido Wagener; Legal protection against public authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany, by Johann Schmidt; The financial system in the Federal Republic of Germany, by Werner Patzig; Education and advanced training for the public service in the Federal Republic of Germany, by Klaus König; Public personnel management in the Federal Republic of Germany, by Hans Joachim Von Oertzen.

BHATNAGAR, P.S. (Univ. of Rajasthan, Jaipur). Public administration and research methodology: a policy-theory perspective. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 124-20.

The importance of integrating findings of research in the field of public administration backed up by meaningful theorisation or conceptualisation, and public policy-making cannot be ignored as the two are, in fact, interdependent. Discussing this theme in his contribution, P.S. Bhatnagar ventures to reflect on problems concerned with the conduct of research in public administration by academics and highlights the need of training and sound methodology for undertaking scientific investigation into the problem areas of administration if public administration is to further develop its identity and gain wider acceptance as an independent academic discipline.
—*Reproduced from editorial.*

DIMOCK, MARSHALL E. Centennials, continuities, and culture. Public

Administration Review, 43 (2) Mar.-Apr. 83, p. 99-107.

Public administration both as practice and as body of knowledge has revolved around the cultural theme and its function in society is to act as the catalytic agent in the development of the rounded culture. The ultimate responsibility of public administration is to judge every policy, every decision, and every form of implementation by the effect it has on the cultural life of the country. In civil service thinking there is far too much emphasis on system and not enough attention is given to individuality, innovation and worker participation. Public administration can improve its performance in dealing with the economy and the best approach is through the managerial mind. In United States, the career executives who have capacity to produce results, are under-utilised, wasted and allowed to become frustrated and neurotic. In relation to the points of view of Woodrow Wilson and W.F. Willoughby, the Pendleton Act, New Deal, and Tennessee Valley Authority, it is argued that United States public administration has neglected the historical perspective.

GULICK, LUTHER. The dynamics of public administration today as guidelines for the future. Public Administration Review, 43 (3) May-June 83, p. 193-8.

RABIN, JACK. P.A. professionalism in the 80s. Bureaucrat, 12(1) Spring 83, p. 44-7.

ROSENBLOOM, DAVID H. (Syracuse Univ.). Public administrative theory and the separation of powers. Public Administration Review, 43(3) May-June 83, p. 219-27.

Public administrative theory contains at least three distinctive approaches. These can be labelled 'managerial', 'political', and 'legal'. Each has relatively separate origins, emphasizes different values, promotes different

organizational structures, and view individuals in different terms. These three approaches reflect the constitutional separation of powers, which has tended to collapse into the administrative branch as a consequence of the rise of the contemporary administrative state. The development of a more coherent body of public administrative theory must recognize the utility of each of these approaches as they apply to various aspects of administration. The experience of practitioners, who are often perforce compelled to integrate these approaches on the job, can be an invaluable guide to such theory-building.—*Reproduced.*

WHITE, ORION, Jr. Communication induced distortion in scholarly research: the case of action theory in American public administration. International Journal of Public Administration, 5 (2) 83, p. 119-50.

WOLF, JAMES F. The influence of careers on public administration theory building. International Journal of Public Administration, 5 (2) 83, p. 151-73.

This article uses a sociology of knowledge approach to examine how one's work career influences public administration theory building endeavours. The focus on career is warranted because careers have become an increasingly important component in an individual's life experience. The analysis is based on interviews with five public administration theorists who were asked to identify how their careers influenced their theory building activities. The career sub-identities of public administration scholars frame much of the directions for the selection of topics of inquiry. The sub-identities of academic, discipline field, and practitioner emerged from the interviews.—*Reproduced.*

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

BORA, P.M. (Marathwada Univ., Aurangabad). People's participation in

food administration: vigilance committees in Maharashtra. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 40-52.

Because of its highly sensitive and normally dormant nature (due, of course, to multiple factors), persistent and effective participation by people does not exist in a sustained manner even in democratic systems. P.M. Bora, therefore, chose to gauge this elusive phenomenon in an area of very vital concern to common man (more so in the drought prone area of his study), that is distribution of food through fair price/ration shops in villages and municipal areas of Marathwada region through the mechanism, of constituting vigilance committees at district, taluka, and village levels. These committees were set up on experimental basis to ascertain the extent of their influence on administrative decision-making, and realisation of the objective of 'responsible citizen involvement in administration'. Besides tracing the evolution and describing composition and functions of vigilance committees, the author examines their functioning and also evaluates their utility.—*Reproduced*.

PUBLIC GOODS

SHMANSKE, STEPHEN. Public goods, product quality determination, and dimensionality of consumption. *Public Finance*, 37 (3) 82, p. 387-403.

PUBLIC POLICY

BENTON, J. EDWIN. Policy responses to citizen attitudes. *Policy Studies Review* 2 (4) May 83, p. 615-30.

COOK, FAY LOMAX and others. Media and agenda setting: effects on the public interest group leaders, policy makers, and policy. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 47 (1) Spring 83, p. 16-35.

Using an experimental design built around a single media event, the authors

explored the impact of the media upon the general public, policy makers, interest group leaders, and public policy. The results suggested that the media influenced views about issue importance among the general public and government policy makers. The study suggests, however, that it was not this change in public opinion which led to subsequent policy changes. Instead, policy change resulted from collaboration between journalists and government staff members.—*Reproduced*.

DELEON, PETER. Policy evaluation and program termination. *Policy Studies Review*, 2 (4) May 83, p. 631-47.

HOSKYN, JOHN. Whitehall and Westminster: an outsider's view. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 36 (2) Spring 83, p. 137-47.

REMINGTON, THOMAS. Policy innovation and Soviet media campaigns. *Journal of Politics*, 45(1) Feb. 83, p. 220-7.

PUBLIC WELFARE

EIGHTEENTH conference of chairmen of state social welfare advisory boards. *Social Welfare*, 30 (5) Aug. 83, p. 6-23.

Contents: Social awakening crucial to social legislation, by Zail Singh; Social workers as moulders of social attitudes, by Indira Gandhi; Adoption of family planning linked with socio-economic development, by S. Shankaranand; Economic growth and social justice, by S.B. Chavan; Health as the base of welfare and development, by Mohsina Kidwai; No complacency over social crimes, by Jag Mohan; From a fund giving agency to catalyst of social change, by Sushila Rohatgi; Recommendations of the conference.

MOK, BONG-HO. In the service of socialism: social welfare in China. *Social Work*, 28 (4) July-Aug. 83, p. 269-72.

WEAVER, EDWARD T. Blurred public/voluntary roles. *Bureaucrat*, 12(1) Spring 83, p. 15-16.

PUNISHMENT

MISRA, S.C. Econometrics of punishment. *Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics*, 2(3&4) Sept. & Dec. 82, p. 206-11.

WARR, MARK, ROBERT F. MEIER, and MAYNARD L. ERICKSON. Norms, theories of punishment, and publicly preferred penalties for crimes. *Sociological Quarterly*, 24 (1) Winter 83, p. 75-91.

PURCHASING

NASR, KHALID AHMED. Towards a code of ethics for purchasing personnel. *Public Administration*, 36 (1403) Feb. 83, p. 39-41.

RADIO BROADCASTING

MALIK, AMITA. Is the media going any where at all? *Yojana*, 27 (14 & 15) 15 Aug. 83, p. 80-2.

RAILWAYS

ACHARYA, R.C. Resurrecting a Railway Corporation. *Productivity*, 23(4) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 403-5.

DESARI, M.V. Promise and performance of the railways. *Commerce*, 147(3782) 9 July 83, p. 56-60.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

HAYUMA, A.M. The management and implementation of physical infrastructures in Dar es Salaam City, Tanzania. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 16 (4) June 83, p. 321-34.

REWARI, NANDINI. Sanitary landfills in Delhi : a landscape study. *SPA*, 2 (3) July 80, p. 101-9.

SUNDARAM, P.S.A. Solid waste management : present status and future pro-

spects. *Nagarlok*, 15(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 37-45.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

ALASSAM, MUKHTAR. Regional government in Sudan. *Public Administration and Development*, 3(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 111-20.

REGIONAL PLANNING

MATHUR, ASHOK. Regional development and income disparities in India : a sectoral analysis. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 31(3) Apr. 83, p. 475-505.

SOBHAN, REHMAN. Regional disparities and the national question : an Asian perspective. *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 13 (1) 83, p. 91-108.

RENT—REGULATION

PFEIFFER, DAVID. Insulation by administration : the neutralization of competing interests in a rent control program. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 5 (1) 83, p. 57-87.

REVOLUTION

DIX, ROBERT H. The varieties of revolution. *Comparative Politics*, 15(3) Apr. 83, p. 281-94.

ROADS

RAO, T.S. CHANDRA SEKHARA. Low cost roads : an aid to planning for rural development and eradication of rural poverty. *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 14 (2) 82, p. 120-32.

SATYAKAM. Need for a Rural Road Board. *Yojana*, 27(16) 1 Sept. 83, p. 16-18.

SUKTHANKAR, D.M. Deteriorating condition of roads in the city of Greater Bombay. *Bombay Civil Journal*, 30 (6) Aug. 83, p. 4-9.

RULE OF LAW

KEELE, J.P. Civil liberty and the rule of law. *Political Studies*, 31 (2) June 83, p. 194-204.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

GYLLSTROM, BJORN. (Univ. of Lund, Sweden). Participation and rural development. *Review of International Cooperation*, 76 (1) 83, p. 18-24.

In most Third World countries economic growth has failed in raising the standard of living in rural areas. To a significant degree this unsatisfactory performance has been conditioned by controllable domestic factors. In the market economies, institutional reforms in the primary sector have usually been piecemeal and incremental in character. The structure, coverage and operations of cooperatives can be seen as reflections of government priorities rather than local preferences and initiatives. Undue advantage of cooperatives by influential members has resulted in a biased distribution of services and benefits. The general aspects of participation relating to scope, source, and rules are explained. In Third World countries a large portion of rural population seems to be excluded from participation. The agrarian reforms, so far, have had a limited positive impact on the rural poor in terms of material conditions and degree of reflective participation.

HARICHANDRAN, C. Sixty five year plan and rural development. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (5) Feb. 83, p. 194-8.

HOOJA, RAKESH. Project formulation for rural development administration: a Rajasthan view point. *Administrative Change*, 9 (1) July-Dec. 81, p. 67-82.

As regards the formulating, appraising and sanctioning projects, there is a wide gap between the evolution of new techniques by academics and their application by practitioners in governmental agencies.

The purpose of this paper is to review some of the existing rural development projects in Rajasthan and see how the investment decision is made and what sort of project formulation, if any, takes place. Some specific rural development schemes and programmes are briefly described. It should be ensured that the project is in tune with the people in the target area and is acceptable to them. The desirability of local level project formulator and implementor becoming one and the same person or agency is analysed.

IGLESIAS, GABRIEL U. (Univ. of the Philippines). Managing integrated rural development: key issues and problems. *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, 26 (1) Jan. 82, p. 47-59.

There is a need to reexamine and redesign present strategies to achieve faster growth and development of the rural sector, but managing the development of rural areas will be highly complex and requires adequate resources. Thus, it calls for a new strategy: an integrated rural development approach which seeks to intergrate various sectoral programs, projects, and services. However, there remain some problems and issues in adopting this approach. These are the problems of definition and the managerial implications of integrated rural development; identifying the target groups and beneficiaries of rural development; coordinating the integrated rural development; and securing rural participation. The following concluding observations are offered: (1) a clear national policy specifying that the primary goal of national development is to benefit the poorest members of the rural population; (2) a comprehensive strategy of integrated rural development; (3) a coordinative framework at governmental levels; (4) definition of a manageable area for integrated area development schemes; and (5) creation of a rural organization to serve as channels of participation of rural community members.—*Reproduced*.

JAGDALE, ANILRAJ and M.T. TAWDE. Environmental planning for rural development (a case study of ecological harmony through community farming). *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 14 (2) 82, p. 103-8.

JOSHI, NAVIN CHANDRA. Rural development through banks. *Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers*, 54 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 50-4.

MUTHAYYA, B.C., K.K. NAIDU and M. ANEESUDDIN. (National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad). Receptivity and reaction to IRDP: a study in three states. *Journal of Rural Development*, 2 (3) May 83, p. 318-50.

The objectives of Integrated Rural Development Programme are eradication of poverty and generation of employment. Under this approach target groups are identified to improve their economic conditions. The purpose of this article is to assess the extent of change among beneficiaries as a consequence of IRDP and the nature of their reaction to the schemes implemented and to examine influence of external factors affecting the reaction of the beneficiaries. The study covers 313 beneficiaries from nineteen villages in three States—Gujarat, Karnataka, and Kerala. Primary data were collected through semi-structured survey schedule. Information was also collected through opinion schedules from the Project Directors, Lead Bank Managers and Block Development Officers. The analysis shows that the beneficiaries do not have the required understanding of IRDP schemes and the supply of inputs and other services is inadequate. The administrative machinery should be streamlined and additional field staff provided.

O'LEARY, GREG and ANDREW WATSON. The role of the people's commune in rural development in China. *Pacific Affairs*, 55 (4) Winter 82-83, p. 593-612.

OXBY, CLARE. "Farmer Groups" in rural areas of the third world. *Community Development Journal*, 18 (1) Jan 83, p. 50-9.

PATEL, A.R. (Bank of Baroda, Bombay). Approach to rural development. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (7) Apr. 83, p. 233-8.

Rural development must ensure that increase in GNP is accompanied by significant diminution of inequalities in income and wealth. Development of rural growth centres and their promotion should form a basic approach to the process of rural development. With the active involvement of industrial houses, public sector banks, voluntary organisations, panchayati raj institutions, agricultural universities, etc., potential growth centres should be identified and developed.

PILLAI, P.P. (Univ. of Calicut, Trichur). Management of rural development projects. *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 14 (2) 82, p. 139-47.

Rural development projects have failed to deliver the goods, primarily due to inefficient management. The planning and implementation of these projects have to be done more scientifically. An attempt is made in this article to demonstrate the applicability of PERT/CPM, a modern management technique, in the planning and scheduling of rural development projects. As an illustration the use of this technique in rural electrification project is described. A work-breakdown structure indicating the major components of activities in this electrification project is presented in the form of a chart and the activities are described in the appendix. It is shown that PERT/CPM technique can ensure smooth and timely coordination of various activities in a development project.

PRADOSH NATH. Panchayat and rural development: some relevant questions re-examined with the case of

Purulia district, West Bengal. Society and Change, 3 (1) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 1-25.

RAO, V.M. Barriers in rural development. Economic and Political Weekly, 18 (27) 2 July 83, p. 1177-90.

To prominent themes dominate current [debates on problems of rural development in India: first, that rural development ought to receive higher priority and larger resources than it has received until now; second, that a decentralised pattern of organisation for formulating and implementing rural development programmes needs to be evolved.

Viewing development as a process in which dissimilar communities and groups of people react to new economic opportunities, it is interesting to ask the question as to how this process would work itself out in the prospective context.

This paper considers a relatively limited aspect of the question, viz., the factors which are likely to hinder the even spread of the development process across a typical planning area like a district or a block. It examines factors attributable to the characteristic features of the local level rural economies in India so that, while the author's data and illustrations are drawn from field studies done in the single district of Tumkur in Karnataka, his findings could be taken as having a fair measure of generality beyond the study area.—*Reproduced*.

SARMAH, HITESH CHANDRA. Rural development in Assam: an overview. Khadi Gramodyog, 29 (10) July 83, p. 370-5.

SESHAIAH, K. (Sri Venkateswara Univ. College, Tirupati). Motivation for rural development in India. Khadi Gramodyog, 29 (9) June 83, p. 329-33.

All rural development programmes are of top-down nature rather than

bottom-up generated ones. Under-development in India can be attributed to the people with low achievement motives. The social, religious, economic and political factors responsible for lower need for achievement among people are explained. Behavioural change should start from the society rather than the individual. We must develop an appropriate behavioural technology to motivate the rural people.

SHIVIAH, M., M.I. SANTHANAM, N.Y. NAIDU and A.C. JENA. Improving delivery systems for rural development. Journal of Rural Development, 2 (4) July 83, p. 403-22.

SYNGHAL, SUDARSHAN. Problems in implementing IRD programme at the grassroots level: case study of Waidhan development block, Madhya Pradesh. Journal of Rural Development, 2 (4) July 83, p. 478-85.

THAPLIYAL, B.K. (National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad). Integrated rural development planning in India: planning methodologies in practice and an alternative framework. Journal of Rural Development, 2 (4) July 83, p. 444-67.

Different models from which regional development approaches have been derived in developing countries are briefly discussed. The methodologies evolved for rural development planning can be put under three categories: Growth centre approach, Area development approach, and Integrated rural development approach. In India the major problem in planning and implementing the rural development programme lies in the management framework in which it is implemented at district and lower levels. Various programme components and sectoral departments responsible for planning and district and block levels are analysed. Block and district planning should go side by side so that the block level projects are reflected in the district plan. The system by which linkages can

be established between block and district plans is presented in the form of a chart.

TIWARY, R.N. Role of cooperative financial organisations in IRDP (integrated Rural Development Programme). Khadi Gramodyog, 29(9) June 83, p. 334-7.

TRIPATHY, R.N., F.M. PRADHAN, and G. RAMACHANDRAIAH. Benefits to the rural poor: processes and problems of SFDA/IRDP : a study in Puri district, Orissa. Journal of Rural Development, 2 (4) July 83, p. 432-43.

VENKAIAH, V. (Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad). Impact of public enterprises on rural development: a case study of Nizam Sugar Factory. Institute of Public Enterprises Journal, 6 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 18-33.

For achieving the objective of rapid socio-economic transformation of our economy, it is necessary to design and implement a suitable strategy for the development of rural areas. Discussing the significant of rural development the author strongly feels that the location of public sector undertakings in rural areas goes a long way in transforming the rural economy. In view of the findings of the study, in this paper, the author concludes that agriculture-based enterprises in rural sector could create the nucleus of structural changes and modernisation.—*Reproduced.*

RURAL DEVELOPMENT—STUDY AND TEACHING

NAIDU, V.T. (S.K. Univ., Anantapur). Role of social sciences in emerging discipline of rural development. Khadi Gramodyog, 29 (6) Mar. 83, p. 221-4.

Properly structured social science courses can be of great help in understanding village India. Social Scientists should not study rural problems through the glasses of their respective disciplines. An inter-disciplinary course is needed to understand the complex nature of rural society and economy and to evolve suit-

able steps to execute rural development programmes. The possible nature and scope of such a course is presented. To bridge the gap between theory and practice, field work should form an integral part of the curriculum. In course of time rural development courses can be introduced in technological institutions and agricultural universities; in general universities a social science centred interdisciplinary rural development course having interface with behavioural and managerial sciences is more suitable.

RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

SINHA, S.K. Population mobility and urban growth. Urban India, 3 (1) Mar. 83, p. 35-43.

SAFETY DEVICES AND MEASURES

SEMENOV, A. Workers' participation in occupational safety and health matters in the USSR. International Labour Review, 122 (3) May-June 83, p. 355-66.

SANITATION

DIAMANT, B.Z. Water and waste in the third world. ITCC Review, 11 (3) July 82, p. 3-8.

SAVING AND INVESTMENT

KOTLIKOFF, LAURENCE J. National savings and economic policy: the efficacy of investment vs. savings incentives. American Economic Review, 73 (2) May 83, p. 82-7.

SCHEDULED CASTES

KRISHNA KUMAR. Educational experience of scheduled castes and tribes. Economic and Political Weekly, 18 (36 & 37) Sept. 3-10, 83, p. 1566-72.

SINGH, D.R. Crime against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Indian Journal of Social Work, 44 (1) Apr. 83, p. 69-79.

SUDAME, G.R. and A.P. THIA GARAJAN. Social distance among scheduled caste students: a case study. Indian Journal of Social Work, 44 (1) Apr. 83, p. 35-40.

SCHOOLS

GRONN, PETER C. Talk as the work: the accomplishment of school administration. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 28 (1) Mar. 83, p. 1-21.

HUSAIN, MOHD AKHTAR. Access to schooling in rural areas: a case of selected villages of Rajasthan; a note. *Social Scientist*, 11 (7) July 83, p. 50-7.

SCIENCE AND STATE

ANDERSON, ROBERT S. Cultivating science as cultural policy: a contrast of agricultural and nuclear science in India. *Pacific Affairs*, 56 (1) Spring 83, p. 38-50.

SECULARISM

RUDOLPH, LLOYD I. and SUSANNE HOEBER RUDOLPH. Rethinking secularism: genesis and implications of the text book controversy, 1977-79. *Pacific Affairs*, 56 (1) Spring 83, p. 15-37.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

ALEXANDER, E.R. Organization and effectiveness in environmental management: area-wide sewerage institutions in 22 US. metropolitan communities. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 16 (4) June 83, p. 301-19.

SHARED TAXES

MADDERN, Cr. FRED. General revenue sharing—has it really been a good deal for local government? *Local Finance*, 11 (6) Dec, 82, p. 21-4.

SHIPBUILDING

RAO, D. PRABHAKARA. The performance of shipbuilding industry: a case study. *Lok Udyog*, 17 (2) May 83, p. 29-33.

SHIPPING

BHATTACHARYYA, AMIT. Swadeshi shipping in Bengal. *Society and change*, 3 (1) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 36-57.

SLUMS

ASHOK KUMAR. A study of factors affecting status of urban slum dwellers. *Indian Journal of Social work*, 44 (1) Apr. 83, p. 1-7.

SPODEK, HOWARD. Squatter settlements in urban India: self-help and government policies. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (36 & 37) Sept. 3-10, 83, p. 1575-86.

SOCIAL CHANGE

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MEHTA, S.R. Acceptance of change. *Social change*, 13 (1) Mar. 83, p. 31-6.

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BOOK NOTES

ALI, TARIQ. *Can Pakistan survive: the death of a state*. Harmondsworth Middlesex, Penguin, 1983. 237 p. £ 2.95.

Pakistan has been in existence for thirty-five years. For half this period the country has been under the heel of the Pakistan army, whose major 'successes' have been politico-military campaigns against its own population. The Pakistan army, in power since July 1977, has attempted to utilise Islam to institutionalise a brutal dictatorship. The question which now increasingly haunts the new generations in Pakistan is not simply whether the country can survive, but whether its existence was necessary in the first place. This book analyses Pakistan's birth-pangs as a nation and the years from 1947 to the present, covering the political economy and the military dictatorships. It also assesses Pakistan from a geopolitical perspective, with particular references to Afghanistan and Iran, and goes on to argue that the contradictions and tensions within the State, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and the Iranian revolution have all contributed to Pakistan's chronic instability.

AVASTHI, A., ed. *Crisis administration in India*, ed. by A. Avasthi and S.P. Ranga Rao. New Delhi, Sterling, 1983. 200p. Rs. 90.00.

Crisis administration is one of the topics on which a number of papers were presented at the Sixth Annual Conference of the Indian Public Administration Association held at Sagar in 1976. In addition to some of the papers presented at the Conference this volume contains a few specially written essays. Floods, draughts or agitations are a constant; phenomena throwing challenges to the field administration in India. By and large we have handled the situations with a reasonable degree of success. The contributors include senior administrators as well as distinguished academicians. While a couple of essays examine the concept of crisis, other contributions are based on field studies conducted or the personal experiences of the authors.

BAGCHI, AMIYA KUMAR. *The political economy of underdevelopment*. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1982. 280p. £ 20.00.

This book provides an introduction to the problems of development faced by poor third world countries, making use of both Marxist and neo-Keynesian methods of analysis. It also makes clear the historical origins of these contemporary problems, particularly with reference to the major countries of Asia and Latin America, and discusses the ways in which inequalities, both within and between countries, are propagated and perpetuated. Other problems analysed are the typical patterns of fluctuating growth faced by third world countries; the social

structures in both rural and urban areas and their influence on the behaviour of governments and private investors in these countries, and environmental control and population planning issues faced by these countries. An introduction is provided to the planning methods adopted by most third world countries and the hurdles such planning has encountered. The illustrations are drawn from among third world countries.

BHATIA, RAMESH. Planning for the petroleum and fertilizer industries : a programming model for India. Delhi, Oxford, 1983. 259p. Rs. 100.00.

This study has analysed the problems of planning investments for the petroleum and fertilizer industries in India. Various options with regard to foreign trade, refinery process choices, fertilizer feedstock choices and related location alternatives have been simultaneously considered in the framework of a mathematical programming model. It presents the results obtained for the years 1984 and 1990 under various assumptions regarding import/export prices, capital and operating costs, foreign exchange scarcity premium, capital recovery factor and shadow wage rate. The study shows that choice of technology in secondary processing in Indian refineries, as well as feedstocks choices in the fertilizer industry, is insufficiently planned. There is a seven-page bibliography. This study is a slightly modified version of the Ph.D. thesis of the University of Delhi. It has been published as No. 31 in the series "Studies in Economic Development and Planning", under the auspices of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi.

BIGSTEN, ARNE. Income distribution and development : theory, evidence, and policy. London, Heinemann, 1983. 192p. £ 5.95.

This study provides an overview of the present state of the art with regard to income distribution analysis in Less Developed Countries (LDCs). It deals with theoretical issues, empirical findings and income distribution policy. The usefulness of both income distribution theory and development theory in the analysis of income distribution change in the LDCs is evaluated. There is a systematic assessment of what has been learnt about the determinants of income distributional change in the LDCs from both empirical studies and model analyses. A detail comparison of income distribution policy pursued in Kenya, Tanzania, and Zambia is made.

BRARA, J. S. The political economy of rural development: strategies for poverty alleviation. New Delhi, Allied, 1983. 274p. Rs. 70.00.

At present a considerable amount of rethinking is in progress about the new policies and models by the international governmental organisations as well as by the planners in the Government of India. A great deal of interest has been raised in poverty-oriented rural development, to the extent that the main concepts have been integrated into the standard socio-economic development parlance. This book is an attempt to make a politico-economic analysis of the new policies and models for poverty-oriented rural development strategies. The basic factor motivating this study is the persistence of poverty in the face of 'development'. It questions the assumptions and the theoretical bases governing the leading development models and strategies. By using an alternative theoretical framework, it attempts to raise and study a series of propositions to examine the limitations and constraints in these policies. There is a fifteen-page bibliography.

BRETON, ALBERT. The logic of bureaucratic conduct : an economic analysis of competition, exchange, and efficiency in private and public organizations, by Albert Breton and Ronald Wintrobe, Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1982. 195p. £ 15.00.

This study begins with the recognition that one cannot fully understand bureaucratic behaviour nor model the workings of bureaucracies by looking only at the formal structure or at variables associated with it, such as budgets, formal rewards and sanctions, and formal relationships of authority (policing). The questions addressed are: Can subordinates pursue their own objectives when these are at variance with those of their superiors? If so, under what conditions, and to what extent? In seeking answers to these questions the authors have developed a theory of trust and networks as the basis of a theory of selective behaviour. This book, then, describes the development and application of a theory of selective behaviour, which is at the same time a logic of bureaucratic conduct. A general theory of bureaucracy is presented and is used to explain behaviour in large organisations and to explain what determines efficiency in both governments and business corporations. Using the methods of standard neo-classical economic theory it relies on two central principles: that members of an organisation trade with one another and that they compete with one another.

BRYANT, CORALIE. Managing development in the third world, by Coralie Bryant and Louise G. White. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1982. 322p. \$ 39.00.

This book is based on the premise that development is an increase in both growth and equity, a process empowering rather than demeaning. It is also based on the conviction that public institutions can contribute to development; even if such institutions are often part of 'the problem', they can also be part of 'the solution'. Although developmental change can come from several sources, the focus is on the role that organisations and administrators can play. There are three parts: (1) Development administration: an introduction, (2) Implementing development: some strategies, and (3) Implementing development: urban and rural areas. First part deals with questions of administrative behaviour and organisation theory; second part deals with programme and project implementation; last part applies these concerns to the changing urban and rural environments in the third world. There is a seven-page annotated bibliography.

CHADHA, KUMKUM. The Indian jail: a contemporary document. New Delhi, Vikas, 1983. 251p. Rs. 125.00.

This book gives an insight into the deplorable conditions in Indian jails. It also analyses the system which breeds criminals, laws which do little to protect the innocent, and the police which relentlessly resorts to 'third degree' methods to extort confessions. The book is based on extensive interviews with prison inmates and first hand study of several jails, living conditions of undertrials and convicts, and halting measures introduced in the name of reform and rehabilitation. Statistical appendices spread over seventy pages are presented in the end.

CHANANA, CHARANJIT. Industrial economics in developing countries: India, a case study. Gurgaon, Marketing and Economic Research Bureau, 1983. 113p. Rs. 80.00.

This book deals with development of India's industrial policies, their aims and implementation. In essence the thrust of these policies has been in line with the original Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. What has really varied from time to time is the emphasis on different aspects of industrial policy implementation. The author has highlighted some important aspects such as fuller capacity utilisation of manpower, ancillarisation through the setting up of nucleus plants, and industrialisation under the concept of 'economic federalism'. He has also underlined the need for modernisation and international market orientation of Indian industry, increased productivity and new directions in international economic cooperation. Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 and Industrial Policy Statement, July 1980, are presented in annexures. The book has been published for Indian Institute of Industrial Economics, New Delhi.

DAVIS, MARVIN. *Rank and rivalry: the politics of inequality in rural West Bengal*. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1983. 239p. £ 20.00.

This study is a descriptive analysis of rank (relative highness and lowness) and those rivalries by which distinctions of rank and the behaviour appropriate to ranked social units are variously maintained or altered, supported or challenged, in a village of West Bengal. It aims partly to add to the general fund of ethnographic information about stratification and politics in rural India, and partly to advance the kind of analysis undertaken. It is argued that holistic anthropology is best concerned with both systems of action and meaning, and best examines social, structural, and cultural material in a manner that does not treat either as in some sense secondary, derived or epiphenomenal. The book describes the indigenous theory of rank held by Hindus in rural West Bengal and shows that the premise of inequality is a central organising principle of their entire society and cosmos. It also shows that the Bengali preoccupation with rank generates frequent political rivalries at each level of rural social organisation.

ESTRIN, SAUL. *French planning in theory and practice*, by Saul Estrin and Peter Holmes. London, Allen & Unwin, 1983. 215p. £ 15.00.

This book is concerned with indicative planning, or planning in a market economy. It explores the scope for an agency to coordinate and disseminate economic information without attempting to direct private choices in the light of the French planning experience. The study vindicates at conceptual and practical level a particular form of indicative planning, rather more limited in scope than generally advocated but potentially significant in an uncertain world. It warns against the dangers of an excessively ambitious planning exercise whose costly detailed coverage may disguise practical irrelevance. It also stresses the obstacles to successful planning, including the desire for policy-making flexibility, the irrelevance of consultation or advice to pre-committed governments, the use of technocratic forecasts for political purposes, and administrative rivalries. There is a thirteen-page bibliography.

FALKENDER, MARCIA. *Downing Street in perspective*. London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1982. 280p. £ 10.95.

In this book the authoress recalls many of the major events and issues over the years 1970 to 1976, during her time as Harold Wilson's Political Secreatry during his years in Opposition after the 1970 defeat and his second two Administrations during 1974-76. She describes what it was like being at the heart of an election campaign, the disappointment when Labour lost in 1970 and the excitement when it was unexpectedly returned to power in 1974. She has explained how the Private Office of the Leader of the Opposition works and has presented the picture of her life back at Number 10 and at Chequers.

GUPTA, JANAK RAJ. Burden of tax in Punjab: an intersectoral and inter-class analysis. New Delhi, Concept, 1983. 223p. Rs. 90.00.

This is an attempt to examine the redistributinal effects of both taxation and expenditure policies in Punjab which, in terms of per capita income, has been the fastest growing state in India since 1967-68. There are eight chapters. First chapter is a brief introduction to the concept of tax burden and incidence. Second chapter examines the structure of taxation and public expenditure, including capital expenditure, in the erstwhile Punjab (1957-58 to 1965-66) and reorganised Punjab (1967-68 to 1976-77). While third chapter deals with the inter-sector burden of taxation, fourth chapter deals with inter-class distribution of tax burden including its redistributinal effect. Next two chapters deal with the inter-sector and inter-class distribution of benefits from public expenditure. The taxable capacity is examined in the seventh chapter. In the last chapter the main findings are enumerated. There is an eight-page bibliography. This volume is published under the University Grants Commission's Scheme of "Publication of Learned Research Works including Doctoral Theses".

HARDIMAN, MARGARET. The social dimensions of development: social policy and planning in the third world, by Margaret Hardiman and James Midgley. Chichester, John Wiley, 1982. 317p. \$ 41.25.

In spite of much progress over the last thirty years, absolute poverty and deprivation together with widespread ill-health, ignorance, malnutrition, homelessness and landlessness still exist on a scale in developing countries which is unacceptable in the twentieth century. Although there is more concern about these social problems today, in the past social scientists who studied development issues paid little attention to them. This book is an attempt to meet the growing need for suitable literature on the subject of social planning for developing countries. In discussing the social problems, attention is directed specifically at the policies which have been formulated to deal with them in the past. Different policy approaches are compared and their effectiveness is assessed. It is argued that for state intervention to be meaningful, governments must formulate appropriate social policies and plans based specifically on the needs and circumstances of their societies. In the chapters concerned with the major fields or sectors of social planning, an attempt is made first to outline the problem and then to examine policy issues. There is a sixteen-page bibliography.

HEGDE, V.S. Gandhi's philosophy of law. New Delhi, Concept, 1983. 127p. Rs. 55.00.

This book discusses Gandhi's views on prohibition, gambling, prostitution, his opinion on the legal profession and on civil disobedience. On each of these

topics Gandhi formulated fairly elaborate arguments in support of his position. The question of legal enforcement and its limits and the relationship between law and morality either were presupposed or were implied by the views he held in each case. In the last chapter the author has worked out the main points of Gandhi's philosophy of law on the basis of the discussion in the earlier chapters. There is a six-page bibliography. This book was originally a doctoral thesis, Karnatak University.

HIGGINS, JOAN. Government and urban poverty: inside the policy-making process, by Joan Higgins and others. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1983. 215p. £ 5.95.

The problems of Britain's inner cities are mounting. In recent years a number of books have examined the problems of the inner cities and of urban deprivation and urban crisis. This book attempts to add a new dimension to that literature by providing a detailed account of the policy-making process from the 'inside'. Three of the four authors were, at different times and in different ways, 'insiders' in this process. The book is concerned with two issues in particular: first, with the role of central government in the making and implementation of policies for the inner cities, and, second, with the ways in which knowledge for policy can be accumulated or lost in the labyrinth of experimentation and research. The account is a dismal one of projects started with enthusiasm that flounder because of bureaucratic inertia and lack of funds. The authors offer a detailed analysis of the policy-making process within central government and explain why, after a series of well-intentioned programmes, the problems of many of Britain's cities are as acute today as they have ever been.

INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT. Public administration in Japan, ed. by IIAS Tokyo Round Table Organizing Committee. Tokyo, I.A.M., 1982. 299p.

This book is published in commemoration of the 1982 Tokyo Round Table of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. It sets forth the basic structure of the Japanese administrative system with the assistance of scholars and practitioners in government. The focus is on providing the readers with the most fundamental knowledge necessary to understand Japanese administrative system and its operation. The Constitution, Cabinet Law, and National Government Organization Law are presented in appendices.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT. Economic return to investment in irrigation in India, by Leslie Abbie, James Q. Harrisan and John W. Wall. Washington, D.C., IBRD, 1982. 46p.

This paper reports on an investigation into the efficiency of investment in irrigation, both surface and groundwater, both public and private, in India. The authors first present a brief history of the development of irrigation in India discussing physical achievements and financial expenditures. Economic rates of return to investments in irrigation are then analysed using rates calculated in World Bank project appraisal and completion reports, Planning Commission project evaluation studies and other Indian sources, and the results of an econometric analysis undertaken by the authors. Factors limiting the efficiency

of investments are analysed, separately for surface and groundwater development, and policies for increasing the efficiency of the investments are discussed. This is World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 536.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Rural projects through urban eyes: an interpretation of the World Bank's new-style rural development projects, by Judith Tendler. Washington, D.C., IBRD, 1982, 86p.

This paper is a suggested political economy of the Bank's new-style rural development projects. It attempts to describe some of the things that happen in the political environment of a project when governments, assisted by the Bank, redirect their public-sector services and subsidies to the rural poor. The nature of implementing agencies as political actors is also explored. The purpose of this exploration is to broaden the understanding of how the new rural projects have fared, to help explain successes as well as problems. The paper also suggests how the features of the political environment can be taken into account in the selection and design of future rural projects. Certain aspects of rural poverty and projects are brought out by contrasting them to urban poverty and projects. The urban-rural contrast serves as an organising theme as a backdrop for making clearer the distinct features of the rural project landscape. This is World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 532.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Management research: guide for institutions and professionals, by Rogar Bennett. Geneva, I.L.O., 1983. 245p. 22.50 Swiss Francs.

In management and administration, research is a neglected activity. Management institutes and managers have conflicting attitudes towards research. This book reflects the collective experience and thinking of many institutions, centres and schools that are keen to improve management research. It deals with the purpose and nature of management research; research policy and planning; the choice of research methods; organising research; disseminating and using research results; and developing competent researchers. Its purpose is to help to make management research, in both industrialised and developing countries, more productive, more useful to the trainer and, above all more relevant to the world of practice. Thirtynine-page annotated bibliography is presented in the end.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Managing a management development institution, ed. by Milan Kubr. Geneva, I.L.O., 1982. 277p. 30 Swiss Francs.

Many institutions tend to overlook the fact that what the institution is capable of achieving depends critically on how it is managed. This book is about key issues in managing management development institutions. Drawing on the experience and contribution of many institutions from both industrialised and developing countries, an international team of authors has written this book for the benefit of all those involved in designing, planning, managing and supervising management development institutions. The primary focus is on institutions providing training, consulting, advisory and research services to managers and helping to improve management in practice, in both the public and private sectors. Four institutions provided detailed descriptions of their

strategic choices and management experience, which are reproduced in the second part of this book. One of these institutions is the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. There is a nine-page bibliography.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Strategic management of development programmes: guidelines for action, by Samuel Paul. Geneva. I.L.O., 1983. 137p. 17.50 Swiss Francs.

A wide variety of development programmes operate in the Third World today but it is being said that their planning and implementation leave much to be desired. Traditionally, the focus has been on the technology and economics of programmes and little knowledge exists on how to organise and manage development programmes. This book is a modest attempt towards filling this important gap. It presents an approach to the 'strategic management' of development programmes. This guide to strategic management is based on an analysis of some of the most successful development programmes in the world. There are nine chapters. The first one examines the pre-conditions of performance in the public context, in which most development programmes are designed and carried out. The concept of strategic management, its components, and their interrelationships are discussed in chapters 3 through 8. In the last chapter are practical suggestions for policy makers and programme managers.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE. Target setting for basic needs: the operation of selected government services, ed. by P.J. Richards and M.D. Leonor. Geneva, I.L.O., 1982. 130p. 25 Swiss Francs.

In the basic needs approach to development, the function of target setting is to raise minimum levels of basic needs satisfaction in specific fields and, where possible, to avoid widening the gap between rich and poor. Conversely, the satisfaction of basic needs through government services implies the setting of targets by which policy may be oriented and performance may be measured. In this book the authors concentrate on four major sectors of activity in government services (health, education, housing and transport) and by analysing the operations involved in these sectors, discuss relevant and appropriate forms of target setting with particular reference to developing countries.

JACKSON, P.M. The political economy of bureaucracy. Oxford, Philip Allan, 1982, 295p. £ 12.95.

As the public sector grows in size relative to the rest of the economy, more and more activity is organised within the bureaucracy. More of the nation's wealth is allocated and distributed through decisions taken within the bureaucracy. This book uses the concept of bureaucracy to build a number of bridges between economists, political scientists, organisation theorists and public administrators. A number of different approaches to the study of bureaucracy are examined. These include those of the organisational sociologist, the political scientist, the public administration specialist and the economist. The organising principle used throughout in this book is to introduce the economist to the issues, debates and controversies of bureaucracy which exist in other disciplines. There is a twenty-page bibliography.

JONEJA, G.C.L. Rural development, agriculture and food: some issues. Musso L.B.S. National Academy of Administration, 1980. 35p.

The pamphlet contains three papers: (1) Administration for rural development (2) Agricultural development: some dimensions, and (3) Food policy and development. These papers highlight some important issues and point possible solutions. While the first article is a Conference paper the other are excerpts from two addresses delivered on different occasions. The pamphlet has been published as Spring 1980 issue of 'Academy Sandesh'.

JONEJA, G.C.L. Training of public services in a developing society. Musso L.B.S. National Academy of Administration, 1979. 84p.

As director of the Academy the author had many opportunities to speak to young probationary officers of various services. This pamphlet is a collection of addresses at different training courses at the Academy, and at some conferences associated with training. It has been published as Winter 1979 issue of 'Academy Sandesh'. With emphasis on training the related issues dealt with are: development, professionalism, discipline, etc.

KHANNA, SUNDEEP. Civil administration in India. New Delhi, Uppal, 1980. 127p. Rs. 60.00.

In this book an attempt has been made to discuss all aspects of administration from maintenance of public order to maintenance of land records and from disaster management to management of development programmes. Some important aspects like civil supply administration and public relations are also dealt with at some length. The significance of effective touring and timely inspection is also emphasized. In addition there are three case studies to explain various problems that are confronted in the execution of any operation or while facing a law and order situation. The book is essentially based on a thesis submitted to Bhopal University for conferral of doctorate of philosophy in 1980.

MAHESHWARI, SHRIRAM. Comparative government and politics. Agra, Laksh Narain Agarwal, 1983. 234p. Rs. 80.00.

Since the mid-forties there has been a large scale induction in the discipline of political science of new paradigms, concepts, approaches, and even orientation. This book seeks to discuss these new paradigms, concepts, approaches, and concerns. The primary intention is to meet the requirements of students studying for their post-graduate degree in Indian universities.

MAMORIA, C.B. Agricultural co-operative structure in India. Allahabad, Kirti Mahal, 1983. 296p. Rs. 60.00.

The aim of this volume is to meet the requirements of the students offering various courses in cooperation at their university or professional examinations. There are fourteen chapters. First chapter gives, in brief, the genesis and classification of cooperative societies. Next three chapters discuss the growth, development and evaluation of the cooperative movement in India. Chapters five to ten analyse various aspects of agricultural cooperation such as cooperative farming, cooperative marketing, cooperative storage and warehousing, fisheries cooperatives and dairy cooperatives. Community development programme, village

panchayats, and rural development form the subject matter of chapters eleven to thirteen. The last chapter throws light on the role of the State in the field of cooperative activities.

MASCARENHAS, R.C. Technology transfer and development: India's Hindustan Machine Tools Company. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1982. 270p. \$ 25.50.

In most Third World nations, importing technology from other countries is considered vital for industrialisation and economic development. This book examines the processes of technology transfer and development by tracing how Hindustan Machine Tools, a public enterprise in India, successfully collaborated with manufacturers from industrialised nations in its growth from a single factory to a diversified industrial complex. The author has pointed out important relationships between 'policy efficiency' and 'administrative efficiency' and has discussed socio-economic and cultural factors that can obstruct the successful development and operation of an industrial enterprise in a developing country.

MOOD, ALEXANDER M. Introduction to policy analysis. London, Edward Arnold, 1983. 302p. £ 22.50.

This book deals mainly with quantitative aspects of policy analysis and endeavours to supply the necessary mathematics along the way. It focuses on two tasks: introduction to policy analysis and introduction of the quantitative methods needed for carrying out policy analysis. It is so organised that most of the mathematics appear in the problems.

MOOK, BYRON T. The world of the Indian field administrator. New Delhi, Vikas, 1982. 194p. Rs. 95.00.

The focus of this book is on two low-level government officials in two different departments in Tamil Nadu. The objectives are: (1) to describe in detail the job of Deputy Inspector of Schools and Agricultural Extension Officer, and (2) to suggest how history, organisational structures and job descriptions interact in explaining their attitudes and behaviour. This book explains *how* the bureaucracy works and sets the stage to answer *why* it works the way it does. Tradition, organisational structure, job description, attitudes and values form the core of the study. The main contribution of the analysis is clearly empirical rather than theoretical. The overall conclusion is that most Indian administrators behave 'rationally' in organisational environments which appear to them as 'irrational'.

MUKERJI, MOHAN. Non-story of a chief secretary during emergency, et cetera. New Delhi, Associated, 1982. 183p. Rs. 80.00.

The author was chief secretary of Rajasthan from 1975 to 1977. This book deals with the functioning of the administrative system of an Indian State during a historically significant period. It provides a glimpse of the interactions between a public administrative system and its dynamic socio-political environment. One encounters in the pages of the volume the positive, constructive and humane side of the bureaucracy. Usually associated with harsh and high-handed action, the Emergency is shown to have also been a period of efficient administration, with appreciable emphasis on punctuality, weeding out of the corrupt and incompetent, recognition of merit, staff training on getting the best of government servants.

There are close glimpses of how the government machinery operated in a state, and also a sort of official version of matters which then received much attention like the twenty-point programme, city beautification and family planning.

MURPHY, JOSETTE. Monitoring and evaluation of agricultural change, by Josette Murphy and Leendert H. Sprey. Wageningen, the Netherlands, International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement, 1982. 314p. Gld. 55.00.

The authors have elaborated a programme for monitoring and evaluation that fits the conditions in the semiarid tropics. The book is written for those who will be called upon to design programme of continuous data gathering and analysis, and to supervise the implementation of that programme. The focus is primarily on subsistence agriculture in the semi-arid tropics, where family farms grow the crops they need for auto-consumption under dry-land conditions. There are two parts. First part, 'General Principles' describes step by step, how to organise a monitoring and evaluation unit. Second part, 'Methodologies', is a detailed elaboration of the activities described in first part. There is five-page bibliography.

MWAPACHU, JUMA VOLTER. Management of public enterprises in developing countries (the Tanzania experience). New Delhi, Oxford & I.B.H., 1983. 371p. Rs. 75.00.

This book has evolved out of a series of articles published in academic journals in Africa and India. The author has essentially dealt with the managerial dimensions of the problem with special reference to Tanzania, where he is working as management consultant. There are seven chapters: (1) Genesis, development and institutional forms; (2) Principles and practice of organisation design; (3) Top management: structure and systems; (4) Corporate planning; (5) Control and accountability; (6) Management of human resources; (7) Political economy of industrial relations. There is a seven-page bibliography.

OLSON, MANCUR. The rise and decline of nations: economic growth, stagflation, and social rigidities. New Haven, Yale Univ. Press, 1982. 273p. \$ 14.95.

The years since World War II have seen rapid shifts in the relative positions of different countries and regions. Some have enjoyed spectacular growth while others have declined. This book offers a new theory to explain these shifts and tests it against evidence from many periods of history and many parts of the world. The author's thesis is that the behaviour of individuals and firms in stable societies leads to the formation of dense networks of collusive, cartelistic, and lobbying organisations that make economies less efficient and dynamic and politics less governable. The longer a society goes without an upheaval, the more powerful such organisations become—and the more they slow down economic expansion. Societies in which these narrow interest groups have been destroyed—by war or revolution, for example—enjoy the greatest gains in growth.

PANT, NIRANJAN. Farmers' organization and irrigation management, by Niranjana Pant and R.K. Verma. New Delhi, Ashish, 1983. 105p. Rs. 65.00.

The irrigation projects with their complex engineering and bureaucratic organisation cannot be successful in achieving optimum utilisation of potential unless

This calls for creation and institutionalisation of irrigation farmers' organisations in large irrigation systems. This book attempts to review the literature pertaining to irrigation farmers' organisation, highlighting various points of view and the state of such organisations in various parts of India. It also studies three irrigation farmers' organisations in considerable detail in Sone Command Area, Bihar, in relation to management of water below the outlet with special reference to distributive justice and crop productivity.

PRASAD, ANIRUDH. Democracy, politics and judiciary in India. New Delhi, Deep & Deep, 1983. 280p. Rs. 80.00.

This study is divided into five parts: (1) The governing of men and democratic choice; (2) The political institutions in action; (3) Crumbling pillars of judiciary; (4) Threat to press and problem of national integration; and (5) Conclusion and suggestions. This book brings to surface the shortcomings and drawbacks of those in power, legislators and judges. The issues discussed are: Federo-parliamentary democracy, separation of powers, denigration of Presidency and gubernatorial offices, dramatisation of responsible government in the states, threat to the independent judiciary and press, problem of national integration, etc.

RAO, N.J. USHA. Women in a developing society. New Delhi, Ashish, 1983, 180p. Rs. 65.00.

This book is a collection of research papers focused mainly on the women in Karnataka. Most of the papers presented here were discussed in various seminars and a few of them have been published earlier in some research journals. The main objective is to highlight the position of women in Karnataka, their educational status, employment pattern, etc., in order to gain some insight into the problems and prospects faced by women, due to the changes taking place in the society.

SAIGAL, KRISHAN. Policy making in India: an approach to optimisation. New Delhi, Vikas, 1983. 168p. Rs. 75.00.

This book draws upon analytical and computational techniques of the ongoing managerial revolution to develop alternative organisational patterns to articulate an integrated policy package. First chapter delineates the constraints to optimality but suggests that in the context of accelerating change configurations there is no alternative to optimisation. Second chapter develops a normative model of the Indian system to help understand how appropriate policies can steer society in the desired direction. Chapters three to seven deal with economic, security, foreign, social, cultural and administrative policies. Their internal dynamics and external linkages are delineated. It is suggested that attainment of optimality may require working out of non-western civilisational goals. Eighth chapter deals with alternative strategies and organisational design in a heuristic, that is, learning and re-learning framework.

SINGH, L.P. Regulated markets in India. (With special reference to Bihar). Delhi, Capital, 1983. 353p. Rs. 135.00.

One novel device of state intervention in the field of agricultural marketing relates to setting up of regulated markets. The main objectives of such markets are to regulate sale and purchase of agricultural produce, create conditions for fair competition and thereby ensure a fair deal to the producer-sellers. This book is an endeavour to examine whether regulated markets in India, particularly in Bihar, have accomplished the objectives for which they were set up. There are nine chapters. First chapter introduces the subject. Second one throws light upon agricultural marketing scenario. Third chapter makes out a case for regulated markets after an analysis of the experience of some leading countries overseas. While the fourth chapter analyses the role of marketing boards in developing countries and examines their relevance in Indian circumstances, the fifth chapter deals with Bihar State Agricultural Marketing Board. Sixth chapter relates to Marketing legislation. The next two chapters make a multi-dimensional appraisal of the working of regulated markets in Bihar. Last chapter contains some suggestions to make the regulated markets more effective, purposeful and goal-oriented. There is an eight-page bibliography.

SINGH, LAL SAHAB. Agricultural price policy and stabilisation measures in India. Delhi, Capital, 1983. 273p. Rs. 110.00.

This volume aims at evaluating price policy adopted in Indian agriculture and seeks to justify the stabilisation measures taken in pursuance of the objectives of the price policy and requirements of the economy. Starting with the analysis of price behaviour in India, this work has gone deep into the details of the price policy, stabilisation measures and a critique of India's agricultural price policy in the post-independence era, before it sets out to prescribe measures and devices for stabilisation of prices and chalks out contours of a feasible, positive and production-oriented price policy for Indian agriculture. The object of this study is to justify the stabilisation measures in the context of our objectives and requirements of the price policy and the economy respectively. There is an eighteen-page bibliography.

SPITZER, ROBERT J. The presidency and public policy : the four arenas of presidential power. Alabama, Univ. of Alabama Press, 1983. 189p. \$ 18.75.

This study examines the president's annual domestic legislative programme (his policy proposals to Congress) over a twenty-year period 1954-74, in order to see how and in what ways the characteristics of those proposals affect his success in dealing with Congress, success being defined as Congress's passing the president's legislative proposals in the forms offered. After the first introductory chapter the second chapter discusses the policy theory that provides the framework for analysis of the president's domestic policy proposals. The next two chapters present a series of case studies that illustrate the mechanics of the policy argument in the context of some important examples of presidential legislative proposals. Chapter five briefly assesses existing views on the overall relationship between the president and Congress. 165 selected legislative proposals out of 5500 ones are analysed in the sixth chapter. The last and seventh chapter presents conclusions, a synthesis, and some prospects for the future.

SWANSON, CHARLES R. Police administration: structures, processes, and behavior, by Charles A. Swanson and Leonard Territo. New York, Macmillan, 1983. 455p. \$ 20.95.

In healthy, achieving organisations the relative value of structure, processes and behaviour is reorganised and integrated. This book employs a public administration perspective and is interdisciplinary in content. There are thirteen chapters : (1) Police administration and police society, (2) Politics and police administration : external influences and controls, (3) Organizational theory, (4) Leadership, (5) Interpersonal and organizational communication, (6) Decision making, (7) Human resources management, (8) Stress and police personnel, (9) Labour relations, (10) Legal aspects of police administration, (11) Financial management, (12) Planning, productivity, and program evaluation, and (13) Organizational change. Collectively for over forty years the authors have studied, practised, researched, taught, and consulted on police administration. An inevitable by-product of these experiences is the development of certain perspectives which form the rationale for this book. Sprinkled throughout are materials such as news clippings and vignettes to illustrate points discussed in the narrative and make them concrete.

TARKUNDE, V.M. Radical humanism: the philosophy of freedom and democracy. Delhi, Ajanta, 1983. 219p. Rs. 70.00.

The basic framework of the philosophy of Radical Humanism was prepared by M.N. Roy in 1946. Radical Humanism is not a mere academic exercise. It is intended to be a philosophy of action, a philosophy to be practised in daily life. It is a post-Marxian philosophy. This book is an attempt to explain in non-technical language the personal and social aspects of the philosophy of Radical Humanism and its political and social practice. There are four sections : (1) Introductory; (2) Basic approach; (3) Personal philosophy; and (4) Social philosophy. Radical Humanism defends the limited democracy of today in order that it may be transformed into a comprehensive political, economic and social democracy of the future. The twenty-two theses of Radical Humanism are listed in the appendix.

TORDOFF, WILLIAM, ed. Administration in Zambia. Manchester, Manchester Univ. Press, 1980. 306 p. £ 25.00.

This book examines the changing political socio-economic context in which the administration operates and, though the focus is on domestic administration, some attention is also given to the inter-action between internal and external events. Following an introduction which reviews the forces which have shaped Zambian administration both before and after the introduction of the one-party state in December 1972, ensuing chapters discuss the economy, the public service and parastatal sector, party and administration and development. The conclusion assesses the performance of the Zambian Government and points to some of the problems which confront it. The contributors, closely associated with modern Zambia, draw on a wide range of sources, including central government, local authority and party files, government publications and newspapers. There is also important personal testimony in the form of interviews with politicians, civil servants, parastatal and local authority employees. There is a seventeen-page bibliography.

UNITED NATIONS. Technical Cooperation for Development, Department of. Curricula design for management development : report of an Expert Group

Workshop held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 20-24 July, 1981. New York, U.N., 1982. 27 p.

The United Nations Expert Group Workshop on Curricula Design for Management Development was held at the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute, at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 20 to 24 July 1981. It was attended by twenty-four experts drawn from a wide representation of experiences. The Secretarial papers dealt with three main topics which provided the framework for the deliberations of the Workshop: (1) Basic assumptions, policies and criteria for curricula design; (2) Training objectives and curricula content; and (3) Training methodologies, materials resources. The revised versions of these papers constitute the main body of this Report.

UNITED NATIONS ASIAN AND PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE.
Environmental assessment of development projects. Kuala Lumpur, the Centre, 1983. 334 p.

The Centre organised in collaboration with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Government of Malaysia and the United Nations Environment Programme, a Regional Symposium on the Environmental Assessment of Development Projects in January 1982. The symposium, designed for senior government officials dealing with project appraisal and environment management and senior staff of training institutions, was attended by high level government officials and experts from fifteen countries in Asia and the Pacific. The papers and proceedings of the Symposium are put together in this volume.

WHITE, MICHAEL. Under Japanese management: the experience of British Workers, by Michael White and Malcolm Trevor. London, Heinemann, 1983. 162 p. £ 6.50.

Japanese companies are moving into Britain. In this book Japanese management methods are assessed from the personal experiences of their British employees. It presents perceptions and opinions drawn both from Japanese-owned factories and from Japanese financial companies in the City of London. The findings show that Japanese management is indeed 'different' from the customs of British industry and commerce. Japanese managements, emphasising discipline and commitment to the task of production, sweep away the traditional working practices of the British factory. British production workers, far from rebelling, respond positively to these pressures and dread the return of 'typical British management'. The analysis of employees' perceptions indicates that efficiency, authority and egalitarianism can be combined in ways not usually considered in Britain. It cannot be maintained that Japanese methods are out of place in Britain because of differences in attitudes or culture.

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In the opening article, B.B. Misra traces how the concept developed in England after

Restoration of monarchy (in 1660), following its impersonalisation and abstraction as an institution. In the context of a growing capitalist economy and emergence of public service and replication thereof in India to suit the interests of the imperial power, the concept has had a chequered history. He goes on to point out that "efforts were made to evolve in India, under British rule, a concept of administrative accountability to law and procedure under the limitations imposed by imperial interests and the peculiar conditions of Indian society". In his scholarly discussion, he depicts how the concept developed under the influence of the rulers and various parliamentary states as applied to India by the British. He aptly points out the incongruity of the concept of administrative accountability and its application in the political system lacking democratic character. He underlines some important developments in this regard after the attainment of independence. According to him, "under the pressure of politics, an irrational category, the conceptual rationality of public administration tends to get blurred but continues nonetheless". It is a conclusion which merits exploration as to its nature, causes and consequences because of its relevance for the future democratic set-up. The learned author provides the necessary historical background for the study of the subject.

In the second article, V. Subramaniam mainly provides in his article analytical information about the context in which the concept of accountability emerged under the British system. He tries to identify the reasons which explain the so called wailing about the decline of public accountability. He points out that a lot of confusion is caused as "accountability in regard to public funds, public responsibility in regard to the use of governmental power by politicians, and the civil servants and the executive's responsiveness in regard to anticipating public needs and sensibilities be all lumped together in the discussion". After explaining the context and ideas of public accountability and responsibility,

he examines the possible causes for the debilitation of the practices of accountability and goes to discuss the possible cures which he groups in two categories—remedies of withdrawal, and extension and modification. Apart from varied control mechanisms, he makes a plea for greater role of the public, as a whole, through regular education in citizenship and by wider access to governmental information. He concludes with an interesting suggestion that each expert must be forced to spend half of his time as a performer and the rest as a critic switching position on the two ends of the desk. This, he feels, may resolve some problems relating to accountability, but devising a method for this purpose needs deeper probe. Subramaniam provides an extensive framework of analysis which needs more rigorous treatment in its applied aspects. According to him, "the concept of public accountability evolved mainly in England in a mixed atmosphere of decaying feudalism and rising commercialism". He also suggests that the concept developed in a very narrow context of limited government, limited expenditure, limited administrative structure and limited liberal democracy.

Shriram Maheshwari relates the concept to achievement, taking a view that structural mechanisms—like hierarchy, supervision, etc.—are all designed to promote accountability. In this light, he discusses parliamentary and ministerial forms of accountability and follows it up with a critique on these conventional forms. In his bid to refashion the framework of accountability, he emphasises the need to balance the tendency of enhancing people's obligation towards government (as is evident in tax laws) with matching self-discipline on the part of government itself. Some of the specific suggestions made in this context are: fixing an expiry date for all enactments with a view to re-examine their rationale, need for social audit in public organisations, and making a provision for suing a functionary for damages even in the event of indifference and inaction. Maheshwari rightly warns that the

ideas suggested by him, if ritualistically applied, may not have much impact. Again, he cautions about the need for sense of proportion in this regard so that initiative and drive so necessary for carrying out programmatic responsibilities are not adversely affected. He has raised some issues which should provoke further exploration of the applied aspects of the concept of administrative accountability.

According to Asok Mukhopadhyay, "the basic issue of administrative responsibility relates to that part of public administration which has something concrete to contribute towards not only policy execution but also policy formulation and policy adjudication". He discusses at some length what he calls 'informal accountability'. Asok Mukhopadhyay deals with the conventional mechanisms for enforcing accountability—political, legislative (including post-audit and committee system), financial and judicial. He brackets in the informal category elected representatives' demands on administration to show special favour to their constituencies, obligation of administrators to attend to press queries, and their relationships with interest/pressure groups and lobbies. Besides, he also discusses certain facilitating factors, like representativeness of bureaucracy and people's participation. He feels that the administrators and people seem to have different perspectives on the participatory process and observes that "administrators need to temper their professional judgement with an awareness of citizen preferences". Mukhopadhyay also refers to the limiting factors in this regard, like political culture and structures, values of individuals, organisational environment, etc. The author seems to strike a realistic note while concluding that the concept is relevant to democratic systems and is more close to political culture than administrative law and is determined basically by popular expectations.

Taking a constitutional-legal view of the theme, S.N. Jain focuses on relationship between accountability and the Directive

Principles of State Policy as enshrined in our Constitution, which in fact provide the guiding principles and rationale for a good deal of administrative activity in a democratic framework. Illustrating his writing with case laws pertaining to different aspects, he deals with issues like the alleged weakening of fundamental rights, and the tendency of enacting more and more laws without proper administration thereof. He also discusses some positive developments, that is, state's increasing concern to provide legal aid, supporting social action groups, and setting up of agencies to handle grievances, etc. His is an analytical piece with a legal approach in its wider context and though one would not always agree either with his diagnosis or with his prescriptions, Jain's exposition indicates that this is an area where further research is necessary. The politico-economic realities and parameters of administrative capability cannot be wished away all of a sudden by the magic wand of seemingly attractive public interest litigation. It requires creation of public awareness, garnering of resources, activation of civic sense and mobilisation of administrative support for any lasting and worthwhile effort.

Governmental administration does not exist in a vacuum but in a social setting. As such, performance of its institutions is determined by multiple, complex and competitive factors which influence administrative accountability. C.P. Bhambhri in his piece perceptively underscores with the help of many empirical findings the factor of social specificities or proximity, i.e., governmental institutions are more responsive to interest groups close to the bureaucracy and ignore the demands of those who do not or cannot reach them. Thus, according to him, the social context assumes important proportion in assessing accountability in government. Bhambhri thus raises the larger issues of the varied and complex interest groups and their impact on the governmental functioning which brings us to the paradoxical situation of the need for effective administra-

tion being conscious of its 'custodian' role in a democratic but unequal and fragmented society.

Pervasiveness of governmental activity, reinforced with increasing dependence of community on governmental intervention, has conferred tremendous powers in the hands of public functionaries obviously to fulfil collective needs. But with this, doubtlessly, have increased opportunities of misuse—deliberate or otherwise—of these powers. In this context, O.P. Dwivedi analyses how the traditional conventions of ministerial accountability and responsibility in public service through parliamentary control have got diluted in countries like UK, Canada, etc., because of the enormous expansion of governmental activity itself. To reinforce it, he suggests that more effective arrangements for scientific allocation of responsibility to individuals and units, feedback and reporting systems, mechanisms for evaluation of performance, a political commitment to achieve responsible and accountable management are called for. Dwivedi recommends the adoption of a suitable code of ethics—endorsed and duly enforced by the supreme authority—by the public servants, both ministers and bureaucracy, as a set of guiding principles. Such a measure is likely to have positive effect on administrative accountability, according to Dwivedi. He has tried to analyse the elements of the code and the imperatives of its successful enforcement.

The issue of morality in public affairs is not just a matter of theoretical interest but of social concern and the approach requires increasing debate and discussion when there is so much talk of collapse or decline of moral values or norms. Dwivedi rightly says: "In general, an overall environment of responsible behaviour must emerge if a country wished to sustain an accountable administration."

P.R. Dubhashi discusses some of the known administrative and judicial processes of enforcing accountability in government and public sector as also some of the un-

ethical or corrupt practices resorted to by the functionaries. He suggests the need to lay greater emphasis on the attitude of the defaulter rather than the nature of default, quite often minor or even technical, and recommends adoption of positive approach so that the public servants may be able to develop confidence that they will not be persecuted for bonafide mistakes. He rightly visualises important role of training in cultivating and fostering proper attitude among them. There is certainly the need in administrative training to pay as much attention to dimensions of ethical behaviour as the legal procedures and modern techniques for management.

In his contribution on bureaucracy and development, J.D. Sethi shows concern about absence of a clear-cut theory of accountability and the prevailing asymmetrical relationship between politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen with regard to accountability. He is also highly critical of the state of the existing mechanisms of enforcing accountability. Though convinced about bureaucracy's capacity to ensure accountability (he favours development of efficient and alert evaluating and monitoring machinery), he decries its assuming willingly or forcibly the role of brokers between politicians and business to legitimise corruption and thereby become what he calls the "biggest barrier in the way of the emergence of any participatory model". Sethi mentions that structural self-regulation and self-control are "the two essential principles to build a system of bureaucratic accountability". He goes on to say, "Bureaucracy like any other class has to be accountable to itself, not in terms of superior-subordinate relations but in terms of values and norms of the class as a whole." And in this connection, he emphasises the role of trust, in its varied aspects, for bringing about more efficient and accountable bureaucratic management. Though one may find oneself in disagreement with the sweep of Sethi's analysis and conclusions, it is essential to go into the nature of what he characterises as the "bureaucratic crisis", and get at the roots

of reality to cope with the problems. "The problem is not so much of paucity of resources as of absence of leverages, trust, and accountability." This concluding observation of Sethi does merit indepth discussion.

Though training for administration has been accepted, despite scepticism about its practical uses in the present governmental setting, as a reliable tool for improving performance of bureaucracy involving sizable resources, the issues of accountability in the programming of this activity have not been fully realised so far by those concerned. A.P. Saxena has, therefore, chosen to define the concepts and criteria therefor and to give some shape to the vague notions about accountability as they exist in the field of training.

Three main criteria suggested by Saxena are training inputs (*i.e.*, the design which must be need-based, harmonious and have variety too); physical and financial resources inputs; and inputs provided by participants themselves during and after training. He suggests to fit the accountability criteria in all the three phases—to obtain optimum results. Saxena's theme is both interesting and of far-reaching importance. It is expected to gain more importance in future when hardware and software of training inputs are likely to acquire greater sophistication with apportioning of more resources for the purpose.

Saxena points out that "accountability is to be visualised as an inbuilt component of training since the different parties involved in training of administrators have a place and a role in the calculus of accountability". This total view has to be considered by the trainers and training institutions as well as the participants and their sponsoring organisations in the government.

Finance is traditionally the most fundamental and central issue of administrative accountability in democratic systems. Giving a brief survey of the practice of

financial accountability in USA, on which our system is historically modelled, M.J.K. Thavaraj discusses how various tools, like budget, audit, mechanisms of control within executive, control through committees of legislature, operate and bring to the fore the problems encountered in their being fully effective. He makes pointed reference in this regard to the increasing complexities in the business of government coupled with the weakening of statutory control (this becomes notional once a statute is enacted, according to the author), and audit inadequacies (increasing emphasis on efficiency-cum-performance audit is intended to rectify the latter). In his well brought out presentation, Thavaraj also covers public sector enterprises. He gives a general caution which deserves attention. Thavaraj observes: "Distortions in the electoral system and process can undermine the roots of financial accountability of the government to the people." The implications of this hypothesis naturally go beyond the frontiers of administrative accountability and become the subject matter of a wider public debate for the good of the polity.

In a democratic form of government, every administrative action is supposed to have a policy justification and public policy making is the responsibility of the elected representatives through articulation of objectives and various political and legislative processes. The Government is accountable to the legislature in this broad and important area of public aspirations and legislative effort. In this broad framework, R.B. Jain examines the policy making role of the Indian parliament since independence up to 1979. His probe is three-pronged: (i) as reflected in its various processes of legislation, (ii) as reflected in the functioning of consultative committees attached to various ministries, and (iii) parliamentary initiative through private members' legislations and resolutions. The areas selected for the first one are foreign and defence affairs, science and technology, and economic policy (including price policy for sugarcane and sugar, cotton and

textiles, and foodgrains). This selection, though not comprehensive, covers the crucial sectors. He has treated private members' initiative in this regard separately for obvious advantage. To concretise his analysis, he has given the necessary tabloid quantifications.

Some of the observations of R.B. Jain, based on his analysis, are not only interesting but also point to the relatively new and promising field of study, *i.e.*, policy making role of Indian parliament, which is expected to gain greater importance with further crystallisation and strengthening of democratic processes in the country. According to Jain, the situation, as emerges at present, indicates that the Indian parliament's "capacity to influence the implementation of public policy has been much more in evidence than in other stages of policy development". In the final analysis, according to the author, "it seems more appropriate to suggest that in India the parliament has performed a more active role as 'policy-influencer' than either 'policymaker' or as 'policy transformer'".

Another article included in this issue on administrative accountability in the context of parliamentary control is by N.R. Inamdar. But his focus is on the role and functioning of estimates committee with an added comparative dimension. He gives elaborate treatment to institutions, comparable to the estimates committee, as they operate in other countries like UK, USA, and France, and adds to our knowledge for a better understanding of the role of this very important institution in the Indian context.

Inamdar assesses the role and working of the estimates committee in India from 1953 to 1980 to provide definite insights about strengthening of post-legislative accountability in the Indian system over the years. In this process, he also discusses briefly the suggestion regarding revival of standing committees for different ministries. It may be pointed out that each ministry has, however, its consultative

committee consisting of the members of parliament. Inamdar endorses and also makes certain suggestions made to streamline the working of the estimates committee to facilitate proper coordination between the legislature and the executive for fuller play of accountability function. We hope that the parliamentary control in order to ensure accountability at various levels and stages will continue to be an important plank of our democratic process and thinking.

Much against the calculations of planners and thinkers of planned change in India, the subject of law and order has posed serious threats at times to the basic premises of the developmental process which cannot be brushed aside. Increasing concern about the realities of this trend has forced academics and functionaries to look afresh on the entire gamut of organisational structure, rules, procedures etc., related to this crucial field. Accountability in criminal justice though concerned with a major segment of administration has somehow escaped adequate academic attention. This issue carries a critical article by V.N. Rajan, updated and authenticated with illustrations of recent happenings and experiences of an 'insider', on the subject.

Rajan, in a direct and forthright style of analysis, identifies the maladies which, according to him, are responsible for the existing disabilities of the system and attempts to prescribe some possible remedies. With his focus sharply on functional aspects of accountability, he discusses factors like interference in postings and transfers of functionaries at almost all levels, problems relating to processing of cases for trial in courts, damages caused to the credibility of the system by agitational politicking, delays in deciding court cases, increasing proportion of discharges and acquittals in court cases due basically to inadequacy of prosecution evidence, suborning of witnesses, etc. Indeed devising an effective strategy for a durable remedy for these entrenched maladies is both tough and challenging, but training of prosecutors, as

suggested by the author, is a sound interim proposition. The other suggestions, like victim compensation and victim-witness assistance have doubtless direct bearing on accountability but need greater thought and preparation before implementation. But Rajan has well made the point regarding the multifaceted accountability in criminal justice administration and the need for alertness, understanding and capability of each character to play its role in a spirit of mutuality and complementarity.

Rise of bureaucratic power is inversely related to administrative accountability. Existence of this phenomenon can be experienced more at the local level mainly because, excepting the examination of broader policy, intervention of the parliament becomes diffused in local issues. This is further aggravated by the absence of a linking information system. Basing on these premises, Kuldeep Mathur rightly applies himself to devise an information system to bring accountability factor to the desired level in rural development programmes, which are so vital but have failed to show desired results for so long, though involving resources of staggering proportions.

Mathur examines the weaknesses in the existing arrangement where vital data gets distorted, before identifying the needed information and choosing indicators in the proposed system. To ensure greater accountability, he gives due emphasis to beneficiary participation, particularly at policy making and evaluation stages, despite difficulties as prevail at present. The need and urgency of evolving such a system can hardly be over emphasised for rural development programmes. Mathur's analysis leads to the general point that for any project or programme, an effective and realistically devised information system can play a significant part in improving public accountability as reporting of physical and financial targets may not tell the entire story in qualitative terms and periodical reviews or inquiries can hardly lead to corrective action at the right time.

The public sector has been under attack quite often for functional as well as ideological reasons. Despite attempts to repair its image by the recent attainment of the elusive economic viability in a large number of public sector units, public sector enterprises in the country have not always been able to answer satisfactorily the strong criticism with regard to accountability. The accountability in public enterprises assumes importance not only because of financing from public funds but also due to the very reasons and purposes for their establishment. O.P. Minocha looks into these and related issues in his article. After analysing the concept and rationale of accountability in varying forms of organisation of these units, he discusses the instruments of parliamentary scrutiny as well as other kinds of agencies for accountability.

Minocha makes a critical evaluation of the existing accountability mechanisms—both formal and legal—related to the sector and develops a list of hypotheses germane to varied factors of accountability. Empirical exploration of these hypotheses by academics and others is perhaps unavoidable keeping in view the huge investments and the expected returns therefrom as also for rekindling public confidence in them. The accountability, both in its economic and social aspects, will have to be reconciled in more realistic terms due to the emerging compulsions of an international economy and the welfare state.

Due to its very nature, a democratic and welfare state owes special responsibility to weaker sections of society, especially the more vulnerable ones. This is the compelling factor for administration of programmes for their welfare through government machinery. To minimise bureaucratic malaise, voluntary organisations are also involved where these exist. Despite this caution, the general complaint regarding accountability persists in such activity which is often confirmed by the unsatisfactory outcome of many of these programmes. Seetharam attempts to

explore in his contribution the pre-requisites, problems and issues of accountability in social welfare services to arrive at a more meaningful set of guidelines for improvement of the delivery systems. Goal specification and cost effectiveness have to be thought of as operational necessities. This has to be reinforced by adequate evaluation mechanisms. Some of the questions raised and suggestions made by the author for improvement of social welfare programmes require attention of the concerned authorities.

Though conceptual aspects and role of performance budgeting in promoting accountability have already been discussed earlier, Rajendra Maheshwari and Pushpa Maheshwari deal more with its applied aspects in public sector banks, particularly the State Bank of India (SBI) which was first to adopt it in 1972. They discuss its working from branch upwards and narrate experience on its operationalisation in the SBI. Describing deficiencies at branch office, regional office and head office levels in this regard, they are critical of these levels for adopting merely a widow-dressing approach in this regard over the years. Maybe a concentrated effort to motivate the functionaries may help in the effective use of this efficient modern tool to sharpen accountability in these banks which have an increasingly important role in the expanding developmental effort to show desired results. Clearly the area of study by the authors is too limited for any definitive conclusions to be arrived at, but it is obvious that for the discharge of their responsibilities banks need men with motivation as well as understanding of modern techniques and a general concern for the people and the programmes for their welfare.

The institution of ombudsman, according to many experts on the subject, has an all-embracing and preventive as well as positive role in promoting administrative accountability in all governmental activity. Its healthy presence enforces ministerial and bureaucratic responsibility which are

so very vital for developing democracies. Donald C. Rowat, who has pioneered many studies in this area, surveys in brief the emergence and functioning of this institution in ten developing countries (up to mid-1982) as also the proposed plans therefor in other developing countries. Referring to the Indian situation, he mentions the difficulties encountered in its establishment at the federal level and its models adopted at the state level in Rajasthan, UP, Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Rowat mentions some special problems faced by this institution in some countries in view of the needs of rapid development, nature of state, and some functional difficulties but concludes realistically that even if it works with half of the visualised effectiveness, its adoption by developing countries would be worthwhile. He points out that "if the institution cannot cope with a situation where the administration is welded with patronage or corruption, and it may fail if it is adopted in a truncated form, or in a form that subjects it to too much executive or partisan pressure". Rowat makes a plea for the introduction of the Ombudsman system in developing democracies as "it does not interfere directly in executive action" and "it helps to enforce ministerial responsibility" and thus overall accountability in administration and public affairs.

This issue also attempts to provide, though in a small manner, some current thinking on the state of administrative accountability in some other countries. These contributions provide a comparative perspective for discussion of the subject and have some implications for wider consideration.

R. L. Wettenhall deals with issues relating to the matching of accountability with autonomy in Australia's public corporations and offers interesting information about development of public sector there for us to draw inferences for possible utilisation in our own context. He provides a broad survey of the literature on the debate of

autonomy vs. accountability. Neither accountability nor autonomy can be ends by themselves. Ultimately the yardstick of the people will be the efficiency of the public enterprises in "broad socio-economic terms".

After laying down the background of the concept and the functioning of accountability in administration in Bangladesh, Mohammad Mohabbat Khan discusses in his article the various available and existing mechanisms which operate there in "an uncertain and uneasy state" in the midst of military intervention, with "its own peculiar system of accountability, which, if applied to the public sector, locates more problems than it solves", according to the author.

Canada presents an interesting case with regard to administrative accountability because of significant developments that took place in the field from 1968 onwards after President Trudeau took over and adopted systems approach scrapping the existing departmental and individualistic system. In his article on administrative accountability in Canada, C.E.S. Franks covers briefly the important Report of Lambert Commission on the subject. We have presented a summary of its recommendations in the 'Document' portion of our special number. Franks has tried to sum up the outlines of a better system of accountability in the light of thinking and experience in his own country and this deserves our consideration. He is of the view that Canada, with the changes as mentioned be him, would "depart from the traditional Westminster model of parliamentary-cabinet government" and "catch up with administrative reality". We may invite attention to his concluding observations: "It (the proposed system) would assign responsibility for administration to administrators. The beguiling mirage of ministerial responsibility would, with these changes, occupy a lesser but more realistic place. The problems of controlling large bureaucracies would begin to be identified

and squarely faced as something distinct from party politics."

The final article in this volume by O. Glenn Stahl, though referring in specific terms to the issues of administrative accountability in the United States, has a much larger canvas and relevance. Besides dealing with relevant conceptual and operational aspects, he also discusses latest thinking in the field, such as fixing the individual financial liability of the employee. He analyses all the important aspects and ingredients which have a bearing on administrative accountability, such as the effectiveness of formal and informal controls, ethical imperatives of administrative conduct, interpreting of public interest, issues of narrow specialisation and loyalty, exaggerated reactions to exposure of some administrative misdeeds, the calibre, supervision and motivation of employees, etc. He pointedly refers to the necessity of "constructive ways to develop a sense of responsibility and build assurance of accountability on the part of public servants". This positive approach seems to require adequate consideration not only by political masters and policy makers but also by academics and publicists in a thoughtful manner.—*Reproduced from the editorial.*

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

KESARI, U.P.D. (L.B.S. National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie). The functioning of the public service tribunals in the state of Uttar Pradesh—an empirical study. *Administrator*, 28 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 49-78.

The tribunals are intended to deal with grievances of the employees of the Uttar Pradesh Government and the employees of local bodies or authorities statutory corporations and certain government controlled public limited companies. The author has suggested the following measures for the better output of the tribunals: (1) The existing procedure is that final hearing of a petition is to be conducted by both the

members of a tribunal. In case of absence of one member the other member should be made eligible to give final judgement; (2) The State Government should set up Regional Tribunals; (3) That in-service training to the department authorities should be organised so that knowledge of rules, procedures and relevant law may be imparted; (4) The Government Departments should set up a legal cell; (5) The tribunals should be given adequate powers to take contempt proceedings and Public Services Tribunal Act 1956 should be amended; (6) In case of difference of opinion between the members of a tribunal, the matter should be referred by the Chairman of the tribunal to a member of other tribunals and the judgement should be delivered according to majority opinion; (7) The Registrar of the tribunal should be judicial officer; (8) The Government should publish a booklet and make it available to the departments so that the authorities may have latest knowledge of rules, procedures and directions.

THOMPSON, BRIAN. The planning appeals Commission of Northern Ireland : an essay on lay and professional justice. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, 11(4) Nov. 83, p. 401-16.

ADMINISTRATIVE DECENTRALISATION

BHOWMICK, DRUBAJYOTI and RANJU RANI DHAMALA. Democratic decentralization and Panchayat Raj—an evaluation with special reference to Sikkim. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, 16(3-4) July-Sept. 83, p. 279-310.

JAIN, L.C. Decentralisation : special relevance for the North-East region. *Voluntary Action*, 26 (1-2) July Aug. 83, p. 340-7.

RONDINELLI, D.A. (Syracuse Univ.). Implementing decentralization programmes in Asia: a comparative analysis. *Public Administration and Development*, 3(3) July-Sept. 83, p. 181-207.

Decentralization in development planning and administration is being attempted in novel ways as governments seek to generate economic growth and at the same time achieve greater social equity. Little has been done to assess comparatively the nature and effectiveness of these experiments. This article is based on a selection of eight case studies, each set in a different Asian country, where an innovative approach to decentralization has been adopted by the central government in order to achieve development aims. The stimulus to innovate is considered, the different forms of decentralization compared and a tentative comparative evaluation is made of the effectiveness of decentralizing development planning and implementation. What the analysis shows is that despite diversity in the objectives and differences in the forms decentralized programmes took there were common problems centring on administrative capability. This, the author argues, has important implications for governments and international agencies.—*Reproduced.*

SAFFU YAW. Decentralization in Papua New Guinea—the West Sepik provincial government. *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, 29(1) Apr. 83, p. 26-37.

STANDISH, B. Power to the people? decentralization in Papua New Guinea. *Public Administration and Development*, 3(3) July-Sept. 83, p. 223-38.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

KERRY, MICHAEL. (Deptt. of Trade and Industry). Administrative law and the administrator. *Management in Government*, 38(3) Aug. 83, p. 168-77.

The theme of this article is that the civil servants who advise ministers on decisions or take decisions themselves are working within a legal framework and should have a reasonable understanding of the general legal principles which govern their work. According to the author understanding of administrative law is highly desirable for

administrators who can easily be acquainted with it. This article is based on a talk which he gave to administrators at Sunningdale in October 1982.

RAGINI SINGH. Expansions and trends in the modern concept of hearing in English administrative law. *Administrator*; 28(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 195-203.

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION

ALFILER, MA CONCEPCION P. (Univ. of Philippines). Administrative accessibility : towards the operationalization of a concept. *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, 23(1) Jan. 79, p. 20-38.

Among the major views explaining organization-client relationships are: (a) Katz and Danet's framework conceptualizing the microrelationships that evolve in the specific interaction between the bureaucrat and the client, or the socio-psychological approach, and (b) Schaffer and his colleagues' analyses of the problem of access at the societal and microinteraction levels, or the political economy approach. However, both approaches did not really go into administrative processes and even strongly suggested that it is these processes which may bring about the distance between the organization and their clients. Taking the organizational processes as the point of reference (or the "administrative process" view) for operationalization may offer a more manageable perspective; it can also give insights into how the operations of the organization cause access problems. Administrative accessibility is achieved when an organization's public-in-contact can get to, reach, communicate, and influence the organization to fulfil the client's changing needs through institutionalized means of involving and deliberately considering the clients' interest in the various phases of the administrative process through which the service is rendered. Finally, the factors which lead to the displacement of accessibility can be countered if constant attention is given to these

possible causes, or through the preparation of an "accessibility index".—*Reproduced*.

DUBHASHI, P.R. (IIPA, New Delhi). Administrative reforms : lessons from experience abroad. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 276-83.

Concerned with administrative reforms at national level, P.R. Dubhashi presents a comparative survey of latest developments in the field in the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan and India to show that much remains to be done in our country in this regard. In his span, he covers a period of over two decades to identify the most significant developments for discussion. The twin objectives of his discussion are efficiency and economy in government. He suggests adoption of some of the techniques and practices evolved in these countries to bring about qualitative change in Indian administration.—*Reproduced from editorial*.

ELLIOTT, JAMES. The 1981 administrative reform in Japan. *Asian Survey*, 23(6) June 83, p. 765-79.

ELMUFTI, KAMAL GAAFAR (Institute of Public Administration, Riyadh). "Bureaucratic models and administrative reform". *Public Administration*, 38(21) July 83, p. 27-9.

In the first section of this article, the author introduces the subject, and presents the different viewpoints about the definition of the term, "administrative reform". In the final part of the article, the writer attempts to analyse the Saudi bureaucracy.

SIMON, MARY ELLEN. Matrix management at the US Consumer Product Safety Commission. *Public Administration Review*, 43(4) July-Aug. 83, p. 357-61.

WEST, WILLIAM F. (A. & M. Univ., Texas). Institutionalizing rationality in regulatory administration. *Public Adminis-*

tration Review, 43(4) July-Aug. 83, p. 326-34.

Among the most important developments in regulatory administration in recent years have been an increased reliance on rule making, and the use of due process requirements and cost-benefit analysis to control rule-making decisions. These devices have been intended to promote comprehensive rationality in the implementation of statutes. As such, they may be inappropriate for dealing with many of the broad policy issues regulatory agencies must confront.—*Reproduced.*

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

MILLER, CALVIN J. and JERRY R. LADMAN. Factors impeding credit use in small-farm households in Bolivia. *Journal of Development Studies*, 19(4) July 83, p. 522-38.

RAMAMANI, V.S. Impact of agricultural development bank of Srikakulam of assets, income and cropping pattern of farmers: a case study of 'Soperu' village. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 19(2) Oct. 83, p. 241-52.

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CHANDRA, D.R., C.B. TIWARI and G.N. SINGH. Vertical growth for agriculture—a regional analysis of Uttar Pradesh. *Agricultural Situation in India*, 38(6) Sept. 83, p. 389-93.

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REDDY, K. VENKATA and V. REDDPPA REDDY. Trends in agricultural growth in Andhra Pradesh: Problems and prospects. *Agricultural Situation in India*, 38(6) Sept. 83, p. 395-401.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

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BLYN, GEORGE. The green revolution revisited. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 31(4) July 83, p. 705-25.

DUNLAP, RILEY E. and KENNETH E. MARTIN. Bringing environment into the study of agriculture: Observations and suggestions regarding the sociology of agriculture. *Rural Sociology* 48(2) Summer 83, p. 201-18.

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MOHSIN, NADEEM. Indian agriculture in global perspective: syndromes of retarded growth. *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*, 9(2) Sept. 81, p. 305-18.

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AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

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Contents: Temporal and spatial variations in factor shares in Indian agriculture, by T. Haque, V.K. Sharma and M.S. Bhatia; Factor shares in Indian agriculture: temporal and spatial variations and their implications, by M.V. George, N.J. Kurian and C. Chandra Mohan; Technological change and factor shares in cotton production: a case study of Akola Cotton farms, by M.R. Alshi, P. Kumar and V.C. Mathur; Management as a factor of production in the semi-arid tropics of rural South India, by T.S. Walker, R.P. Singh and M.J. Bhende; Nature of new farm technology and its implications for factor shares—a case study in Tamil Nadu, by V. Rajagopalan and S. Varadarajan; Factor shares in Indian agriculture, by J.P. Singh.

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VERGHESE, S.K. Profits and profitability of Indian commercial banks in seventies. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(48) 26 Nov. 83, p. M-145-57.

BANKS, RURAL

ANYATONWU, G.N. Rural banking in Nigeria : a theoretical approach to the relationship between development and commercial bank expansion. *Indian Journal of Economics*, 63(4) Apr. 83, p. 469-86.

BEGGING

PANDEY, B.B. The administration of beggary prevention laws in India: a legal aid viewpoint. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, 11(3) Aug. 83, p. 291-304.

BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED

PARMESHWAR, K.R. Developing, monitoring and evaluating a corporate strategic plan—BHEL's experience. *Productivity*, 24(2) July—Sept. 83, p. 155-63.

BIRTH CONTROL

DAS, VEENA. The debate on abortion. *Seminar*, 291, Nov. 83, p. 31-5.

D'SILVA, LOUIS. Christians and the state policy of family planning—attitudinal change? *Journal of Family Welfare*, 30(1) Sept. 83, p. 21-9.

HANUMANTHA RAO, C.H. Family planning among scheduled castes & tribes. *Mainstream*, 22(17) 24 Dec. 83, p. 5 6, 32-3.

LEGGE, JEROME S., Jr. The determinants of attitudes toward abortion in the American electorate. *Western Political Quarterly*, 36(3) Sept. 83, p. 479-90.

PASRIJA, PUSHPA and M.L. SHARMA. Awareness and acceptance of family planning by rural development functionaries. *Journal of Family Welfare*, 30(1) Sept. 83, p. 40-4.

SRIKANTAN, K.S. and K. BALASUBRAMANIAN. Demographic evolution of India's family planning programme. *Artha Vijnana*, 25(3) Sept. 83, p. 205-30.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

EDGE, GEOFF. The role of enterprise boards. *Planner*, 69(5) Sept.-Oct. 83, p. 156-7.

MARTIN, A.W. and JANET PENNY. The Rural Reconstruction Commission, 1943-47. *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, 29(2) Aug. 83, p. 218-36.

SPOHN, CASSIA. The role of advisory boards in the policy-process : an analysis of the attitudes of HEW (Health, Education and Welfare) board members. *American Review of Public Administration*, 16(2-3) Summer/Fall 82, p. 185-94.

BONUS

MUKHERJEE, D.P. Bonus season in West Bengal. *Capital*, 191(4764) 3 Oct. 83, p. 28-9.

BUDGET—PROCEDURE

ASFOUR, MOHAMMAD S. Zero-base

budgeting (ZBB) Public Administration, 38(21) July 83, p. 18-20.

HILL, CHARLES E. Zero-base budgeting: a practical application. Governmental Finance, 12 (1) Mar. 83, p. 13-18.

SCHICK, ALLEN. Incremental budgeting in a decremental age. Policy Sciences, 16 (1) Sept. 83, p. 1-25.

BUDGETARY CONTROL

EAGLETON, THOMAS F. and IRA S. SHAP IRO. Federal fraud, waste and abuse : causes and responses. Government Accountants Journal, 32 (2) Summer 83, p. 1-8.

POINTS, RONALD J. and BRUCE MICHELSON. Internal control standards for the federal government. Government Accountants Journal, 32(2) Summer 83, p. 9-14.

WOOLDRIDGE, BLUE and CLAIRE L. ALPERT. Identifying obstacles to the implementation of budgetary reform in government. Government Accountants Journal, 32(2) Summer 83, p. 48-54.

BUREAUCRACY

ANKOMAH, KOFI. (Swaziland Institute of Management and Public Administration, Mbaane). Bureaucracy and Political unrest in Africa. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 29 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 284-98.

In the context of impediments in the developmental process in the emerging free nations in Africa, Kofi Ankomah accuses the authoritarian bureaucracy. He observes that this has happened because bureaucracy was indigenised instead of Africanisation which did not suit national goals. About the reasons of their role divergence, Ankomah echoes the widely accepted idea that this was caused because the political bureaucracy in colonial era, which continued almost unchanged and en-

joyed real political power, started discharging a neutral role totally inadequate to meet the chronic crises that confronted these nations soon after independence.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

BURNS, JOHN P. Reforming China's bureaucracy, 1979-82. Asian Survey, 23(6) June 83, p. 692-722.

CHACKERIAN, RICHARD and SULIMAN M. SHADUKHI. Public bureaucracy in Saudi Arabia: an empirical assessment of work group behaviour. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 49 (3) 83, p. 319-22.

GORMLEY, WILLIAM, JOHN HOADLEY and CHARLES WILLIAMS. Potential responsiveness in the bureaucracy : views of public utility regulation. American Political Science Review, 77 (3) Sept. 83, p. 704-17.

SETHI, J.D. Bureaucracy and accountability. Janata, 38 (32) 20 Nov. 83, p. 3-5, 7; 38(33) 26 Nov. 83, p. 7-9, 13.

BUSINESS

BOSE, H.R. Role of internal trade in economic development. Commerce, 145 (3734) Annual number 82, p. 19-22.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

SETHI, NARENDRA K. Strategic planning in a dynamic environment, Management in Government, 15(1) Apr. June 83, p. 50-62.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

LACEY, NICOLA. Capital punishment : objections from principle and practice. Government and Opposition, 18(4) Autumn 83, p. 407-20.

CASE METHOD

CASE STUDIES. Administrator, 26(4) Oct.-Dec. 81, p. 605-865,

Titles of Case Studies : Employees' strike; problem in Gaya College; Police firing in the village Kandimallayapalli and the enquiry into it by a judicial commission; Breach of embankment of the river Jalasha; Jaipur firing; Modinagar firing; Collapse of order; Bhiwandi riots; Gherao; When prices rise; Ghost ration cards; Ayodhya Pontoon Bridge; Floods in Poona; A truck driver, a barber and some young officers; supply of fertilizers; Riots in Aligarh; Contract for fodder; Authority and conflict; Where is the fun if you don't use power; Allotment of PWD quarters to panchayat staff in Rampur district; Distribution of subsidy to adivasis; Area Development Corporation; Setting up a primary health centre in Amarpur; Management of work; Satyameva Jayate; Public relations in administration; Collector's Staff meeting; A vigilance enquiry; Collectors transfer; Communal disturbances; Procurement of Aman Paddy-rice in Chandranagore sub-division, Hooghly district, West Bengal.

CASTE

GADGIL, MADHAV. The Indian caste system as a historical adaptation : an ecological perspective. *New Quest*, (41) Sept.-Oct. 83, p. 279-83.

SURENDRA GOPAL and HETUKAR JHA. Caste and profession : a case study of rural Bihar in the first decade of the twentieth century. *Man in India*, 63 (3) Sept. 83, p. 249-63.

CEMENT INDUSTRY AND TRADE

ARYA, I.C. Technology and productivity of cement industry in India : a case study of fifteen cement companies. *Artha Vijnana*, 25 (3) Sept. 83, p. 259-76.

CENSORSHIP

KONRAD, GEORGE. Censorship and state-owned citizens. *Dissent*, 30 (4) Fall 83, p. 448-55.

CENSUS

CHENGRUI, LI. On the results of the Chinese census. *Population and Development Review*, 9 (2) June 83, p. 326-44.

CHILD LABOUR

KRISHNA MURTHY, G. and T. JYOTHI RANI. Wages of child labour. *Yojana*, 27(18) 1 Oct. 83, p. 12-14.

MAHENDRA KUMAR. Child labour in agriculture. *Yojana*, 27(20) 1 Nov. 83, p. 25-7.

CHINA—ECONOMIC POLICY

STEFANI GIORGIO. Special economic zones and economic policy in China. *Annals of Public and Co-operative Economy*, 54(3) July-Sept. 83, p. 289-312.

CITIES AND TOWNS

BHATTACHARYAY, BISWA N. and KRISHNA MAZUMDAR. Changes in structures of the urbanisation of big cities in India—an inter-sectoral comparative analysis. *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 15(1), 83, p. 1-18.

RAMACHANDRAN, NIRA and H. RAMACHANDRAN. Regional pattern of manufacturing town in India. *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 15(1) 83, p. 28-37.

CITIES AND TOWNS—GROWTH

CHITHARANJAN, K.V. Size, growth and structure of cities in Gujarat. *Nagarloka*, 15(3) July-Sept. 83, p. 62-71.

CITY PLANNING

MILLER, DAVID. Planning looking at the future. *Local Government Studies*, 9(4) Annual Review, Aug. 83, p. 84-5.

CITY PLANNING AGENCIES

DATTA, ABHIJIT (IIPA, New Delhi).

Organisation for metropolitan planning and development. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 317-23.

Abhijit Datta discusses organisational aspects of metropolitan planning and development in the four biggest cosmopolitan cities of the country—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. With a comparative perspective and parting from emergence of these multipurpose metro-authorities (in place of existing numerous special authorities) created on funding assurance, he discusses their structure, roles, effectiveness, capacity to mobilise resources, etc., before drawing the conclusion that these authorities were mostly organised on the pattern of the colonial administration which does not conform to the democratic ethos—*Reproduced from editorial*.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

AKSHEY, KUMAR. Dignity of the individual and security of the society—dilemma for the police. *CBI Bulletin*, 17(11) Nov. 83, p. 1-4.

SRINIVASAN, GIRISH and KANNAN SRINIVASAN. Rights and the judge. *Seminar*, 291, Nov. 83, p. 20-3.

CIVIL SERVICE

BHIDE, GEETA N. Development : the red tape way. *Administrator*, 27(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 805-12.

CAMPBELL, ALAN K. A frame for the three faces. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 2(4) Summer 83, p. 526-30.

CEARBHAILL, TADHG O. (Institute of Public Administration, Dublin). The Civil service in its place. *Administration*, 31(1) 83, p. 8-33.

In 1969 the Develin report was submitted and its important recommendations have not been implemented. According to the writer, probably the most significant of

these was the suggestion to restructure the government, namely, separation of policy formulation from the work of administering policy. Ministers are believed to be largely preoccupied with routine work, thus limiting the time they can give to policy matters and the result is that policy work and national affairs suffer. It is, therefore, suggested that this recommendation should be implemented so that ministers can devote more time to policy matters and national affairs. The article is the text of the ninth Sean Lemass Lecture which was presented at the University of Exeter on November 18, 1982.

GHILDIAL, AVANEET KUMAR (SM Jawaharlal Nehru Degree College, Hardwar). From steel frame to open structure : bureaucracy and change in India. *Administrator*, 28(1) Jan-Mar. 83, p. 33-40.

There is an urgent need for a thorough modernization of the bureaucratic set up in order to create an administration which is oriented towards, development and change. The 'Steel frame' concept of the bureaucracy is rigid and exclusive and this must give way to the concept of bureaucracy as an open structure conscious of the demands and aspirations of the people and accountable to them through representative bureaucracy. It is concluded that a flexible, innovative, controlled and representative bureaucracy can bring a rapid modernization and social change in a pluralistic society like India.

GOLDENBERG, EDIE N. (Univ. of Michigan). The three faces of evaluation. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 2(4) Summer 83, p. 515-25.

Program evaluation can be used for three purposes: to learn about a program's operations and effects, to control the behavior of those responsible for program implementation, and to influence the responses of outsiders in the program's political environment. Most agencies

fail to take full advantage of all three faces of evaluation. They begin their evaluation programmes too late; they assign evaluation responsibilities to staffs which lack the requisite skills; or they yield to temptations to distort or suppress evaluation findings. The case of the evaluation of civil service reform demonstrates how these multiple purposes can be pursued together with constructive results. It also suggests several lessons of more general relevance. —*Reproduced.*

INGRAHAM, PETRICIA W. and CHARLES BERRILLEAUX. Motivating government managers for retrenchment: some possible lessons from the senior executive service. *Public Administration Review*, 43(5) Sept.-Oct. 83, 393-402.

MOHAN KUMAR (Internal Security Academy, Mount Abu). Motivational dynamics of civil servants. *Administrator*, 27(2) Summer 82, p. 241-6.

This paper starts off by considering what motivates people to enter the civil service in the first place. In the next section an attempt is made to analyse with the help of a few management theories the present interplay of motivational factors and their role in the civil servants, allegedly poor performance. In the final section a set of motivational factors is proposed which in the writer's opinion, if adopted would lead to better performance of the civil servants. The motivational factors proposed are no different from the existing ones; but their interplay is sought to be changed by varying the emphasis on each of them. The writer, obviously think that the present emphasis is misplaced.

PINESS, EDITH L. The British administrator in Burma: a new view. *Journal of South East Asian Studies*, 14(2) Sept. 83, p. 372-8.

RING, PETER SMITH and JAMES L.

PERRY. (Univ. of California, Irvine). Reforming the upper levels of the bureaucracy: a longitudinal study of the senior executive service. *Administration and Society*, 15(1) May 83, p. 119-44.

The Senior Executive Service (SES) was considered the cornerstone of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 by its farmers. A longitudinal investigation of the SES, among employees in grade levels 13 and above in five federal agencies, reveals that after the first two years virtually none of the major objectives of the architect of the SES are perceived as having been met. The theoretical underpinnings of the SES are reviewed and provide a basis for the investigation, which indicates that a number of factors appear to be producing an increasingly stronger negative effect toward the programme over time. The likely causes of this negative effect are discussed and an approach is offered for reversing the trend. —*Reproduced.*

SISNEROS, ANTONIO. Hispanic executive personnel in the federal service. *American Journal of Public Administration*, 16(1) Spring 82, p. 23-35.

CIVIL SERVICE AND LEGISLATORS

ANAGNOSON, J. THEODORE. Bureaucratic reactions to political pressures: can a grant agency "manage" its political environment? *Administration and Society*, 15(1) May 83, p. 97-118.

BUCH, M.N. (National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi). Constitutional role of the civil servants. *Administrator*, 27(2) Summer 82, p. 191-200.

There is growing intervention of legislators in the functioning of government servants in the normal discharge of their routine duties. The civil servants are required, in matter of policy to suitably advise their ministers and to submit to them all the consequences that would flow from the adoption of a particular policy. When ministers give decisions which are

illegal or financially improper civil servants should refuse to carry out the orders and should place on record reasons for doing so. The civil servants should try to persuade to change improper decisions. According to the constitution, civil servants are not directly subordinate to parliament or State Legislature, they should not succumb to political pressures.

BUCH, M.N. (N.I.U.A., New Delhi). Who's afraid of the big bad wolf. Administrator, 28(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 41-7.

Since independence civil servants are no more rulers and are a part of the structure and process of Government. They owe their existence neither to the Council of Ministers nor to the politicians but to the constitution. Due to political interference in administration the civil services have reached almost the point of no return in the matter of efficiency, decision making and effectiveness. It is the duty of civil servants to resist pressure and refuse to do which is irregular, improper or against the national interest.

CIVILIZATION

CHAKRABORTY, APARAJITA. The social formation of the Indus society. Economic and Political Weekly, 18(50) 10 Dec. 83, p. 2132-8.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

MITCHELL, DANIEL J.B. The 1982 union wage concessions: a turning point in collective bargaining? California Management Review, 25(4) Summer 83, p. 27-36.

COMMUNES

CLARK, CAL and KARL F. JOHNSON. Variations in the policies of Yugoslav communes: developmental imperatives versus regional style. Comparative Political Studies, 16(2) July 83, p. 235-54.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

CUMMINGS, SCOTT and MARK

GLASER. An examination of the perceived effectiveness of community development corporations: a pilot study. Journal of Urban Affairs, 5(4) Fall 83, p. 315-30.

TRIVEDI, V.N. Participation of villagers in the hand pump programme and environmental health education. Civic Affairs, 30(12) July 83, p. 9-15.

COMPUTERS

BANNERJEE, UTPAL. Computers: a vital aid to decision-making. Indian Management, 22(7) July 83, p. 28-30.

DURNIL, JIM. Detecting fraud, waste and abuse through computer matching. Government Accountants Journal, 32(2) Summer 83, p. 24-7.

GARSON, G. DAVID. Microcomputer applications in public administration. Public Administration Review, 43(5) Sept.-Oct. 83, p. 453-8.

KEEPPER, LESTER H. Jr. and WESLEY H. WOOD. Computer-generated graphics in local government finance. Governmental Finance, 12(1) Mar. 83, p. 21-5.

MOWLA, GOLAM. Some thoughts on computer aided management in Bangladesh. Management Development, 12(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 26-39.

MURTHY, K.S. and T. RAMA MURTHY. Computer maintenance in the context of rapid technological changes. Indian Management, 22(10) Oct. 83, p. 27-32.

NASAR, KHALID AHMED. The advantages of computerizing the inventory control. Public Administration, 38(21) July 83, p. 33-5.

PADHI, N.C. Computerised command and control system for the police in metropolitan cities. Police Research and

Development, (1) 83, p. 3-5.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

KHILNANI, N.M. Evolution of constitutional development in South Korea. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, 16(3-4) July-Sept. 83, p. 193-213.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

KHILNANI, N.M. Salient features of the Japanese constitution. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, 16(1-2) Jan.-June 82, p. 153-69.

CONSTITUTIONS—AMENDMENTS

RAMAN, SUNDER. Parliament's power to amend the constitution: a critique. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, 16(1-2) Jan.-June 82, p. 79-90.

SOOD, P. India's quest for democratic constitutionalism. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, 16(1-2) Jan.-June 82, p. 34-52.

CONSULTANTS

MCGIVERN, C.K. and S. FINEMAN. Research and consultancy: towards a conceptual synthesis. *Journal of Management Studies*, 20(4) Oct. 83, p. 425-39.

TAYLOR, S.R. (Public Service Division of Hay Management Consultants). Using management consultants in government. *Management in Government*, 38(3) Aug. 83, p. 158-67.

There is great scope for the use of consultants in government and the chances of success can be greatly improved with a little care. The suggested rules for using consultants in government are : (1) That the right people are committed to a consulting project before it begins; (2) Buy results not time; buy the consulting firm as well as the individual consultants; (3) Ask the consultant to help define the problem;

(4) Work with the consultant to learn together; (5) That the consultant is able to exercise his skills; (6) Expect disharmony: nothing is happening otherwise; (7) Measure success by implementation.

CONTRACT LABOUR

CARDOZO, NICKY. Unorganised labour : new stirrings. *Mainstream*, 22(9) 29 Oct. 83, p. 15-20.

CO OPERATION

DEFOURNEY, JACQUES. The emergence of workers' co-operatives in Belgium. *Review of International Co-operatives*, 76(3), 83, p. 2-10.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

GHOSE. B.K. The lead bank scheme: some reflections. *Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers*, 54(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 95-7.

IQBAL BADAR ALAM and S. ZILLAY HAIDER ZAIDI. Role of banks in rural development: a case study. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (12) Sept. 83, p. 442-7.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

WOODFIELD, ROBERT. Co-operative enterprise in Great Britain. *Review of International Cooperation*, 76(3) 83, p. 29-36.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

ALMELU, S. Production cooperatives for rural development. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29(12) Sept. 83, p. 448-50.

PRYOR, F.L. The economics of production cooperative : a reader's guide. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economy*, 54(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 133-72.

SVENSSON, C. Consumer cooperation and the federative form of organisation. *Annals of Public and Cooperative Economy*, 54(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 185-200.

COPYRIGHT

ISRAEL, SAMUEL. Copyright in India: national and international: the 1983 amendment of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (47) 19 Nov. 83, p. 1983-8.

CORPORATIONS—FINANCE

AUERBACH, ALAN J. Taxation, corporate financial policy and the cost of capital. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 21(2) Sept. 83, p. 905-40.

CORRUPTION

BUNKER, STEPHEN G. and LAWRENCE F. COHEN. Collaboration and competition in two colonization projects: toward a general theory of official corruption. *Human Organization*, 42(2) Summer 83, p. 106-14.

DOIG, ALAN, Watergate, Poulson and the reform of standards of conduct. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 36(3) Summer 83, p. 316-33.

LIU, ALAN P.L. The politics of corruption in the People's Republic of China. *American Political Science Review*, 77(3) Sept. 83, p. 602-23.

OLOWU, DELE. (Univ. of Ife, Nigeria). The nature of bureaucratic corruption in Nigeria. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 49(3) 83, p. 291-6.

This article has reviewed the nature and causes of bureaucratic corruption in Nigeria. The author has examined the attempts made in the past to eradicate the problem, which could not be controlled due to the absence of an effective and committed leadership. It is concluded that it can be reduced provided the government vigorously pursue programmes towards general socio-economic development and decentralization of government operations and activities and review some of its obsolete rules and infuse its members with pro-

fessionalism and mutual trusts within its ranks.

COST OF LIVING

SHARMA, J.N. Family living surveys in India. *Indian Labour Journal*, 24(11) Nov. 83, p. 1669-80.

COUNSELLING

MUKHERJEE, BIMALENDU. Counsel, if you please. *Indian Labour Journal*, 24(10) Oct. 83, p. 1485-94.

CRIME

CHAUBE, S.K. Social tensions in Calcutta: a comparative study within the frame of urban crimes in India. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 44(2) July 83, p. 113-24.

MISHRA, AMARENDRA and MARKANDEY RAI. An appraisal of the crime-figures of Bihar. *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*, 9(2) Sept. 81, p. 319-26.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

HORAN, PATRICK M., MARTHA A. MYERS, and MARGARET FARNWORTH. Prior record and court processes; the role of latent theory in criminology research. *Sociology and Social Research*, 67(1) Oct. 82, p. 40-58.

CRIMINALS

MACK, J.A. Receiving and receivers in Scotland. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, 11(3) Aug. 83, p. 241-66.

CULTURE

JOSHI, P.C. Culture and cultural planning in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(50) 10 Dec. 83, p. 2128-31, 18(51) 17 Dec. 83, p. 2169-74.

CURRENCY QUESTION

BIRD, GRAHAM. Should developing

countries use currency depreciation as a tool of balance of payments and adjustment? a review of the theory and evidence and a guide for the policy maker. *Journal of Development Studies*, 19(4) July 83, p. 461-84.

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

LUTHAR, P.C. DVC : promise and performance. *State Enterprise*, 2(4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 359-67.

DECISION MAKING

ISHIWATA, K. The Japanese decision. *Management Services*, 27(10) Oct. 83, p. 22-5.

DEFENCE, NATIONAL—COST

GRANT, N.B. Defence budgeting: its cost effectiveness. *Defence Management*, 10(2) Oct. 83, p. 4-10.

DEMOCRACY

KAMBLE, J.R. Prospects of social democracy in India. *Administrator*, 27(2) Summer 82, p. 285-98.

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

AL-ARAJI, ASIM. Homogeneous technological progress for a heterogeneous community : a paradox in development administration in Arab countries. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 49(3) 83, p. 306-9.

The aim of this paper is to examine the resulting paradox of the heterogeneity of the values of the community served and the homogeneity of the technological program adopted.

GUESS, GEORGE M. V.S. Naipaul and development administration: review article. *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, 23(1) Jan. 79, p. 105-17.

SINGH, S.N. (L.B.S. National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie). Develop-

ment administration : a study. *Administrator*, 27(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 813-22.

The article depicts the organisational structure of development administration with special reference to Uttar Pradesh. The development administration is not effective because it requires different techniques, attitude and behaviour pattern from the existing regulatory administration. There is an urgent need for overhauling the existing development administration otherwise the purpose will not be served. The author opines that the district can be continued as a unit for development administration, but the quality in terms of organisation, functions and responsibilities should cease to exist. The Panchayati Raj institutions should be made part and parcel of planning and development activity and their elected representatives have a say in what is being planned for them. It is suggested that the Maharashtra pattern of development administration should be given a fair trial in the state.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

STOTEN, BRYAN. Emergency planning: aspects of a changing strategy. *Local Government Studies*, 9(4) Annual Review, Aug. 83, p. 71-4.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

RAGHAVAN, P. Camp approach in district administration. *Administrator*, 28(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 251-62.

Since independence the collector is entrusted with the role of development in the district and due to over work he is not able to undertake a systematic tour and the result is that he has no direct contact with people. The camps of the collector can be organised at different places and the people will have an easy access to the collector for putting up their grievances. This will help: (1) To deliver goods on the spot; (2) To cut short the procedure and remove the

hurdles; (3) To obtain first hand information about the efficiency of the subordinate staff; (4) To devote more time to the weaker sections of the society; (5) To understand the typical and ticklish problems of the area visited; (6) To keep the staff on toes and ensure their presence in their respective headquarters; (7) To check up and ensure the much needed coordination between different departments at the village and intermediary levels in the district; (8) To ensure the presence of law in every corner of the district. This article is based on experiment made and experience gained by the author in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh during the 1980-82.

RANGARAO, S.P. (Osmania Univ. Hyderabad) and K.V.L.N. SEETARAMA. (S.V.E.S. Govt., T. Kalasala, Hyderabad) District Collector and development, administration: some recent developments in Andhra Pradesh. Administrator. 27(2) Summer 82, p. 329-35.

From mid-sixties a number of committees went into the problem of reorganising the district administration with a view to increase the effectiveness of rural development programmes. Some committees favoured the bifurcation of the development and regulatory work at the district level, while some others wanted the collector to be indirectly associated with Panchayati Raj in the interest of coordination. The Government of Andhra Pradesh recognising the importance of the District Collector in Zilla Parishad, got the Act amended in November 1981. According to the amended Act, the collector is to be the Chairman of all Standing Committees of Zilla Parishad and District Selection Committee and member secretary of the District Planning Board. The Collector now occupies a unique position, as he is involved in local planning, administration, decision making and in planning process.

DOWRY

SAINI, DEBI S. Dowry prohibition: law, social change and challenges in India. Indian Journal of Social Work, 44(2) July 83, p. 143-52.

DRY FARMING

HARRISS, BARBARA. Relations of production and exchange and poverty in rainfed agricultural regions. Economic and Political Weekly, 18(39) 24 Sept. 83, p. A. 82-92.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

AKIRA, TAKAHASHI. Making the most of development aid. Japan Quarterly, 30(4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 402-5.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ARNDT, H.W. The "trickle-down" myth. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 32(1) Oct. 83, p. 1-10.

FRANK, ANDRE GUNDER. Global crisis and transformation. Development and Change, 14(3) July 83, p. 323-46.

GIDADHUBLI, R.G. Soviet economy towards the year 2000: the American view. Economic and Political Weekly 18(42) 15 Oct. 83, p. 1803-10.

GOPALAN, C. Development and deprivation: the Indian experience. Economic and Political Weekly, 18(51) 17 Dec. 83, p. 2163-8.

KRIPA SHANKAR. State of UP's economy. Mainstream, 22(9) 29 Oct. 83, p. 9-10.

NAIK, J.P. Development and Gandhian tradition in India. Review of Politics, 45(3) July 83, p. 345-65.

PATEL, SURENDRA J. Reflections on the economic crisis and third world. Mainstream, 22(10) 5 Nov. 83, p. 8-10.

RAJ KRISHNA. Growth, investment and poverty in mid-term appraisal of sixth plan. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(47), 19 Nov. 83, p. 1972-7.

REYNOLDS, LLOYD G. The spread of economic growth to the third world: 1850-1980. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 21(3) Sept. 83, p. 941-80.

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Despite increasing public concern and dissatisfaction with the efficiency of government bureaucracies, there are few existing means by which the public can hold agencies accountable for achieving greater efficiency. The accountability process can be viewed in terms of a simple feedback model : setting of standards, comparison of activities against those standards, and imposition of sanctions if the activities fall below standards. In carrying out each of these steps the citizen as "consumer" of governmental efficiency can either act

directly or rely on surrogates. Suggestions for improving accountability mechanisms focused on efficiency are evaluated in terms of the model. Trials of many approaches, such as oversight committees and voucher plans in education, have often had disappointing results because their design failed to separate the "standard setting and monitoring" role from the "sanction-imposition" role. A lack of consumer information is the single greatest drawback in most proposed accountability systems, and self-conscious government promotion of informational sources (through such means as direct subsidies of nonprofit efficiency monitors) is necessary. Future attempts to improve accountability mechanisms for efficiency should emphasize a combination of surrogate monitoring and direct sanctions.—*Reproduced.*

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M. Ramesh is attempting to lay bare the mechanism of intergovernmental relations in Canada's federal structure as it

has evolved over the years. Canada is an example of executive federalism where the executive not only controls legislature but has a tendency to extend its control over bureaucracy as well. Discussing the interactions between territorial governments and the federal political institutions, he shows how failure of the latter in representing regional interests has led to an expansion in inter-governmental relations in that country.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

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ROY BURMAN, B.K. Issues for a forest policy. *Mainstream*, 22(8) 22 Oct. 83, p. 17-24.

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VARSHNEY, R.L. Role of state trading organisations. *Commerce*, 145(3734) Annual number 82, p. 55-63.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

CHOWDHURY, S.A. Some thoughts on the prevailing industrial policy of Bangla-

desh. Management Development, 12(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 40-2.

GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE

BANERJEE, BHABATOSH. (Calcutta Univ.). Cost Control practices in public sector enterprise: an overview. Lok Udyog, 17(5) Aug. 83, p. 21-8.

In the context of (cost-push) inflation the role of cost control as one of the measures to combat it has been highlighted. In this paper, the vital area of finance has been selected for discussion rather than the traditional control areas so that published financial statements may be used for the purpose. The paper starts with a theoretical exposure on the usefulness of efficient management of working capital. It is followed by an analysis of figures available from published financial statements of four units for the Steel Authority of India Ltd. for a period of three years from 1978-79 to 1980-81. In particular, various aspects of credit management have been discussed in brief. In the case of the selected units this area does not appear to be satisfactorily managed as a significant portion of debtors reported is over six months' old. This led to additional costs for funds that remained blocked in debtors. Suggestion has also been given to effect reduction in various 'floats' in view of the magnitude of gains that may arise in the form of cost savings from released funds.—*Reproduced.*

CHATTOPADHYAY, P. Public sector in states : case of West Bengal. Commerce, 147(3776) 15 Oct. 83, p. 591-4.

JONES, LEROY P. (Boston Univ.). Towards a performance evaluation. State Enterprise, 2(4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 312-28.

Performance evaluation, a difficult task even in private enterprises is a much more complicated exercise in the enterprises. It requires, in addition to the appreciation of several technical issues, implementation of a signalling system—a sophisticated information

system for monitoring performance, and a communication system in which the process and its results are discussed at meetings between representatives of the enterprises, corporations and the concerned ministries. For, any ideal system unilaterally imposed from above, says the author, is likely to fail. Specifying the elements of a performance evaluation system, he suggests a phased methodology for public enterprises, beginning with the very crude criterion of profit. He then lists a series of adjustment leading successively to better measures of their contribution to national welfare.—*Reproduced.*

KHADER. S.A. (National productivity Council, New Delhi). Productivity evaluation in public sector. Productivity, 24(2) July-Sept. 83, p. 185-7.

This paper presents a formal mechanism to evaluate the productivity performance and also a case of application of the mechanism in a public undertaking.—*Reproduced.*

KHANDWALLA, PRADIP N. (Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad). Turnaround management in the public sector. Lok Udyog, 17(6) Sept. 83, p. 25-38.

Sickness in the public sector is common place. More effective management can rescue many sick units. Several case studies of effective turnaround in the public sector suggest a model of how management may go about turning around sick public enterprises. The critical requirements may not be a grand, pre-planned turnaround strategy, nor mass lay offs of divestiture; but successful piecemeal action, mobilisation of the rank-and file, opportunism, and credibility building and morale building actions.—*Reproduced.*

MONSEN, R. JOSEPH and KENNETH D. WALTERS. Who should control nationalized companies? California

Management Review, 25(4) Summer 83, p. 27-36.

PREBLE, JOHN F. Anticipating change: futuristic methods in the public sector, American Review of Public Administration, 16(2-3) Summer/Fall, 82. p. 139-50.

RAO, PRABHAKARA. (Andhra Univ. Waltair). Accounting for social costs: a study of public enterprises. Lok Udyog, 17(5) Aug. 83, p. 37-42.

The Indian Public Enterprises are rendering great deal of social responsibility. Social performance would result in greater customer and employee welfare and loyalty and thereby contributes to improve the economic performance of the enterprise. The present article deals with accounting for capital and current social cost analysis of Indian public enterprises. As on 31st March 1982, more than Rs. 760 crores are invested in Township. The per capita township investment is roughly Rs. 4000 while the per capital current social costs are computed at Rs. 1,142 during 1981-82. Social Audit is advocated for continuous monitoring of the social performance of public enterprises.—*Reproduced.*

SHAH, NAROTTAM. (Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay). Public sector in India: concept and contours. State Enterprise, 2(4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 340-58.

A landmark on the economic landscape of India, the public sector employs about two-thirds of the workers engaged in the organized sector of the economy: 15.7 millions out of a total of 22.9 millions. Of these, nearly half are employed in economic enterprises, the other half being accounted for by Government services. The public sector generated, in 1978-79, 19.6 per cent of the net domestic product of the country. Its share of the capital stock rose from 26 to 37 per cent in 1979-80, an increase of almost 8 per cent. Only in savings and capital formation has it lagged behind the private sector. The author

presents these vital statistics to bring out the broad contours and share of the public sector in the economy. He, however, observes that its size, measured in terms of quantitative parameters, is less important than its strategic role in such vital areas of the economy as energy, railways, post and telegraphs and other means of communication—and, therefore, in the growth and development of the country.—*Reproduced.*

SRIVASTAVA, S.P. Public sector in India's industrial Policy and the case of Japan. Indian Journal of Economics, 63(3) Jan. 83, p. 363-73.

The present paper attempts to examine India's Industrial Policy with regard to the kind and extent of reliance placed on the public sector. Reference has also been made to corresponding Japanese position, wherever, relevant.

VENKATSWAMY, G. (Osmania Univ. Hyderabad). State government enterprises in Andhra Pradesh: need for an effective nodal organisation. Lok Udyog, 17(8) Nov. 83, p. 25-32.

Like many other States in the country, the growth and investment of State Government Enterprise (SGE) in Andhra Pradesh has been phenomenal and fascinating. In view of increase in number, size, investment and coverage, and absence of proper evaluation machinery the SGEs have attracted the attention of Andhra Pradesh Legislature Committee on Public Undertakings, individual enterprises, the Government and Public in general, to establish and run an effective nodal organisation. Hence, this article attempts to examine justification for an effective nodal organisation to serve the SGEs in Andhra Pradesh for solving their management problems and improving their performance, while drawing experience from Bureau of Public Enterprises, New Delhi. The critical examination of the recommendation of the Andhra Pradesh Committee on Public Undertakings and evaluation of Public

Enterprise Cell in the Industries Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, is reviewed. While examining the situation in regard to establishment of separate Bureau in other States, how a separate nodal organisation should be organised in the State of Andhra Pradesh is also suggested; more particularly in regard to its location its task of investment and performance appraisal, selection of top personnel, training of executives, preparing feasibility reports, as a data bank, etc., without interfering into day-to-day affairs of individual State Government Enterprises.—*Reproduced.*

WALTERS, KENNETH D. and R. JOSEPH MONSEN. Managing the nationalized company. *California Management Review*, 25(4) Summer 83, p. 16-26.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

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MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES

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WILSON, L.A. II (Arizona State Univ.). Preference revelation and public policy: making sense of citizen survey data. Public Administration Review, 43(4) July-Aug. 83, p. 335-42.

Local governments have been making increasing use of citizen surveys as part of their management process. Even in light of a growing literature about their use and interpretation, significant questions remain about the utility of these data to decision makers. With specific reference to questions about the size and distribution of an hypothetical budget pie, are the preference expressed by respondents to a general population survey "real" or "true" preferences or are they merely artifacts of a particular research method ?

In the context of data taken from two different communities at two different times, an attempt is made to estimate the frequency of the expression of "sincere" preferences for additional public spending-preferences which are accompanied by a willingness to pay additional taxes in order to obtain additional public goods or services. It is argued here that approximately two-third or more of the demands for the additional service expressed on a general population survey constitute "sincere" preferences.—*Reproduced*

THIMMAIAH, G. (Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore). Fiscal federalism and municipal finances. Nagarlok, 15(3) July-Sept. 83, p. 22-34.

In this paper an attempt is made to provide a brief theoretical background to the justification for local government and its fiscal system and suggest an appropriate approach to channel financial assistance to the local governments in India in the light of the experience of the older federation like U.S.A., Canada, Australia, and also of a new federation of the federal Republic of Germany.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

GOULD, HAROLD A. Who got a piece of the action ? A century of urban politics

in Faizabad municipality. Contributions to Indian Sociology, 16(1) Jan.-June 82, p. 97-124.

KENT, ROBERT B. (Univ. of Akron). The municipal development institute and local institution building : recent Bolivian experience. International Review of Administration Sciences, 49(3) 83, p. 279-87.

Bolivia's municipal development institution, the Servicio Nacional de Desarrollo Urbano (SENDU) was established in 1972 as a decentralized and semi-autonomous agency under the indirect control of the Ministry of Housing. The author summarizes and analyses the experience of SENDU's first decade of operation. The institution's role within the context of urban and municipal development efforts is discussed and the internal organization and operational aspects of SENDU are reviewed. The process of project selection, loan terms and administration, and project implementation are examined. A brief analysis of SENDU's technical assistance efforts to municipal governments is also included. The paper's conclusions focus on recommendations for the improved functioning of the institution and on the critical problem of its future financing and that of municipal development institutions in general.

MUKHOPADHYAY, ASOK. (I.I.P.A., New Delhi). Status of municipal government. Nagarlok, 15(3) July-Sept. 83, p. 1-21.

Municipal government in India is weak and deserves close scrutiny and careful attention. Since independence the municipal government is not involved in the process of urban planning and urban development and specialised agencies have been created for this purpose and the result is that conflicts and contradictions have developed among them. The dependent and neglected status of municipal government can be improved by adopting these measures :—(a) The State Governments should set up new institutions, i.e.,

Municipal Finance Commissions, Directorate of Local Bodies, Directorate of Municipal Engineering and Central Valuation Boards, etc; (b) New management techniques should be introduced in municipal government; (c) The municipal government needs constitutional recognition; (d) There is no national level professional association of municipal accountants, engineers and health officers. Such professional association can play a major role in the formulation of policies affecting municipal management.

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BARRACLOUGH, SIMON. Some observations on opposition in the Malaysian parliament. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, 16 (1-2) Jan.-June 82, p. 21-33.

ORDINANCES

DEVUTT. How guardians of freedom conspired against democracy. *Janata*, 38 (33) 27 Nov. 83, p. 4-6.

TARKUNDE, V.M. Ordinance raj in Bihar. *Public Opinion*, 28 (10 & 11) July-Aug 83, p. 7-9.

ORGANISATION

BAQUER, ALI. Organisational health. *Seminar*, 291, Nov. 83, p. 27-31.

MUSSA, SAFI IMAM. How would the organizational structure of future organisations look-like ? *Public Administration*, 38 (21) July 83, p. 15-17.

PAREEK, UDAL. A profile of organisational entrepreneurs. *Indian Management*, 22 (10) Oct. 83, p. 7-9.

SWISS, JAMES E. Publicizing organizational performance goals : self embarrassment as a management strategy. *American Review of Public Administration*, 16 (2-3) Summer/Fall 82, p. 209-15.

TRIVEDI, HARSHAD R. (Institute of Cultural and Urban Anthropology, Ahmedabad). Organisational society is nowhere but in the mind of man : a critique of Alan Shenker. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 269-75.

Motivated by an observation in the editorial note, Harshad R. Trivedi questions Alan Schenker's idea about role of organisation in society and interpersonal relations (See October-December 1982 issue). Building his argument on the fact that factors governing organisational man have been his rational and natural will, he observes that creation of a variety of socio-cultural organisations is the pursuit of individual power elites to tame differentiation—which brings in its trail alienation and even anomie—between them and their subservents. While he praises, among other things, Schenker's attempts to discuss levels of human associations, he however prefers micro-level associations as the most meaningful social entities for these are prone to acquire universality.
—*Reproduced from editorial.*

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

MAGLAGAN, PATRICK W. The concept of responsibility : some implications for organizational behaviour and development. *Journal of Management Studies*, 20(4) Oct. 83, p. 411-23.

ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE

ASHOKVARDHAN, C. Organisation : the development, expectation and change dimension. *Administrator*, 28(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 81-100.

EL-QADI, FOA'D. The role of organisational development in the environment of work. *Public Administration*, 38(21) July 83, p. 30-2.

PREETI SINGH. Management of change in organisation. *Indian Management*, 22(9) Sept. 83, p. 15-17.

PARSIS

GOULD, KETAYUN. Sex inequalities in the dual system of education : the Parsis of Gujarat. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(39), 24 Sept. 83, p. 1668-76.

PEASANT UPRISINGS

SAXENA, N.C. Agrarian tensions, farmers agitation and revolt in rural India. *Administrator*, 27(2) Summer 82, p. 201-11.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

MOCZYDLOWSKI, PAWEL. Types of penal institution, economic organization and inmate social structure : some Polish examples. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, 11(3) Aug. 83, p. 305-15.

PERSONNEL, MUNICIPAL

MALLIKARJUNAYYA, G. (Railway Degree College, Secundrabad). Municipal personnel system in Andhra Pradesh. *Administrator*, 28(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 113-28.

The author examines the different types of municipal personnel systems in Andhra Pradesh and the manner of recruitment, training, promotion and disciplinary control and suggests measures to improve their efficiency. In order to maintain high standards in municipal administration it is essential to attract and retain competent and efficient people to Local Government Civil Service. There is an urgent need to select employees on merit basis to provide avenues for promotion and good post entry training. The subordinate services have limited opportunities for promotion for higher positions. They should be given greater opportunities for promotion for higher positions. They should be given greater opportunities for higher posts. In view of the rapid urbanisation it is also desirable for the Government to constitute a separate service in the name of Andhra Pradesh Municipal Town Planning Officers Subordinate Service for officers and employees in the Town Planning Subject.

MUELLER, K.J. (Univ. of Nebraska). Expectancy theory in developing nations: motivating Botswana public servants. *Public Administration and Development*, 3(3) July-Sept. 83, p. 265-74.

The degree to which individuals are motivated to apply themselves depends in part on how far they expect to be able to achieve given goals. This study, based on interviews of local government administrators in Botswana, not only stresses the importance of expectancy in motivation but reports the importance of altruistic goals among these administrators. Among those interviewed there was a strong desire to advance their own careers, both by developing themselves in the job they currently hold, and by advancing through the organizational hierarchy. Employees, however, were also anxious to accomplish concrete objectives in their current jobs and thus to contribute to the development of the nation. Here unless, officials have the expectancy of being able to achieve these goals their motivation is affected.

Thus, emphasis is placed in this articles on the need to supplement traditional attention to pay and promotion as devices to improve motivation with a concern to remove road blocks to development. The enquiry thus strengthens the case for the performance improvement programme of the United Nations.—*Reproduced.*

SALTZSTEIN, ALAN and VIRGINIA BOTT. Personnel policy making in times of crises : California public personnel directors face the aftermath of proposition 13. *American Review of Public Administration*, 16(2-3) Summer/Fall 82, p. 195-207.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

BALDWIN, PETER. (South East Thames Regional Health Authority). Reflections on personnel management in the civil service. *Management in Government*, 38(3) Aug. 83, p. 142-57.

Minister should take the lead in managing the civil service provided both the delegator and delegate share the same objectives, reasons and results. Civil servants should supply useful understanding to the ministers and should be accountable on that understanding. The ethos have to be established afresh in managing civil service. The main task of management in the civil service is to recognise, honour and foster the individual's desire to serve as the ethos of the service.

PETERSON, C.V. (Management and Personnel Office, London). The Public Appointments Unit. *Management in Government*, 38 (3) Aug. 83, p. 199-202.

The main purpose of the Public Appointments Unit is to make a contribution to the quality of appointments in the public sector. It has two main functions, an 'input' functions and an 'output' function. The Unit provides an advisory service to departments and does not itself make appointments, and also departments are not bound to a

choice from the names the Unit has put forward.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—EMPLOYEE FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

ALLEN, J.J. (Lord Chancellor's Department). Staff welfare in the civil service. *Management in Government*, 38 (3) Aug. 83, p. 191-8,

The Civil Service welfare service is an occupational welfare service which offers consultancy service to employee and employer when problems and difficulties arise. An effective welfare service can assist in increasing the efficiency of staff and management provided it is based on these lines : (a) It should have trained, competent and expert personnel to solve muddled situation; (b) It should be independent from management; (c) It should have the power of confidentiality.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATION

SAXENA, PRADEEP KUMAR (Univ. of Rajasthan, Jaipur) "Participative management in civil service: a case study of joint consultation & compulsory arbitration scheme in Rajasthan. *Administrator*, 28 (1) Jan.—Mar. 83, p. 11-32.

This paper is designed to depict a complete and clear picture of the Indian approach to the crucial problem of employer and employee relations in the civil service of Rajasthan and to evaluate the performance of the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme. The paper is based on the data collected from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Rajasthan. The author interviewed the members of the scheme to elicit the realities. The study covers the period 1971-1980.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—PAY PLANS

MADHUSUDAN, S. The Fourth Pay Commission—a central government em-

ployee's view. Link, 26 (19) 18 Dec. 83, p. 28-9, 34.

PEARCE, JONE L. and JAMES L. PERRY. (Univ. of California, Irvine), Federal merit pay : a longitudinal analysis. Public Administration Review, 43 (4) July-Aug. 83, p. 315-25.

Merit pay for the federal employees is a controversial personnel program that bases compensation of grades 13-15 supervisors and managers on their rated performance. Under the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, merit pay was implemented concurrently with a new, untested, objectives-based performance appraisal system. The motivational model of behaviour on which merit pay is based is used here to analyze data from five federal agencies. The results indicate that, as perceived by affected employees, the new performance appraisal system does not effectively measure performance and therefore does not serve the purpose of the merit pay program to link pay to performance. Other implementation contingencies, such as the pay cap on managerial salaries, uncertainties associated with the presidential transition, and an eleventh-hour change in the merit pay formula, also appear to have contributed to the perceived ineffectiveness of merit pay. From a policy perspective, the results suggest that performance appraisal systems need to be improved to accomplish the motivational objectives of merit pay. Furthermore, there is no indication that the merit pay experiment at grades 13-15 has been sufficiently successful to proceed with plans to include employees in Grades 1-12.—*Reproduced.*

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—RECRUITING

AHMED, OTHMAN IBRAHIM AL. Policy and procedures of the employment of non-Saudis in Saudi government agencies. Public Administration, 38 (21) July 83, p. 5-7.

SINH, S.N. (L.B.S. National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie). Recruitment

of higher civil servants in India : post-1976 development. Administrator, 28 (1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 1-10.

It has been said that the quality and standard of civil services is deteriorating. According to the author neither reservation policy nor recruitment policy seem to have affected the performance. The main factors for this kind of deterioration are: (1) There has been some kind of politicisation which affected its neutral and professional character; (2) It might be happening because of deterioration in the educational standard of the universities. It is concluded that the present system seems to be generalist oriented and there is an urgent need for professionalisation.

SINGH, S.N. (L.B.S. National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie). A study of the recruitment pattern of the IAS. Administrator, 27 (2) Summer 82, p. 337-44.

In this paper an attempt has been made to study the IAS in relation to the socio-economic and educational background of the recruits and examine if there is any fall in the education standards, identify the areas of change at the early point that have taken place over the years, and to determine whether there is decline in standards of recruitment to the service leading to the need to restructure it. There has been a constant increase in the percentage of recruits from rural areas, women, scheduled castes and tribes. Most of the important religions are represented. Educationally there is improvement and the technical people like doctors and engineers have started joining the I.A.S. The author opines that there is no need to restructure it.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC—SERVICE RATING

RAMACHADRAN, PADMA. (Institute of Management in Government, Trivandrum). Towards enhancing productivity. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 29 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 262-8.

Though productivity is basically an input-output relationship, but its quantification in non-commercial and service sectors is most difficult. Padma Ramachandran enlists half a dozen reasons for this before stressing the need for modernising the system of performance appraisal in government and pleads for the adoption of MBO (management by objectives) approach by what she calls "building bridges of understanding between the appraiser and the appraised through continuing dialogue". She also recommends a proforma for self-assessment to facilitate this.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

SAPKOTA, PURUSOTTAM P., (Nepal Administrative Staff College, Kathmandu and SURENDRA P. DHAKAL. (Ministry of General Administration, Kathmandu). Performance appraisal in the Nepalese civil service : a case study based on decision-maker's view. *Prashasan*, 15 (1) Nov. 83, p. 45.

The purpose of this article is to suggest measures which will enhance the efficiency of the civil service personnel in Nepal. The approach is to seek those changes in policies, system and practices by means of appraisal scheme, which will not only measure the output of the performance but also improve the effectiveness of the organisational operations. The suggestions are: (1) Classified system based on position classification should be introduced; (2) Top priority should be given to work; (3) The administrative culture should be changed. It should be action-oriented system development with organizational goal-setting, climate and individual job description with proper delegation or authority. The case study is based on the qualitative and quantitative opinions derived from the Decision Makers concerning the present appraisal practice in the Nepalese Civil Administrative Service. This study was conducted before the introduction of the new promotion policy under 20th amendment of the Nepalese civil service regulation.

POLICE

BARTLE, R. The policeman in court. *Police Journal*, 56 (4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 334-8.

BAYLEY, DAVID H. The police and political order in India. *Asian Survey*, 23 (4) Apr. 83, p. 484-96.

CINGRANELLI, DAVID L. The effects of neighborhood context on evaluations of police services. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 5 (4) Fall 83, p. 355-61.

CONSTABULARY, CHESHIRE. Recruit selection and the problem of wastage. *Police Journal*, 56 (4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 319-23.

DURAI, A.P. The constabulary—key to better police-public relation. *Indian Police Journal*, 29 (4) Apr.-June 83, p. 10-13.

JONES, SANDRA and MICHAEL LEVI. The police and the majority : the neglect of the obvious ? *Police Journal*, 55 (4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 351-63.

KISTAIAH, M. Police and public relations. *Mainstream*, 22 (17) 24 Dec. 83, p. 3-4.

PILLAI, V. KANNU. How to measure police productivity. *Police Research and Development*, (1) 1 83, p. 1-2.

POLICY SCIENCES

BROOKS, STEPHEN. (Carleton Univ., Ottawa). The paradox of policy science. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 215-28.

Stephen Brooks makes an exhaustive survey of the relevant literature. His objective is to present a realistic picture of the present paradox of policy science as even in the face of unabated criticism about its basic premises as well as contribution, it has emerged as a guide for identification and exercise of policy choice in an optimum manner with the help, of course, of the computer. Brooks examines arguments for and against the

role of policy science, as also the development of an alternative approach in the form of social regulation through deliberate cultural adaptation or interactive problem solving.—*Reproduced from editorial.*

QUARYOTY, MOHAMMAD QASEM. Univ. of Jordan, Amman). A critical assessment of the present State of policy science. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 229-43.

Quaryoty discusses definitions, nature and scope (he deals in detail whether policy science could be termed as science or art), methods and techniques, underlying value assumptions, etc. Basing on the experience in the USA, he draws his conclusion that the field of policy science is market-oriented and is "concerned with more effective manipulation of the real world, leaving the possibilities of not understanding phenomenon open".

POLITICAL PARTIES

SHARMA, T.R. Estimating political parties strength : a plea for an alternative. *Political Science Review*, 21 (2-3) Apr.-& Sept. 82, p. 225-42.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

REEVE, ANDREW and ALAN WARE. Interests in political theory. *British Journal of Political Science*, 13 (4) Oct. 83, p. 379-400.

POLITICAL SCIENCE—RESEARCH

CHATTERJEE, SANGIT and FREDERICK WISEMAN. Use of regression on diagnostics in political science research. *American Journal of Political Science*, 27 (3) Aug. 83, p.601-13.

POPULATION

JAGDISH RAJ. Food and population problems in India. *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, 29 (2) Aug 83, p. 392-402.

KORCELLI, PIOTR and PEER JUST. Metropolitan growth and population development at the national level. *Regional Development Dialogue*, 4 (1) Spring 83, p. 1-38.

RAYAPPA, P. HANUMANATHA and N.R. PRABHAKARA. Patterns of population growth in Southern states. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (48) 26 Nov. 83, p. 2018-31.

SOM, TAPAN KUMAR. Population policy in India. *Calcutta Municipal Gazette*, 101 (13) 5 Nov. 83, p. 2973-8.

POVERTY

JOSHI, P.C. Crossing the barriers of poverty. *Mainstream*, 22 (13) 26 Nov. 83, p. 9-10,29.

KRIPA SHANKAR. Organising the rural poor. *Mainstream*, 22 (14) 3 Dec. 83, p. 14,26.

SINGH, JAG PAL and RAVINDRA KUMAR. Rural poverty : a diagnostic approach. *Khadi Gramodyog*, 29 (12) Sept. 83, p. 425-9.

SUNDARAM, K. and S.D. TENDULKAR. Poverty reduction and redistribution in Sixth Plan : population factor and rural-urban equity. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (38) 17 Sept. 83, p. 1617-32.

SUNDARAM K. and SURESH D. TENDULKAR. Poverty in the Mid-term appraisal. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18 (45-6) 5 Nov. 83, p. 1928-35.

TARLOK SINGH. Policy for poverty concentration areas. *Mainstream*, 22 (8) 22 Oct. 83, p. 33-6.

PRESIDENTS

JAIN, H.M. Presidential prerogative in a situation of multipartite context for power. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, 16 (1-2) Jan.-June 82, p. 91-122.

KESSEL, JOHN H. The structure of the Carter white House. *American Journal of Political Science*, 27 (3) Aug. 83, p. 431-63.

SHULL, STEVEN A. Change in presidential policy initiatives. *Western Political Quarterly*, 36 (3) Sept. 83, p. 491-8.

PRESS

CHAUHAN, BRAJ BHUSHAN SINGH. Freedom and role of the press in relation to fundamental rights. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, 16 (3-4) July-Sept. 83, p. 214-23.

CHHABRA, HARI SHARAN. The state of the press in Africa. *Vidura*, 20 (6) Dec. 83, p. 346-8, 372.

LOLIC, MARKO. The power and responsibility of the press. *Socialist Thought and Practice*, 23 (7-8) July-Aug. 83, p. 84-96.

MENON, APPAN. The press in Latin America. *Vidura*, 20 (6) Dec. 83, p. 351-3.

PARASHER, S.C. New world information order. *India Quarterly*, 39 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 173-82.

VISWAM, S. The Asian press : an overview. *Vidura*, 20 (6) Dec. 83, p. 341-5.

PRESSURE GROUPS

HAMM, KEITH E. Patterns of influence among committees, agencies, and interest groups. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, 8 (3) Aug. 13, p. 379-426.

REDDY, G. GOPAL. Pressure groups and the political systems in U.S.A. and India. *New Quest*, 40, July-Aug. 83, p. 197-204.

REED, B.J. The changing role of local advocacy in national politics. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 5 (4) Fall 83, p. 287-98.

PRICES

COTTLE, REX L and MYLES S. WALLACE. Price instability : a virtue or a vice ? *Indian Journal of Economics*, 63 (3) Jan. 83, p. 285-93.

KALDOR, NICHOLAS. The role of commodity prices in economic recovery. *Lloyds Bank Review*, (149) 83, p. 21-34.

SALAZAR-CARRILLO, JORGE. Real product and price comparisons for Latin America and other world countries. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 31 (4) July 83, p. 757-73.

PRISON REFORM

HARRIMAN, LINDA and JEFFREY D. STRAUSSMAN. Do judges determine decisions? : Federal court decisions in prison reform and state spending for corrections. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (4) July-Aug. 83, p. 343-51.

PROBATION

NAJMI, MOHAMED. Probation and food adulterators : notes and comments. *Cochin University Law Review*, 7 (2) June 83, p. 209-15.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

BENNEL, PAUL and MARTIN GODFEY. The professions in Africa : some interactions between local and international markets. *Development and Change*, 14 (3) July 83, p. 373-402.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

KAMAT, G.S. Evaluation : an integral part of project management. *Yojana*, 27 (17) 16 Sept. 83, p. 7-8, 32.

KOEHLER, CORTUS T. Project planning and management technique. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (5) Sept.-Oct. 83, p. 459-66.

SHRESTHA, MANOHAR K. Development dynamics and its implication in a project. *Prashasan*, 15 (1) Nov. 83, p. 59-66.

PROPERTY TAXES

DATTA, ABHIJIT. (I.I.P.A., New Delhi). An areabased property tax in India:

advocacy for reform in West Bengal. *Nagarlok*, 15 (3) July-Sept. 83, p. 44-50.

This paper contains a case study of an abortive reform attempt to change the present system of property tax valuation in West Bengal during the first five years of the Left Front rule in the state during 1977-82. The case study is conceived in five acts with a tragic ending and a fated hero, along with a prologue and an epilogue.—*Reproduced*.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

ABNEY, GLENN and THOMAS P. LAUTH. The tasks of state administrators: management or external relations. *American Review of Public Administration*, 16 (2-3) Summer/Fall, 82, p. 171-84.

ABORISADE, OLADIMEJI. (Univ. of Ife, Ife). Some factors influencing attitudes in the Nigerian public administration. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (2) Apr.-June 83, n. 324-33.

Oladimeji Aborisode's field of enquiry pertains to the behavioural aspects of Nigerian civil servants. He describes some of the social, cultural and psychological factors influencing Nigerians in their system of public administration and tries to relate these to morale in their organisations. With this back-drop, he attempts to analyse, on the basis of experience gathered in a few Nigerian organisations, negative and positive attitudes and low or high morale of Nigerians which affect their productivity. Aborisode wants these attitudes of Nigerians to be changed for attaining stability in the economy of Nigeria.—*Reproduced from editorial*.

BRADY, NEIL. Conceptual skills and the public administrator : good judgement and the logic of principles. *American Review of Public Administration*, 16 (1) Spring 82, p. 3-14.

DENHARDT, ROBERT B. Public administration : Subfield ? profession ?

discipline ? *American Review of Public Administration*, 61 (1) Spring 82, p. 15-21.

DOIG, JAMESON W. "If I see a murderous fellow sharpening a knife cleverly...." the Wilsonian dichotomy and the public authority tradition. *Public Administration Review*, 43 (4) July-Aug. 83, p. 292-304.

FISCHER, FRANK (Rutgers Univ). Ethical discourse in public administration. *Administration and Society*, 15 (1) May 83, p. 5-42.

From Weber to Ellul, the neglect of ethics and normative discourse in public organizational decision-making has been an enduring theme in bureaucratic theory. A number of contemporary public administration theorists have begun to search for a solution by turning recent developments in ethics, political philosophy, jurisprudence and the philosophy of science. An important theme in these efforts has been an attempt to present an alternative decision model capable of integrating both facts and values. As an extension of this line of investigation, the purpose of this article is to suggest a methodological framework for such a model developed from the informal logic of practical reason. Presented as a logic of questions that systematically integrate empirical and normative judgement, the framework is designed to serve as a rational-analytic guide for the evaluation of organizational decision.—*Reproduced*.

GAZELL, James A. Dwight Waldo, public administration, and the "blooming, buzzing confusion." *American Review of Public Administration*, 16 (2-3) Summer/Fall, 82, p. 127-38.

HART, DAVID K. The honorable bureaucrat among the philistines : a reply to "ethical discourse in public administration". *Administration and Society*, 15 (1) May 83, p. 43-8.

MILNE, R. STEPHEN. (Univ. of British Columbia). Riggs in retrospect

Philippine Journal of Public Administration, 23 (1) Jan. 79, p. 89-104.

Public administration in Nepal. Prashasan, 15 (1) Nov. 83, p. 15-27.

The work of Fred Riggs in the field of Comparative Public Administration has been rich in ideas and has helped increase understanding of administration in developing countries. However, two of his central positions, his views of the relation between diffusion and administrative development and his treatment of bureaucratic power are quite unacceptable. Other than Riggs' 'differentiation' explanation, much of the dysfunctional administrative behavior in developing societies may originate principally from the limited resources available and perceptions of this limitation. Moreover, Riggs in making observations on power: (a) does not specify exactly which bureaucrats he regards as wielding power; (b) does not distinguish sufficiently between various types of regimes, and therefore his generalizations are too sweeping; (c) says little regarding the influence of transnational corporations and technocrats in analyzing the power structure; and (d) discusses a different kind of power than one might expect, given his argument on who holds power in a prismatic society. Nevertheless, Riggs' outstanding contribution is best summed up in his attempts to show that administrative difficulties arise out of ignorance and immorality; hence, the infusion of know-how or informing zeal will not suffice to bring about the desired changes.—*Reproduced.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

REYES, DANILOR. The identity crisis in public administration revisited: some definitional issues and the Philippine setting. Philippine Journal of Public Administration, 23(1) Jan. 79, p. 1-19.

RUSTOMJI, N.K. Frontier administration—enjoyment service. Administrator, 28 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 205-14.

SHRESTHA, MANGAL K. (Ministry of General Administration, Lalitpur, Nepal).

The author traces the history of public administration in Nepal. Various institutions were set up to improve the efficiency in public administration. Since 1972 the Kingdom has been divided into five regional centres for economic planning, and new District Administration Plan was put into operation. In 1975 Administrative Reform Commission under the chairman Dr. Bheka Thapa was set up and its major recommendations like wider delegation of authorities to ministries and departments, establishment of Administrative Staff College, amendments of the Civil Service Rules, Monitoring cell of development projects and Special Inspection Teams to five regional centres of the Kingdom, etc., were implemented with a view to bring about improvements in the administration.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CHATTOPADHYAY, P. Public distribution of foodgrains. Commerce, 145 (3734) Annual Number 82, p. 105-13.

PUBLIC OFFICIAL—SALARIES

THOMAS, DAVID. Playing for high stakes on Public sector pay. New Society, 65 (1077) 7 July 83, p. 14-15.

PUBLIC OPINION

CHAFFETZ, JANET SALTZMAN and HELEN ROSE FUCHS EBAUGH. Growing conservatism in the United States: an examination of trends in political opinion between 1972 and 1980. Sociological Perspectives, 26 (3) July 83, p. 275-98.

PUBLIC POLICY

DROR, YEHEZKEL. Policy-gambling: a preliminary exploration. Policy Studies Journal, 12 (1) Sept. 83, p. 9-13.

HANSEN, SUSAN B. Public policy analysis: some recent developments and

current problems. *Policy Studies Journal*, 12 (1) Sept. 83, p. 14-42.

MEAD, LAWRENCE M. The interaction problem in policy analysis. *Policy Sciences*, 16(1) Sept. 83, p. 45-60.

RICHTER, LINDA K. Priorities in national development : a comparative analysis of Philippine policy implementation under martial law. *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, 24 (1) Jan. 80, p. 1-25.

SOLOMON, PETER H., Jr. Government officials and the study of policy-making. *Canadian Public Administration*, 26 (3) Fall-Autumn 83, p. 420-40.

PUBLIC POLICY—STUDY AND TEACHING

SAHR, ROBERT C. Teaching public policy in the introductory American government course. *Policy Studies Journal*, 11(1) Sept. 82, p. 8-24.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

RAY, S.N. (Univ. of North-Bengal, Raja Rammohanpur, Darjeeling) and Maya Ghosh (Siliguri Women's College, Siliguri). Public relations in West Bengal Government : institutionalisation of a changing concept and programme. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 244-61.

Public relations in any government organisation which are so vital to bring citizens and administrators closer in a democratic setting, have unfortunately not received the treatment that the theme rightly deserves at the hands of academics and practitioners of public administration. This is more so in the context of state level administration in India. S.N. Ray and Maya Ghosh are trying to fill the vacuum, though in a very limited manner, by writing on institutionalisation of this concept in West Bengal. Tracing its origin briefly in the USA, they discuss

the evolution of public relations at the national level in developmental context before focusing on the scene in West Bengal.

PUBLIC WELFARE

FITZGERALD, EITHNE. Social welfare policy in hard times. *Administration*, 31(1) 83, p. 70-84.

HINCKLEY, KATHERINE A. and JESSE F. MARQUETTE. Views through a kaleidoscope : the dimensions of state welfare policy measures. *Western Political Quarterly*, 36 (3) Sept. 83, p. 466-78.

PUBLIC WELFARE AND PRIVATE AGENCY RELATIONS

SETHI, HARSH. Development is not a politically neutral task. *Ceres*, 16(3) May-June 83, p. 19-22.

PUNISHMENT

SCHUMANN, KARL F. Comparative research on legal sanctions : problems and proposals. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, 11(3) Aug. 83, p. 267-76.

QUALITY CONTROL

JOSEPH, J.S. Psycho-social aspect of quality circles (QC) : concept and practice. *Lok Udyog*, 17(5) Aug. 83, p. 43-6.

QUESTIONNAIRE

ISLAM, MISBAHUL. Profiles of non-respondents in a questionnaire survey. *Management Development*, 12(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 15-26.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT

WENDT, PAUL F. The future of investment in real estate. *California Management Review*, 25 (4) Summer 83, p. 110-20.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

CHAKRABORTY, A.K. Management of

solid waste : a new concept for Calcutta corporation. Calcutta Municipal Gazette, 101 (9&10) 20 Aug. 83, p. 2911-13.

REGIONAL PLANNING

ANSARI, M.M. Financing of the states' plans : a perspective for regional development, Economic and Political Weekly, 18 (49) 3 Dec. 83, p. 2077-82.

BHATTACHARYYA, MANAS and KOUSIK MUKHOPADHYAYA. Approach to planning for balanced development at the district level. Administrator, 28(1. Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 101-5.

BRILLANTIS, ALEX B., Jr. The regional development council as a mechanism for coordination and effective performance : focus on region II. Philippine Journal of Public Administration, 24 (1) Jan. 80, p. 68-83.

ILLERIS, SVEN. Public participation in Denmark : experience with the county 'regional plans'. Town Planning Review, 54 (4) Oct. 83, p. 425-36.

KHAN, NAZIR A.H. Should there be no more "regional plans" ? Niyojan Vichar, 14 (2) Apr.-June 83, p. 20-4.

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SINHA, RAM VICHAR. Averting regional imbalances. Yojana, 27(23) 16 Dec. 83, p. 11-14.

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RISK (INSURANCE)

BIEBERE, ROBERT M. Government risk management cost allocation. Governmental Finance, 12(1) Mar. 83, p. 27-9.

ROADS—SAFETY DEVICES AND MEASURES

DEVASAHAYAM, M.G. Safety on roads: miles to go. Journal of Transport Management, 7(9) Sept. 83, p. 5-9.

RULE OF LAW

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

AREMO, JAMES A. Popular participation in rural development. Ceres, 16(3) May-June 83, p. 15-18.

GUPTA, MOHAN LAL. (I.I.T. New Delhi). Solar energy in rural development. Productivity, 24(1) Apr.-June 83, p. 21-4.

In this paper an evaluation of the contribution which solar energy can make to the rural development efforts of the developing countries has been presented. In particular the priorities of solar energy implementation geared to specific objectives within rural development programmes are outlined. The difficulties incurred are considered and the strategy for further development of solar energy in rural area are specified.

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PURUSHOTHAMAN, R.A. Nehru and rural development. Yojana, 27(21) 16

Nov. 83, p. 11-12.

RAO, A.V. RAMAN (Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad). Productivity versus public policy for the development of weaker sections and higher incomes. *Asian Economic Review*, 24(3) Dec. 82, p. 1-22.

This paper discusses the factual realities in the developmental efforts on the basis of some recent research studies undertaken by the Indian Institute of Economics. The Government antipoverty programmes for the development of weaker sections have failed, to achieve the objectives due to variety of reasons, such as lack of training for rural development, tardy administrative efforts towards creation of needed infrastructure and absence of priority for basic needs, etc. According to the writer, the most important factor is the administrative lethargy of the implementing agencies, leaving most of the plans, on paper. It is concluded that antipoverty programmes for development of weaker sections and higher incomes can be achieved only for awakening national consciousness at every Level.

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RENJEN, J.N. Delivery systems for programmes of rural development. *Administrator*, 28(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 215-21.

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SHARMA, S.C. (LBS National Academy of Administration Mussoorie) Management of rural development. *Administrator*, 27(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 823-36.

The administrative structures at the block level and the village level are too

weak and inadequate. The size of the bureaucracy has increased tremendously at the secretariats while the field level which is responsible for the management of rural development has remained stagnant. The dependence of the field level organisations on secretariats has increased and they look more and more towards them for decision-making. There is an urgent need to strengthen field level organisations. Thus they will assume the decision making role and their knowledge about field conditions will be reflected in better performance.

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SODHI, J.S. IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme) and its strengths. *Yojana*, 27(18) 1 Oct. 83, p. 15-16, 26.

WUNSCH, J. S. (Creighton Univ. Strengthening rural development management through international assistance projects. *Public Administration and Development*, 3(3) July-Sept. 83, p. 239-63.

The importance of project management is well recognized and the favoured approach to improving management is to discard classroom based, technical transfer models of management development and develop training of direct relevance to field responsibilities. This article highlights the importance of recognizing in aid assisted projects that development projects serve some bureaucratic interests and hurt others with the consequence that projects need to be designed so as to maximize those interests which support its goals. The article is built around a case study of an Agricultural Management Development project in

Ghana, begun in 1975 and appraised by a team led by the author in 1979. The appraisal revealed considerable achievements but also focused on facets where there were significant difficulties. These difficulties can be understood and explained in terms of the bureaucratic political interests in the Ministry of Agriculture which stood to lose from the development project, and the author indicates how the project itself could have been assisted by adding to it incentives which made the success of the project attractive to additional bureaucratic interests. —*Reproduced.*

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SINHA, D.N. Rural-urban migration in India. *Indian Journal of Economics*, 63(4) Apr. 83, p. 495-501.

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SAVING AND INVESTMENT

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SCHEDULED CASTES

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Journal of Social and Economic Studies, 9(2) Sept. 81, p. 169-76.

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DUA, BHAGWAN D. A study in executive-judicial conflict : the Indian case. *Asian survey* 23(4) Apr. 83, p. 463-83.

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SOEDJATMOKO. The social sciences and

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MYRDAL, GUNNAR. Biases in social research. IASSI Quarterly Newsletter, 2(2) Aug. 83, p. 10-11.

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GROSSI, FRANCISCO VIO. The right kind of support: some cautionary advice for NGO (Non-governmental organizations) in the South. Ceres, 16(3) May-June 83, p. 23-5.

KARGER, H. JACOB and CHATHA-PURAMS. RAMANATHAN. A radical approach to social work: the integration of Freud and Marx. Indian Journal of Social Work, 44(2) July 83, p. 133-41.

SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

SACHCHIDANANDA. Voluntary agencies and the challenge of the eighties. Journal of Social and Economic Studies, 9(2) Sept. 81, p. 149-67.

SOCIAL WORKERS, VOLUNTEER

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BEEGHILEY, LEONARD. Spencers theory of kinship evolution and the status of women. Sociological Perspectives, 26(3) July 83, p. 299-322.

STANDARD OF LIVING

CEBULA, RICHARD J. Right-to-work laws and geographic differences in living costs: an analysis of effects of the 'union shop' ban for the years 1974, 1976 and 1978. American Journal of Economics and Sociology, 42(3) July 83, p. 329-40.

STANDARDIZATION

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DHAR, UPINDER. Anxiety and Indian organisations: a review. National Labour Institute Bulletin, 9(1) Jan-Mar. 83, p. 77-80.

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CHAUDHRY, KIREN AZIZ and PETER MCDONOUGH. State, society, and sin: the political beliefs of university students in Pakistan. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 32(1) Oct. 83, p. 11-44.

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GUPTA, UMA. The Supreme Court of India and social justice. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, 16(3-4) July-Sept. 83, p. 259-68.

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RAY, J.K. Technology selection through life cycle costing. *Lok Udyog*, 17(5) Aug. 83, p. 13-20.

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TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

AGARWAL, A.K. Technology transfer among developing countries—role of India. *Administrator*, 28(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 183-94.

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SABOLO, YVES. Trade between developing countries, technology transfers and employment. *International Labour Review*, 122(5) Sept.-Oct. 83, p. 593-608.

SINGH, RANA K.D.N. Technology planning. *State Enterprise*, 2(3) July-Sept. 83, p. 209-21; 2(4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 329-39.

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ASHOK RAJ and C. VISHNU MOHAN. TV growth: promise and performance. *Vidura*, 20(5) Oct. 83, p. 267-71.

GUPTA, V.S. Indian T.V : software policy needed. *Vidura*, 20(5) Oct. 83, p. 262-5.

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SARMA, T.S. Textbook publication by public sector. *Mainstream*, 22(17) 24 Dec. 83, p. 20-2.

TRADE WASTE

RAMAN, V. Appropriate environmental analysis approach to siting of industry : a case study. *Indian Journal of Environmental Health*, 25(2) Apr. 83, p. 81-91.

SUNDARESAN, B.B. and V. Raman. Environmental impact analysis for siting of industries. *Indian Journal of Environmental Health*, 25(1) Jan. 83, p. 1-14.

TRAINING

AL-GOBLAN, YOUSEF MOHD. Determination and analysis of training needs. *Public Administration*, 38(21) July 83, p. 12-14.

BAUMGARTEL, HOWARD and B. ROY. Funding MBA programmes in India : who should pay ? *Vikalpa*, 8(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 121-8.

BHATNAGAR, DEEPTI. Task and people-orientations among managers : an empirical study. *Lok Udyog*, 17(5) Aug. 83, p. 5-11.

CHOUDHURY, SADHAN. Training programmes for effective scheduling and monitoring. *Lok Udyog*, 17(8) Nov. 83, p. 13-22.

KHAN, MOKBUL AHMED. Role of the trainer. *Management Development*, 11(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 23-31.

KING, ALBERT S. Revitalizing returns from executive development programmes. *Vikalpa*, 8(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 11-15.

KITCHEN TED. Training initiatives. *Planner*, 61(5) Sept.-Oct. 83, p. 171-2.

MATHUR, J.K. National Academy of Judges. *Administrator*, 27(2) Summer 82, p. 231-40.

Training is an absolute necessity not only at the induction stage but also during the career of a judge. The training will not only better equip the officers to deal with various situations but will also give them confidence in handling cases expeditiously. The Law Commission in its 54th Report recommended the creation of National Academy of Judges at the earliest. According to the author this can do a yeoman's service in the administration of justice by engaging itself in discovering the application of the modern techniques to shorten the litigation and making it more effective.

MUKHERJEE, BIMALENDU. Banking training : miles traversed, miles to go. *Capital*, 191(4767) 14 Nov. 83, p. 15.16.

OPOLOT, JAMES S.E. Preliminary assessment of the Uganda police training needs. *Police Journal*, 55(4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 348-50.

PRASAD, MANI BHUSHAN (A.N. SINHA Institute of Social Studies, Patna). Training strategies in organisations. *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*, 9(2) Sept. 81, p. 233-50.

The purpose in the present paper is to briefly sketch the following: (1) Review the work in the Indian context, and (2) refer to their origins in the West. Based on the two then the author refers to (3) The models of human behavior in primarily psychoanalytic, behaviouristic, humanistic and existential conceptualisation, and finally (4) it is suggested why the Indian trainers and consultants need to go beyond the usual psychoanalytic orientation to organisational training and growth.

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SAXENA, A.P. Changing role of the trainer. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(48) 26 Nov. 83, p. M-117-M-80.

TAYLOR, M. Integration of theory with practice : jargon, or a prescription for police training. *Police Journal*, 56(4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 311-18.

YAGHI, MOHAMMED A. Job description role in determining training needs. *Public Administration*, 38(21) July 83, p. 23-6.

TRANSPORTATION

ROSS, CATHERINE L. Measuring transportation system effectiveness. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 5(4) Fall 83, p. 299-314.

TRANSPORTATION, RURAL

GANESAN, R. Economics of rural transportation. *Journal of Transport Management*, 7(10) Oct. 83, p. 18-21.

TRIBES AND TRIBAL SYSTEM

BHUPINDER SINGH. (Planning Commission, New Delhi). Constitutional and statutory provisions for the weaker sections of the society. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 29(2) Apr.-June 83, p. 299-316.

Bhupinder Singh has chosen to cover the whole gamut of constitutional and statutory provisions now available for the benefit of weaker sections with a focus on scheduled tribes. Singh discusses all the protective and developmental (including reservational) provisions and difficulties encountered in their operationalisation, as also the apportioning of legislative responsibilities about tribal welfare affairs at the national and state level. He assumes both descriptive (he appends two updated lists of statewise enactments on land alienation, and relief to tribal debtors) and critical postures in his writing before underlining the need to bridge existing gaps between legislative concepts and implementational realities to attain the objective of harmonious integration of weaker sections in the mainstream of our social existence—*Reproduced from editorial*.

BHUPINDER SINGH. Cooperatives in tribal areas. *Mainstream*, 22(9) 29 Oct. 83, p. 28-30; 22(10) 5 Nov. 83, p. 24-7.

MISHRA, S.N. Arunachal's tribal economic formation and their dissolution. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(43) 22 Oct. 83, p. 1837-46.

MOHSIN, M.A. Transfer of agricultural technology in tribal areas: a question of approach. *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*, 9(2) Sept. 81, p. 277-88.

ROY BURMAN, B.K. State and tribals in India. *Mainstream*, 22 (13) 26 Nov. 83, p. 16-18.

SRIVASTAVA, V.C. and R. KERKETTA. Cultivation practices by primitive tribes of Bihar: problems and prospects. *Journal of Social and Economic Studies*, 9(2) Sept. 81, p. 289-93.

U.K.—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

ROSE, RICHARD. Still the era of party government. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 36(3) Summer 83, p. 282-99.

U.S.A.—ECONOMIC POLICY

SEETHARAM, G.N. The public sector in the United States: some trends. *Lok Udyog*, 17(5) Aug. 83, p. 31-5.

UNEMPLOYMENT—BENEFIT PLANS

PACKHAM, RICHARD. Employment subsidies. *Planner*, 69(5) Sept.-Oct. 83, p. 161-2.

UNION MANAGEMENT COOPERATION

MARTIN, JAMES E. Joint union-management committees: a comparative longitudinal study. *Administration and Society*, 15(1) May 83, p. 49-74.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA

RAI, OM PRAKASH. Unit Trust of India—a trust worthy of trust. *Lok Udyog*, 17(8) Nov. 83, p. 33-40.

URBAN CONDITIONS

SYMPOSIUM: remoulding the urban future. *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, 18(4) June 83, p. 445-592.

Contents : Editor's introduction; A positive urban policy for the future, by E.S. Savas; The uncertain future and the central city, by George Sternlieb and James W. Hughes; Going into traffic by Harrison C. White; Policy outputs and bureaucracy: the roles of needs, demand, and agency structure, by Barbaras J. Robins; Disasters and fiscal policy; hurricane impact on muni-

cipal revenue, Semoon Change; Equality and bus transit funding policies, by Pamela J. Neff; Government performance as a basis for machine support, by Ester R. Fuchs and Robert Y. Shapiro; Correlates of women's employment in local governments, by Susan Welch, Albert K. Karnig and Richard A. Eribes; Some theoretical issues in growth control analysis, by M. Gottdiener; Response to Gottdiener, by Mark Baldassare and William Protash.

URBANIZATION

ABIODUN, JOSEPHINE OLU. Accelerated urbanization and the problems of urban peripheries: the case of Nigeria. *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, 15(1), 83, p. 59-75.

CHASE-DUNN, CHRISTOPHER. Urbanization in the world system: new directions for research. *Comparative Urban Research*, 9(2), 83, p. 41-6.

PICHHOLIYA, K.R. Urbanisation in Gujarat. *Nagarlok*, 15(3) July-Sept. 83, p. 51-61.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

DONGRE, YASHAVANTHA. What ails our panchayats. *Yojana*, 27(17) 16 Sept. 83, p. 9.

PRASAD, R.N. (Lunglei Government College, Mizoram). Village administration in Mizoram. *Political Science Review*, 21(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 359-69.

The purpose of the article is to critically examine the village administration in Mizoram. The Village Councils, are functioning under certain limitations and are not entrusted with vital and important matters as taxation and collection. Practically the Village Council executives and members have no offices to sit together and the result is that they have neither created a significant impact at the village level nor provided effective leadership to the community. The Government must help to construct council offices just to

make the village Government functioning in an effective manner. It is suggested that the Village Councils existing in urban areas should have some sort of the municipal pattern of administration which will assist in securing the public participation and cooperation in the management of affairs.

SREENIVAS REDDY, G. Panchayati raj reform. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(45-6) 5 Nov. 83, p. 1915-16.

VITAL STATISTICS

NAG, MONI. Impact of social and economic development on mortality: comparative study of Kerala and West Bengal. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(19-21) Ann. No., May 83, p. 877-900.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

DUCRAY, GABRIEL. Vocational training today: the changing relationship between training and employment. *Modern Review*, 145(9-10) Sept.-Oct. 81, p. 271-7; 145(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 81, p. 337-41.

VOTING

KHAN, AKHTAR ALI. Lowering the voting age in India. *Modern Review*, 145(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 82, p. 11-13.

WAGES

PANKERT, ALFRED. (I.L.O.). Government influence on wage bargaining: the limits set by international labour standards. *International Labour Review*, 122(5) Sept.-Oct. 83, p. 579-91.

Governments tend to exert an unusually strong influence on wage bargaining in times of economic difficulties, and this has the effect of setting limits on the freedom of employers and workers or their organisations. The present article examines the extent to which such initiatives are compatible with ILO standards in the opinion of the bodies that supervise their application. After recalling

the contents of the relevant standards and the basic features of the supervisory machinery. The author surveys the case law which the latter has built up over the years. While the supervisory bodies have accepted temporary restrictions on wage bargaining under exceptional and strictly defined circumstances, they have in most cases considered that the limitations imposed by governments were incompatible with the basic conventions on freedom of association and collective bargaining—*Reproduced*.

WATER POLLUTION

AYYADURAI, K.N. KAMALAM AND C.K. RAJAGOPAL. Mercury pollution in water in Madras city. *Indian Journal of Environmental Health*, 25(1) Jan. 83, p. 15-20.

BHARGAVA, D.S. The sick Yamuna. *Journal of Indian Water Works Association*. 15(4) Oct.-Dec. 83, p. 351-3.

WATER SUPPLY

SRINIVASAN, S. Madras organised a mobile water supply distribution system during drought of 1983. *Journal of Indian Water Works Association*, 15(4) Oct-Dec. 83, p. 345-9.

VIRENDRA KUMAR. Education must go with water and sanitation programme. *Journal of Indian Water Works Association*, 15(4) Oct-Dec, 83, p. 347-9.

WATER SUPPLY, RURAL

CHOURASIA, H. S. Rural water supply in Uttar Pradesh. *Civic Affairs*, 36(12) July 83, p. 43-4.

RAMESH, H.S. Monitoring rural water supply programmes. *Journal of Rural Development*, 2(5) Sept. 83, p. 542-7.

WATERWAYS

BALASUBRMANIAN, K.M. French inland waterways: lessons for India. *Yojana*, 27(21) 16 Nov. 83, p. 17-18, 27.

WELFARE ECONOMICS

SANYAL, AMAL. Choice, welfare and measurement. *Social Scientist*, 11(10) Oct. 83, p. 49.-56.

WELFARE STATE

DANDEKAR, CHRISTOPHER. Welfare, planning and economic relations: review article. *Economy and Society*, 12(1) Feb. 83, p. 109-28.

THE WELFARE STATE: prospects for the 1980s. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 26(6) July-Aug. 83, p. 683-816.

Contents: Introduction, by Kirsten A. Gronbjerg, Old age pensions under social security: past and future, by Richard F. Tomasson; Economic policy is the dominant social policy, by Seymour S. Bellin and S.M. Miller; The measurement of poverty: implications for antipoverty policy, by Sheldon Danziger and Peter Gottschalk; Race and ethnic relations: the elite policy response in capitalist societies, by James Max Fendrich, Private welfare: its future in the welfare state, by Kirsten A. Gronbjerg; Sociology and social welfare: the analytic connection, by Ramesh C. Mishra.

WOMEN

KARLEKAR, MALAVIKA. Women's studies in the eighties: state of the discipline in U.S.A. and India. *Samya Shakti*, 1(1) July 83, p. 11-15.

KELKAR, GOVIND. Women's studies in the People's Republic of China. *Samya Shakti*, 1(1) July 83, p. 53-8.

MAZUMDAR, VINA. The role of research in women's development: a case study of the ICSSR programme of women's studies. *Samya Shakti*, 1(1) July 83, p. 24-42.

SHARMA, KUMUD. Women and development: in search of a conceptual framework. *Samya Shakti*, 1(1) July 83, p. 115-20.

YOON, SOON YOUNG. Women's studies: is it relevant? *Samya Shakti*, 1(1) July 83, p. 1-10.

WOMEN—EMPLOYMENT

HEMALATHA, P. and M. SURYANA-RAYANA. Married working women: a study on their role interactions. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, 44(2) July 83, p. 153-6.

PUSHPA SUNDAR. Women's employment and organisation modes. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 18(48) 26 Nov. 83, p.M. 171-6.

WOMEN—LEGAL STATUS

BEEGHLEY, LEONARD. Spencer's theory of kinship evolution and the status of women: some neglected considerations. *Sociological Perspectives*, 26(3) July 83, p. 299-322.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

KAUSHIK, ASHA. Legislative elite and social change: a study of women legislators in the Rajasthan assembly. *Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies*, 16(1-2) Jan.-June 82, p. 140-52.

R ASMUSSEN, JORGEN S. Women's

role in contemporary British politics: impediments to parliamentary candidature. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 36(3) Summer 83, p. 300-15.

SHRIVASTAVA, RASHMI. The role of women in Indian politics. *Political Science Review*, 21(4) Oct.-Dec. 82, p. 351-8.

WORK

CADBURY, ADRIAN. Work and the future. *Journal of the Operational Research Society*, 34(9) Sept. 83, p. 837-43.

WORKING CONDITIONS

KALRA, SATISH KUMAR and SADHNA GHOSH. Quality of work life: some determinants. *Indian Management*, 22(9) Sept. 83, p. 19-21.

NAVIN CHANDRA and C.S.K. SINGH. Working conditions of brick-kiln workers. *National Labour Institute Bulletin*, 9(1) Jan.-Mar. 83, p. 45-55.

YOUTH

DAMLE, Y.B. Problems of Asian youth. *Social Change*, 13(2) June 83, p. 3-15.

INDEX TO NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

(This Section is organised under broad subject headings being used for clipping files)

AGRICULTURE

BHANDARI, ARVIND. Food for millions. Hindustan Times, 13 Oct. 83, p. 9.

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BOOK NOTES

ALEXANDER, ALAN. The politics of local government in the United Kingdom. London, Longman, 1982. 143p. £ 3.95.

Over the last twenty years, local government has been reorganised, and yet its very existence has now become a matter of acute political controversy. Politicians, local and national, continue to argue about the kind of councils and the relationship they should have with Westminster and Whitehall. This book looks at history and development of local government since the war, tracing the pressures for change, the outcome of reform and the failure and successes of the new systems. It examines how the increasing financial stringency of the late 1970s and the 1980s has affected basic attitudes about the relationship of local and central government to the role and importance of the various levels of government. In conclusion, the author looks at the most recent changes, and in considering the possibility that local government may disappear completely, suggest how a better system of sub-national government might improve the performance of the whole political system.

ALTAF, ZAFAR. Pakistani entrepreneurs: their development, characteristics and attitudes. London, Croom Helm, 1983. 244p. £ 13.95.

This book is the result of research carried out at the University of Birmingham while working for the doctorate. The entrepreneur who plays a vital part in keeping the economy buoyant by constantly instigating new initiatives and projects, is rarely a subject of study. In this book, the role of the entrepreneur within Pakistan is covered in depth. His origins, religious and educational background, and family play a more important part in the development of the Pakistani entrepreneur than is the case with his Western counterpart. For this research study the author interviewed a large number of entrepreneurs in Pakistan, including some who had not been successful. He has concerned with such factors as their backgrounds, their motivation, their objectives and their attitudes toward risk. The impact of the joint family system on work ethics is an aspect studied when considering the development of entrepreneurs. The influence of the family, its all encompassing role and the manner in which it creates worthwhile citizens as against the role of the institutions in developed societies is examined. The roles played by individuals providing scarce resources is also scrutinised. There is an eleven-page bibliography.

AZIZ, ABDUL. The rural poor: problems and prospects. New Delhi, Ashish, 1983. 92p. Rs. 50.00.

Deliberate poverty ameliorating programmes which have not substantially improved the economic conditions of the poor, should be accompanied by some supplementary actions on the part of the poor themselves. This study examines the need for, and the possibility of organising the rural poor and also outlines the manner in which they should be organised. Identifying their socio-economic problems and evaluating the existing practice of the organisations among different sections of the poor, a case is built for a common organisation. Having suggested a single organis-

ation for all sections of the rural poor, the strategies for, and the methods of organising them into such organisations are outlined in some detail.

BASU, RANAJIT. Speaker's rulings and decisions (1937-1972) : evolution of parliamentary democracy with special reference to West Bengal. Calcutta, Biswa Jnan, 1983. 322p. Rs. 100.00.

The Speakers have a key role to play in making parliamentary democracy work on proper lines. The Speaker's office not only serves the constitutional, and, to a large extent, legislative functions but also influences almost every phase of parliamentary life. The main function of the Speaker is to advance democracy which means maintenance of balance between good government and maximum of individual freedom. This book traces the gradual evolution of parliamentary democracy in West Bengal which has flowed from the rulings and decisions of the Speakers. It is the revised version of Ph.D. thesis, Calcutta University. There is a seven-page bibliography.

BETEILLE, ANDRE. The idea of natural inequality and other essays. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1983. 190p. Rs. 75.00.

The essays in this volume examine various aspects of inequality with special reference to contemporary India but viewed in a comparative perspective. They are part of an effort to develop a languages in which the sociologist can address not only his fellow sociologists, but also other social scientists. The central concern in all these essays is with changes in patterns of inequality: in the distribution of things, in the relations between persons, and in legal and moral conceptions. The essays seek to combine social criticism with social analysis, but the critical approach is directed at one and the same time to two alternative, even competing, types of social formation: the traditional hierarchical order and the modern system of inequality generated by the market and the state. The essays are based on lectures delivered in universities and other institutions of higher learning in places as far apart as Bombay, Cambridge, Sydney and London.

BHATIA, H.S. Aging and society : a sociological study of retired public servants. Udaipur, Arya's Book Centre, 1983. 212 p. 75.00.

With a gradual decline in the birth rate and a further increase in the life expectancy, we are heading towards what may be termed as the "age explosion". The mere presence of an unprecedented number of old, retired and dependent persons in a developing nation like India calls for a scientific understanding of their life and problems. The traditional bases of allocation of social roles, facilities, power and prestige to various age-categories and sub-groups, including that of the aged, are undergoing change, necessitating readjustment in different life situations and inter-personal relations. The universe for this book is the public servants settled within the municipal limits of Udaipur city after retirement, irrespective of the place of their last posting. Data on the living patterns, economic life, interpersonal relations, status and influence structure in the family, health, religion, leisure time activities, social participation and isolation ambitions in life are collected through personal interviews with the retirees and are analysed in this study. It is a revised version of doctoral dissertation, field data for which were collected during 1975-76.

BHATTACHARYA, VIVEK RANJAN. The new strategy of development in village India: progress under revised 20-point programme. New Delhi, Metropolitan, 1983. 326 p. Rs. 125.00.

The Revised Twenty Point Programme launched in January 1982 has injected a new wave of enthusiasm, given a new thrust and orientation to socio-economic progress and has set the country, well on the path speedy economic progress, leading to self-sufficiency and self reliance. So far the progress of the Programme has been steady. This book describes Seventeen items of the programme which touch directly rural India. All of them are discussed in a chapter each.

CHANSARKAR, B.A. Models for Planning in India. Bombay, Himalaya, 1983. 187p. Rs. 95.00.

This book presents the analysis of each Five Year plan in India with reference to the models used in its formulation. It is divided into ten chapters. The characteristics of a less developed economy are discussed at the beginning, followed by the different approaches to planning. A review is then taken of the effort made before independence to draw up blueprints for the economic development in India. After analysing the assumptions of the models used for planning in India critically, the effects due to the errors in estimation of the parameters are considered. The models are then analysed in relation to the Plan and a comparison of the targets in Plans with the actual achievements is followed for the models leading up to the Fifth Five Year Plan. The analysis brings out the importance of agriculture, especially in achieving the self-sufficiency in production of foodgrain in the process of development. A multiregional input-output Leontief-Strout model is developed for the Indian economy. This model can enable the planners to choose feasible rate of development for the economy with certain minimum level of consumption.

GERSOVITZ, MARK, ed. The theory and experience of economic development, ed. by Mark Gersovitz and others. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1982. 403p. £ 25.00.

This volume is a collection of original essays written to honour Professor W. Arthur Lewis, 1979 co-winner of the Nobel Prize in economics. The authors, an international group of distinguished scholars, provide new perspective on many of the most important theoretical and policy questions in economic development. Topics covered include aspects of the determinants of increases in per capita incomes with special emphasis on technological change in agriculture and analysis of unemployment and income distribution. Many papers discuss the role of government policy in the development process especially with reference to planning and the choice of public projects, inflation, import substitution, and the choice of exchange rate regimes. Several papers are of special interest to economists concerned with the relation between developing and developed countries and the new international economic order. A Group of papers examines the historical record of development especially as it enriches perspectives on current problems. The preface is devoted to discussion of aspects of W. Arthur Lewis's work on economic development and economic history. A list of books, official papers, monographs pamphlets, chapters in books, and articles written by W. Arthur Lewis is presented in the end.

GOLDSMITH, RAYMOND W. *The financial development of India, 1860-1977*. Delhi, Oxford Univ. Press, 1983. 240p. Rs. 125.00.

This study of the financial structure and development of India since 1860 which was started a decade ago, takes into account all available information upto 1979 and on occasion even later. The text is supported by 139 statistical tables covering some 25000 figures. The book is divided into three sections: (1) Victorian India, 1860-1913, (2) India between the wars, 1914-1946, and (3) Independent India, 1947-1977. Each of these three periods is reviewed from the perspectives of the infrastructure; money, prices and interest rates; balance of payments and foreign investments; capital formation and saving; development of financial institutions; financing the non-financial sectors of the economy; and the national balance sheet of India. The list of publication cited is presented in the end.

HYMAN, DAVID N. *Public finance: a contemporary application of theory to policy*. Chicago, Dryden Press, 1983. 700p. \$ 33.50.

The subject matter of public finance includes both the economic basis of government and its functions, and analysis of the consequences of alternative government expenditures, regulations, and finance. This book provides a microeconomic analysis of public finance and the role of government in a mixed economy. Its main goal is to provide a clear and self-contained economic analysis of government functions and finance. The text is divided into five parts: (1) Economic basis for governmental activity, (2) Government activity and policy in the United States: selected issues, (3) Financing governmental activity, (4) Taxation: theory and structure, (5) State and local government finance. In all there are twenty-two chapters. Every chapter concludes with a summary, a list of important concepts, and a short "forward look" explaining the relationship between the present chapter and those to follow. Moreover, each chapter has an annotated bibliography to offer suggestions for further reading.

INDIA. *Report of the Committee on Forest and Tribals in India*. New Delhi, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1983. 122p.

This Committee was constituted by the Government of India in 1980 to suggest guidelines to reorient forest policy to serve the tribal economy in accordance with the resolution adopted at the Conference of the State Forest Ministers and Ministers in charge of Tribal Development held in July 1978. There is a symbiotic relationship between the tribal social organisation and forest economy in the specific historical context of our country. As such there cannot be any development of forests without development of the forest-dwelling tribal communities. The growing alienation between the forest managers and forest dwellers has been a disturbing feature. The Committee's main pre-occupation has been with the guidelines for the re-orientation of the forest policy so that it serves the interest of forest and tribal economy. The Committee held six meetings, five in New Delhi and one in Calcutta and made field visits. This report which represents the consensus of the Committee as a whole, spells out the existing situation, the approach and the future strategy to be adopted. The last chapter forms a summary of conclusions and recommendations.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH. *Social information of India : trends and structure*. Delhi, Hindustan Pub. Corporation, 1983. 302p. Rs. 120.00.

Social statistics are normally collected, processed and published largely by Government departments. But their relations with human needs and social goals are not

clearly brought out. This compendium on social trends is an attempt at providing a comprehensive report furnishing social statistics and social indicators to help development of a goal and need-oriented approach in social services. There are two parts. First part gives information on different fields of social concern. The concern areas include: population, vital statistics, migration particulars, employment and labour conditions, income, consumption and accumulation, housing, health, education, crime and justice, women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, children and youth. Second part contains three papers on social indicators and social welfare services in which the authors analyse certain aspects and present their conclusions. A time series data on forty-three social indicators drawn from the major fields of concern areas dealt with in this volume are also presented.

JACOBS, EVERETT M., ed. *Soviet local politics and government*. London, Allen & Unwin, 1983. 225p. £ 15.00.

It is mainly through the organs of local government that the ordinary Soviet citizen has direct contact with the state. It is also at the local level that the most effective mass participation in government occurs. The contributions to this book are the revised versions of studies originally presented and discussed at the 2nd World Congress on Soviet and East European Studies held at Garmisch, West Germany, in October 1980. The style of the book is inter-disciplinary, using the approaches of political science, sociology, economics and history to facilitate an all-round understanding of Soviet local politics and government. It provides up-to-date analysis of the agencies and operations of the Soviet system, illustrated throughout by case-studies and the results of recent emigre surveys. Among the topics covered are Communist Party control over the local Soviets, citizens' views on the efficacy of the Soviets, the communication structure underlying Soviet urban politics and the local politics of the allocation of resources. There is an eleven-page bibliography.

JAMAICA, ADMINISTRATION STAFF COLLEGE. *Administrative reform enquiries in Jamaica, 1942-1980*, by Margaret Priestley. Kingston, the College, 1982. Two volumes.

This study represents a first step towards comprehensive analysis and documentation of the significant issues discussed in the wide range of reports on reform of structures, systems and procedures in the Jamaican Public Service since the 1940's. While the first volume analyses the key issues and draws the threads together over the years, the second one under preparation will present synopses of the twenty-one reports analysed, to provide, in one place, their main findings and recommendations. Discussion of the key issues has been arranged in the text under four main headings: (1) Machinery of government, (2) Pay and personnel policies, (3) Administration of the civil service, and (4) Financial administration. There are four appendices: (1) List of reports analysed, (2) List of reports not analysed, (3) Classification of reports analysed, and (4) Suggestions for further research.

JOSHI, NAVIN CHANDRA. *Third world economy: problems and prospects*. New Delhi, National, 1983. 134p. Rs. 65.00.

The social dimension of development is a concept which is being increasingly referred to in discussions relating to economic growth. It is now incorporated in the parameters of development process of Third World countries. This book analyses the prospects for the future in the light of the current approaches and the recent

perspectives that have emerged from a general consideration of the development experience of the developing countries. It critically reviews the present situation and draws attention to the urgency of reorienting the execution of development processes to the generally accepted goals of national endeavour. In analysing various issues the focus is on the need for a proper understanding of the critical situation in which the poor countries are placed and to evolve a sound strategy for their overall economic development.

KAHANE, REUVEN. Legitimation and integration in developing societies: the case of India. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1982. 141p. \$ 23.50.

Though characterised by great human diversity and subject to economic constraints, Indian society has managed to function in a democratic manner through institutionalisation of conflict among the myriad of competing ethnic, religious, and political factions. The author maintains that the relative unity of Indian society can be explained by its unique pattern of integration, which allows conflicting forces to cooperate through mediatory institutions. Such institutions, he argues, link differing codes of behaviour and equalise opposing groups, creating structures that serve as bridging mechanisms within the society. He suggests a model of society in which conflicts are accentuated for integrative purposes, illustrates the structure of the mechanisms by which antagonistic elements of society are connected, and stresses that analysis of the patterns in which social units (political, cultural, and religious) are linked is often the most efficient means of explaining the nature of a given social order.

KHANNA, K.K. Behavioural approach to bureaucratic development. Delhi, National, 1983. 179p. Rs. 80.00.

This study is an empirical analysis of attitudes and perceptions of higher civil servants in India. This behavioural enquiry was prompted by observations that while an average Indian bureaucrat is far better than many of the best in developed countries in respect of personal qualifications, the combined output of bureaucrats as a system is far inferior. The conclusion is that the attitudes and perceptions of executives whether in business, industry or government need a change, vis-a-vis the objectives they are required to achieve, the environment in which they operate, and the population they seek to serve. The author has formulated a behavioural model of a public bureaucracy and the political system in which it operates and plays a very significant role. With this conceptual framework, the author has made incisive investigation of the attitudes and perceptions of a section of gazetted officers of Government of India. In this study the Indian bureaucracy has been first examined in the classical, Weberian, or structural perspective. Attention is then focussed on contemporary approaches employed of students of comparative public administration who have produced models to study especially the bureaucracies of 'underdeveloped' countries. Finding both Weberian and contemporary models inadequate the author has formulated a generic behavioural model based on interaction approach. There is an eleven-page bibliography.

KHANNA, RITA. Agricultural mechanisation and social change in India : a study of Chambal region, New Delhi, Uppal, 1983. 201p. Rs. 125.00.

The purpose of this book is to study the social and economic processes that started operating in the Chambal region of Madhya Pradesh after the Ayacut development programme was launched. In addition an attempt is made to study the impact of

agricultural mechanisation on attitudes and outlook of the villagers of Chambal region with regard to traditions. Morena district comes within the Chambal Command Area. The author has attempted to investigate what economic and social changes have occurred in Morena district as a result of new inputs like irrigation facilities, mechanical appliances, fertilisers and pesticides. Five villages have been selected for detailed survey through actual interrogation of villagers from different age groups, castes, religions and vocations. This sociological study monitoring the economic and social progress shows that though there has been some economic progress, educationally the area remains still very backward and there is not much change in the traditional practices and prejudices arising from a rigid caste system.

KNUTSON, RONALD D. *Agricultural and food policy*, by R. D. Knutson, J.B. Penn and William T. Boehm. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1983. 387p. \$ 28.95.

Understanding contemporary domestic price policy decisions requires prior knowledge of the process of policy formulation, the international agricultural economic and policy environment, and the fundamental economic relationships and principles that affect today's agriculture. These topics are, therefore, treated before discussions of more traditional policy instruments such as target prices, loan rates, grain reserves, and production controls. Subsequent chapters describe and analyse contemporary issues such as the structure of agriculture, price controls, nutrition policy, food safety, farm labour, and the use of finite resources. The book is an up-to-date treatment of current farm, food, and agricultural resource policy issues. It is designed to provide a realistic and informative perspective on the major policy issues without indicating a preference for particular policy options. The book does not prescribe solutions to problems. Instead, it emphasises developing an understanding of the problems, policy alternatives, and their consequences. Economic principles are introduced throughout the book where they are particularly relevant to analysing a particular problem, policy, or consequence.

KOCHANKE, STANLEY A. *Interest groups and development: business and politics in Pakistan*. Delhi, Oxford Univ Press, 1983. 393 p. Rs. 110.00.

The basic objectives of this book are to assess the degree to which interest groups in Pakistan have developed complex, bureaucratised structures for the articulation of demands, the process used in pressing their demands on government decision-makers, the systematic restraints imposed by the political system on group action, and the overall impact of interest groups on public policy in Pakistan. The data for this study was collected during an extended field trip to Pakistan in 1976-77 and brief return visits in 1981 and 1982. Its purpose is to help elucidate the complex dynamic relationships which determine the nature and behaviour of a single interest group in its political setting and to determine whether the intervention of that group is functional or dysfunctional to the political system as a whole. The book is in three parts: (1) Systems determinants of interest group behaviour, (2) Internal dynamics of group organisations and behaviour, and (3) Channels of access and influence. In addition to a brief sketch of top business families in Pakistan, an eleven-page bibliography is presented.

KUMAR, B. *Monetary policy in India*. New Delhi, Amar Prakashan, 1983. 294p. Rs. 120.00.

This study is mainly directed to explore and encompass: (1) Evolution of monetary policy in the country; (2) Evolution of the efficacy of the existing weapons of monetary control; (3) Role of monetary policy under various plans; (4) Assessment of the role of monetary policy in securing the twin objectives of growth and stability; (5) Changing contours of Indian money market; (6) Viability of the existing monetary theories for India and the monetary transmission mechanism; (7) Constraints and limitations under which existing monetary policy has to work; and (8) Alternative nucleus for re-designing the monetary policy for a planned, mixed and socialist economy. The study primarily covering the period 1950-51 to 1973-74, has come to the conclusion that India's monetary policy is like a tree which has flowered seasonally. It withers under the impact of heavy stresses and strains. This book is the outcome of D. Litt. thesis of Ranchi University.

LALL, K.B. Struggle for change: international economic relations. New Delhi, Allied, 1983. 327p.

As regards the struggle for change in international economic order, this book portrays its uneven course, its high and low points, its achievements and shortcomings. The "struggle for change" implies the struggle for transmutation of political independence into economic self-reliance within the parameters of one world. It was Nehru who saw connection between political and economic transformation, between political freedom and economic emancipation. Every page of this book carries the imprint of Nehru's ideas and ideals. The main concern of the book is with the struggle to modify the international order so as to accelerate the pace of progress in the areas that lagged behind in the colonial era and introduce equity and balance in the operation of the international system. Chronology of main events is presented in the end.

LEFCOE, GEORGE, ed. Urban land policy for the 1980s: the message for state and local government. Lexington, Mass., Heath, 1983. 211p. \$ 39.50.

The emergence of Reaganomics and the New Federalism raises important questions about the proper role of the federal government in urban land-use planning. In this book, experts in state and local government, land development, and land-use policy focus on the consequences of the changes in these areas. They analyse the impact of the Reagan budget on state and local governments, and debate current and proposed policies in energy, environmental protection, public-facilities funding, education, and housing. Their focus is not only on the hardships experienced by state and local governments in the wake of tax cuts and reduced federal funding, but also on the potential for innovation created by these measures. The contributors contend that government land planning strategies are bound to fail until private incentives coincide with public goals. This volume began as a Conference on "The urban land policy in the Reagan years: the message for state and local government", convened in February 1982 at the University of Southern California Law Center under the auspices of the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.

MAHAJAN, V.S. Economic development of India: a review of recent economic studies. New Delhi, Deep & Deep, 1983. 219p. Rs. 85.00.

After 1947, especially during the last two decades, there has been a steady flow of literature on the Indian economy. For an average reader, as well as a scholar, it is quite difficult to keep pace with this continuing flow of literature. It is for filling up

this gap that this volume has been prepared. Though this volume does not present a comprehensive list of books published in different areas of the economy, it tries to present as far as possible a faithful account of the titles included. It contains reviews of some outstanding books. The topics covered are: Planning, policy and development; Inflation and the Rupees; Agriculture and allied areas; Industry, technology and public sector; Business history, management, marketing and multi-nationals; Social and economic surveys; Regional and urban economy; Population control and human capital; Labour and energy; Public finance, taxation and trade, import substitution, aid and foreign resources federalism; and trade, import substitution, aid and foreign resources.

MAHAJAN, V. S. Growth of agriculture and industry in India. New Delhi, Deep & Deep, 1983. 176p. Rs. 80.00.

In this book an attempt is made to present the profile of Indian agriculture and industry during the planned period starting from 1951 onwards, along with a detailed analysis of the emergence of multi-dimensional activities under these sectors as well as of the Government's policy measures aimed at accelerating the pace of development of both agriculture and industry and ensuring social justice. The write-up also highlights the various areas of success as well as failures of the Government's policy instruments and the reasons behind such occurrence.

MAHARASHTRA. Report of the Rent Acts Enquiry Committee. Bombay, Govt. Central Press. 1983. 147p. Rs. 4.00.

This Committee headed by V. K. Tembe, was appointed by Government of Maharashtra in 1975 to consider unification and or amendments to the existing rent control laws in the State. The Committee received in all 369 memoranda from various institutions, associations and individuals. It held sittings at Nagpur, Aurangabad, Poona, Bombay and Sholapur to collect evidence and to assess public opinion and interviewed in all 147 associations, institutions, officials and individuals at various places. The important issues dealt with are: implementation machinery, exemption from legislation, standard rent, repairs, recovery of possession, sub-tenancies, take-over of old buildings, etc. Last chapter contains summary of recommendations. The interim report submitted in 1976 and a draft Bill to unify the existing legislation are presented in the end. Moreover there is a minute of dissent by Shri M. P. Lentin, President of Property Owner's Association, Bombay.

MANWARING-WHITE, SARAH. The policing revolution: police technology, democracy and liberty in Britain. Brighton, Sussex Harvester Press, 1983, 229p. £ 5.95.

In the 1970s and early 1980s the police have become increasingly involved in political work. This book is about the "New Police", highly trained, technologically sophisticated, formed into special patrol groups, and equipped to fight the social disorder, terrorism and revolutionary violence, as well as 'crime'. It asks vital questions about how the police are being trained and equipped and for what purpose. To what extent do the police threaten our personal liberty? Are their aims illegitimate and to be resisted, or are they appropriate to the changing demands of society? What is the historical and contemporary context in which these changes have occurred? What safeguards are essential to protect fundamental liberties from the new techno police? This book examines the proper functions of the police in community service, and the balance that is necessary between service and surveillance, civil liberties and oppressive law enforcement.

MISHRA, S. N. Problems and prospects of rural development in India, by S. N. Mishra and Kushal Sharma. New Delhi, Uppal, 1983. 172p. Rs. 80.00.

This volume attempts to analyse some important aspects of rural development. They are: attitudes toward rural development, strategies, bureaucracy, development administration, mass participation, problems of coordination, panchayatiraj, training, political process in local decisions, rural employment programmes, etc. There is a twenty-two page bibliography.

MOHAMMAD, NOOR. Slum culture and deviant behaviour. Delhi, Idarah-i Adabiyyat-i, 1983. 158p. Rs. 55.00.

Slum culture has become a part and parcel of the city life. This culture denotes poverty, rundown housing, over crowding, concentration of people of low level achievements, low skill and cultural limitations. This way of life creates all sorts of moral and ethical problems. This monograph is an attempt to find an empirical basis for the fact that slum conditions spawn a special type of sub-culture among the people in those areas which in turn leads to deviant conduct, criminality and recidivism. For the purpose of survey Kanpur city has been selected. The survey was started in 1971 and completed in 1973. The interview schedule is presented in the appendix.

MORISHIMA, MICHIO. Why has Japan 'succeeded'? : Western technology and the Japanese ethos. Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1982. 207p. £ 12.50.

By placing the rise of Japan in the context of its historical development, this book shows how a strongly held national ethos has interacted with religious, social and technological ideas imported from elsewhere to produce highly distinctive cultural traits. The author describes the swift rise of Japan to the status of a first-rate power following the Meiji Resolution after 1867, in which Japan broke with a long history of isolationism, and which paved the way for the adoption of Western technology and the creation of a modern Western-style nation state; and a similarly meteoric rise from the devastation of the Second World War to Japan's present position. A range of factors in Japan's economic success are analysed: her characteristic dualistic social structure, the relations between government and big business, the poor reception of liberalism and individualism, and the strength of Japanese nationalism. Throughout, the emphasis is on the role played in the creation of Japanese capitalism by ethical doctrines as transformed under Japanese conditions, especially the Japanese Confucian tradition of complete loyalty to the firm and to the state. This book contains the text of the Marshall Lectures delivered at the University of Cambridge in March 1981.

MURIE, ALAN. Housing inequality and deprivation. London, Heinemann Educational Books, 1983. 250p. £ 13.50.

This study looks at the development and structure of housing policy and the effects this has had on inequality. The major focus of this book is the effect on particular groups of households of differential access to housing, of mobility and choice, of stigma and welfare housing, and how such considerations are linked to social class and income. The significant effect of housing inequality in Britain is wealth accumulation through housing making it difficult to become an owner-occupier. Key housing processes are described as economic and financial ones relating to the structure of the housing stock, housing as a commodity and the evolution of different

types of tenure and the range of institutions around each. Considerable reference is made to public policy and to problems acknowledged in legislation : overcrowding, unfitness and homelessness. There is no state monopoly in housing and the private sector dominates its production and distribution.

PAI PANANDIKER, V.A. Organisational policy for family planning, by V.A. Pai Panandiker R.N. Bishnoi and O.P. Sharma. New Delhi, Uppal, 1983. 227p. Rs 125.00.

The objectives of this study are: (1) To assess the basic strategy and conceptual framework of the organisation policy for population control; (2) To examine the effectiveness of the existing administrative set-up of the family planning organisation to handle the tasks assigned to it; (3) To assess the level of infrastructural facilities available for implementing the programme; (4) To assess the nature and extent of communication and motivation activities undertaken by the family planning personnel; and (5) To suggest to the extent possible, an alternative organisational policy framework which will make for a more successful implementation of the family planning programme in India. The book is based on field studies conducted in Gujarat, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh through four processes; interview, observation, discussion and collection of recorded data. The authors have propounded the need for a more effectively designed macro and micro organisational strategy and policy in family planning. This book is published under the auspices of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

The search for consensus: the role of institutional dialogue between government, labour and employers, the experience of five countries, by Martha R. Cooper. Paris, O. E. C. D., 1982. 77p. £ 3.80.

The increasing problems experienced in many countries in reconciling the outcome of collective bargaining with some of the economic policies governments have wished to pursue have been the main concern of the OECD industrial relation work programme in recent years. A particularly interesting development of importance to this work has been the post-war growth of structures designed to facilitate the exchange of views and the creation of consensus between trade unions, employers and government. These structures are the central subject of this report, which is based on the experience of five member countries: France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom. The report demonstrates the great variety of participatory structures and the reason for them. It concludes that there are important costs and benefits for all three parties, the costs tending to be greater for unions than for employers and for both than for governments, but with potential benefits outweighing potential costs for all three. The prime interest of the Labour market parties in participatory structures lies in gaining information about, and in influencing government policies. National level participation of unions and employers is seen by the report as being important to the achievement of consensus.

PAL, CHANDRA. Centre-state relations and cooperative federalism. New Delhi, Deep & Deep, 1983. 352p. Rs. 125.00.

Federalism as a system of government involves a certain pattern of relationship between the Centre and the States. In recent times important changes have taken place in inter-governmental relationships even in the traditional homes of federalism. In India, too, there has been a demand for constitutional changes

in the direction of giving greater autonomy, especially more fiscal powers, to the states. But there have also been happenings all over India pointing to the need for countrywide and unified action in regard to basic policy concerning agricultural development, industrial growth, ceiling laws, educational planning, inter-state river waters, national planning, power grids and a number of other matters. The concept of "cooperative federalism" visualises the National and State governments as partners in the common function of serving the people. This book is an attempt to discuss relevant materials relating cooperative federalism" in India in detail and cooperative trends in three older federations of U.S.A., Australia, and Canada in brief. There is a fifteen-page bibliography.

PERROUX, FRANCOIS. A new concept of development: basic tenets. London, Croom Helm, 1983. 212p. £ 9.95.

The redistribution of World power since the last war has produced a chain reaction which calls for a review of traditional ways of thinking about economics, society and relationships between nations. With the upsurge of emergent nations and common peoples no longer willing to be forgotten, trends of thought are appearing under the impetus of wide-ranging and irreversible aspirations. They take on form and meaning in the quest for a "new international economic order" and a "new development". This book on "new development" is written on Unesco's suggestion of way of a follow-up to a meeting of experts on "Research on the idea of integrated development", Quito, Ecuador, 27-31 August 1979. By analysing the ideas and theories propounded by the economic approach, the author's aim is to clarify the meaning and direction of research in development. In his normative analysis, he rejects the harmony doctrine, implicit in so much of conventional economics, and points to interest conflicts and need to introduce valuation explicitly. He has enriched two concepts too often either neglected or treated aridly in economics: time and space.

RAHMAN, ABDUR. Intellectual colonisation: science and technology in West-East relation. New Delhi, Vikas, 1983. 143p. Rs. 95.00.

An attempt is made in this book to discuss that science and technology are part of the social and political framework and both have been used so far as instrument domination. Material colonisation has gone hand in hand with intellectual colonisation. Both have had disastrous consequences, in the past, present and, if it is unchecked, would have in future also. The author has brought to surface the significance of historical studies and social linkages of science and technology sadly neglected in India and has endeavoured to indicate their relevance to the present, as a guide to provide some insight in making choices for future developments.

RIBLER, RONALD I. Training development guide. Reston, Virginia, Reston Pub. Co., 1983. 275p. \$ 26.50.

This book takes a step-up-step approach to training design and development for anyone who may be required to prepare training courses. A variety of examples are used either directly (mail room clerk) or indirectly (word processing skills) to provide meaning for those readers with special interests or narrow training responsibilities. Definitions, explanations, and illustrations are presented to clarify and reinforce the main ideas throughout. The author begins with the ideal approach to training development and provides instruction in task analysis, and goes on to cover exam-

ples of many kinds of training and considerations for application in the real world. These examples are based on real applications and techniques currently used in the field. A section on training development tasks features such items as: identifying training development requirements, developing course criterion test items, defining strategy, developing instructors' or administrators' guides, etc.

ROSEN, FREDERICK. Jeremy Bentham and representative democracy: a study of the *Constitutional Code*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1983. 254p. £ 19.50.

This study of the political theory of Jeremy Bentham has grown out of the work of editing the first volume of Bentham's *Constitutional Code* for the new edition of the *Collected Works*, when the author realised that Bentham had set forth a major theoretical work on representative democracy. This book is an attempt to restate and assess this theory and to show that its perspectives and arguments remain of interest today. The author has explored a number of themes in Bentham's political thought in relation to his conception of democracy. These include sovereignty, rights and duties, liberty, equality, power, representation, the public interest, reward and punishment, and the greatest happiness principle. Bentham's emphasis on reform as an important constituent of representative democracy, his elaborate depiction of constitutional offices and functions, his emphasis on reducing government expenditure, opening government to publicity, inspection, and public criticism, and enhancing ability and competence in public life are also examined.

SARKAR, GOUTAM K. Commodities and the third world. Calcutta, Oxford Univ. Press, 1983. 182p. Rs. 85.00.

A fundamental objective of the New International Economic Order is to create a world economy where developing countries do not suffer from an 'unequal exchange' of goods and services in their trading relations with the industrialised world. This book brings together most of the major problems and policies relating to commodities, primarily as regards their significance for less-developed countries, e. g., commodity price movements, commodity exports and economic development, the Integrated Programme for Commodities, vertical diversification in the commodities sector, liberalisation of commodity trade, food aid, investment in mineral development and the Law of the Sea. Studies on the two problem commodities of tea and jute in a global perspective are supplemented by those on leather, coffee and sugar exports in the Indian context. This study does not attempt to make any new theoretical contribution but to synthesize logically the existing materials on the commodity situation and to provide some empirical insights into the situation. Seven-page bibliography is presented in the end.

SHARAN, P. Government and politics of Pakistan. New Delhi, Metropolitan, 1983. 197p. Rs. 50.00.

This book deals with the government and politics of Pakistan under the Constitution of 1947, 1962 and 1973 as well as under the military rule from 1958 to 1968, from 1969 to 1971 and from 1977 to the present. The causes responsible for the failure of constitutional government and establishment of military rule are analysed and discussed at every stage. The book also contains a critical examination of the military rule established thrice.

SHUKLA, SURYA PAL. Agricultural potential and planning in hill regions in India, with reference to Arunachal Pradesh. Allahabad, Chugh, 1983. 243p. Rs. 225.00.

Agriculture of few parts of ecumene world is so pressingly fraught with many kinds of dualisms as that of the District Region of Siang. These dualisms or conflicts provide answer to the question as to why agriculture in this part of India remained least studied. The issues discussed are: (1) What are the traits specific to agriculture of the region that make it different from agriculture elsewhere? (2) What nature and extent the different form of agriculture acquires? (3) Is the nature and extent that prevails sound to the region? (4) Does any departure from the present seem inevitable? (5) If so, what are the issues than confront one who proposes and show directions of departure? (6) What may be the tasks awaiting ahead to get the proposition construed into effectuation? (7) What should keeping in view the folk value implications of planning actions, be the hypothesis of transformation? The study touches basically the society and economy of a region that has been attracting anthropological and sociological interests. There is a thirteen-page bibliography.

SKIDMORE, REX A. Social Work administration: dynamic management and human relationships. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1983. 271p. \$ 25.50.

The aim of this book is to provide an overall introduction, mainly for social work student, to help them answer the following questions: (1) Where did social work administration come from? (2) Where is it at present, both in terms of education and social work practice? and (3) Where might it go in the years ahead? The five parts of the book present an overall view of the social work administrative field and processes. Part one presents definitions and background information. Second part describes basic processes involved in planning and controlling. Part three highlights the organising process and the importance of organisation. While the fourth part includes relevant processes and principles in human relations, the last part looks at likely possibilities for innovations and development in the years ahead in social work administration. At the end of every chapter its summary is presented.

SUBRAMANYA, K. N., ed. Taxation and centre-state financial relations, ed. by K. N. Subrahmanya and B.S. Sreekantaradhya. New Delhi, Deep & Deep, 1983. 251p. Rs. 90.00.

This volume contains selected articles on various aspects of Indian public finance which originally appeared in *Southern Economist* during the period 1975-82. The articles are grouped in four sections. First section highlights the role that taxation plays in the developing economy of India and the need for bringing about necessary changes in the tax structure. Second section deals with the issues relating to the role of indirect taxation and the reform of the system urgently called for. Another major aspect of Indian public finance which has received great attention in recent years is the problems of direct taxation of agriculture. Various issues connected with this aspect of taxation are discussed in third section. Fourth section deals with aspect of Centre-State financial relations like fiscal autonomy, sharing of resources, States' overdrafts, etc.

THEKKAMALAE, S.S. Rural development & social change in India. New Delhi, D. K. Publications, 1983. 280p. Rs. 125.00.

The main objectives of this study are: (1) To study the various factors responsible for the emergence of leadership in Community Development Programmes; (2) To analyse the role performance, role expectation and role satisfaction of leaders; and (3) To find out how far these Programmes have developed leadership qualities and

created change in leadership. It is an attempt to find out the dynamics of rural leadership. The term dynamics is used in the sense of 'forces' which operate in different leadership processes, *viz.*, emergence, function and changes. This empirical study tries to throw light on the prospective type of leadership which is now in a transitional stage in a village in Tamil Nadu. The concept of leadership is dealt with in its full perspective of origin, role performance, development and change. It discusses leadership in its different sociological perspective and particularly from the point of view of the people, the village social system and social change. The book is divided into two sections. The first section highlights the background of the village, its social structure and the Community Development and Panchayati Raj Programmes. The second section deals with role dynamics and concludes with the enumeration of the empirical findings of the study. Fifteen pages are devoted to bibliographic references.

UNITED KINGDOM. MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL OFFICE. Equal opportunities for women in the civil service. London, H.M.S.O., 1983. 186p. £ 5.90.

This is a report of the Joint Review Group set up by the Joint Personnel Management Committee of the Civil Service National Whitley Council to review the development of employment opportunities for women in the non-industrial Civil Service since the Kemp-Jones Report of 1971 and to make recommendations. This Report looks at the position of women at work in the non-industrial Civil Service and discusses the main factors affecting their employment opportunities. It expresses concern about the concentration of women in the lower grades and in certain types of work. Recommendations include modifying traditional working patterns to enable more women, especially those with domestic responsibilities, to maintain the continuity of their careers. The Report says increased opportunities should be made available for part-time working and job sharing. There should be improvements in maternity provisions and more facilities for child care and special leave. It makes recommendations in the areas of promotion, training, assignment and reinstatement to help more women to progress to senior levels. The Report stresses the importance of involving line and personnel managers and the trade unions in securing the equal treatment of women, and proposes joint monitoring arrangements.

VARSHNEY, C.K., ed. Water pollution and management. New Delhi, Wiley Eastern, 1983. 242p. Rs. 150.00.

Indiscriminate discharge of domestic and industrial effluents progressively deteriorates the quality of surface water resources. The importance of water management is obvious for a country like India where flood, drought and water-borne diseases are recurring features in many parts of the country. This volume is a collection of essays based on lectures delivered during a course on "Aquatic Ecology" at the School of Environmental sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. These essays are essentially of interdisciplinary nature and the topics cover various aspects of aquatic ecology. The first few articles are conceptual in nature while the remaining ones provide, on specific aspects in the fields of pollution, public health, epidemiology, limnology, water standards, environmental monitoring and management, conservation and recycling of water on the basis of Indian data and experience.

YOUNG, ALISON. The reselection of MPs. London, Heinemann Educational Books, 1983. 154p. £ 6.50.

At the 1980 Labour party conference, mandatory reselection of MPs became part of the party's constitution. This book shows that the debate about reselection is rooted in the theoretical and historical foundations of the party. It argues that in the current political climate, in which many features of the British political system, previously taken for granted, are under-going rapid change, and in which ordinary people feel increasingly remote from government, the reselection process could not only bring MPs closer to local parties, but if reformed so as to involve ordinary party members, could contribute to a strengthening of the links between the political parties and the electorate, and a reaffirmation of the principle of representative government. This book started life as a thesis for the degree of M.Phil. at Sheffield University.

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